

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

ACCESSION NO. 31035

CALL No. 312,0954/C.I (01)

D.G.A. 79

Vol. ~~XXIX~~
Part I

AC NO
31035

~~A. N.~~
~~1702~~

INDEX TO PARAGRAPHS.

INTRODUCTION.

| Para | Page |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 Present stage of Census work | 1 |
| 2 Scope of the present Report | " |
| 3 Census Procedure Code | " |
| 4 Pre Census work and Agency :— List of all villages | " |
| 5 House numbering | " |
| 6 Formation of Census divisions | 2 |
| 7 Appointment of Census officers | " |
| 8 Enumerators' charge | " |
| 9 Instructions to Enumerators and Supervisors | " |
| 10 Preliminary Enumeration | " |
| 11 Notices to the Public | 3 |
| 12 Public Holidays | " |
| 13 Final Enumeration or the Census | " |
| 14 First or Provisional Total | " |
| 15 Difference between First and Final Totals | " |
| 16 Census Regulation and Rules | " |
| 17 How they operated | 4 |
| 18 Census of Railways and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore... | " |
| 19 Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation | " |
| 20 The old system of Abstraction—The tick system | " |
| 21 Its defects... | 5 |
| 22 An improved system contemplated | " |
| 23 The Slip system proposed by the Census Commissioner | " |
| 24 The Slip system as adopted for Mysore | 6 |
| 25 The advantages claimed for the modified system which was adopted | 7 |
| 26 Schemes for Slip-sorting | " |
| 27 The Census Tables compiled | " |
| 28 General explanations of the Main Tables | 8 |
| 29 Subsidiary Tables | 9 |
| List of Census Tables | 11 |

CHAPTER I—DISTRIBUTION POPULATION—concl'd.

| Para | Page |
|-------------------------------------------------|------|
| 5 Physical Features | ... |
| 6 Season and Rainfall | ... |
| 7 Caprice of the Seasons | ... |
| 8 Natural Divisions—Malnad and Maidan | ... |
| 9 Administrative Divisions | ... |
| 10 Tracts treated as Cities for Census purposes | ... |
| 11 Area and Population-1801 | ... |
| 12 The same shown in three ways | ... |
| 13 Variations from tractwar... | ... |
| 14 Variations from | ... |
| 15 Variations from | ... |
| 16 Density | ... |
| 17 Density and V —Talukwar | ... |
| 18 Farther Analysis —Eastern & Divisions | ... |
| 19 Comparative length ways, Roads channels | ... |
| 20 Mysore Density compared with Districts Bomba | ... |
| 21 Density —Su | ... |
| 22 Extent of | ... |
| 23 Density | ... |
| 24 Density | ... |
| 25 Density | ... |
| 26 | ... |
| 27 | ... |
| 28 Density | ... |
| 29 Proportion of Houses as for Census | ... |
| 30 Variation in since 1881 | ... |

CHAPTER I—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Dates of Present and Previous Censuses | 1 |
| 2 Physical and Political Geography—The Capital Towns | ... |
| 3 Situation, etc., | ... |
| 4 Boundaries | ... |

CHAPTER II—MOVEMENT POPULATION

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1 Title of the Chapter | ... |
| 2 Definitions | ... |

| | Page |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| y in taking Birth-place the <i>criterion</i> of Emi- gration and Immigration. ... | 44 |
| migrants into the Mysore State as a whole ... | 45 |
| migrants from the Mysore State as a whole ... | „ |
| Net result to the Mysore State as a whole ... | „ |
| Foreign-born Immigrants compared with previous Censuses—Districtwar ... | „ |
| 9 Proportion of the aforesaid foreign-born Immigrants appertaining to the Civil and Military Station of the Mysore compared with | 46 |
| ies whence they | „ |
| foreign-born appertaining the State 1891 ... | 47 |
| whence they | „ |
| Countries in Ceylon and an the balance of ges ... | „ |
| of the Emigrants cy and Occupa- Immigrants ... | 48 |
| ables showing nd Emigra- viz., Sub- I, III. and arked D ... | 51 |
| Dis- able I ... | 51 |
| with Dis- | 53 |
| is- ble | „ |
| ... .. | 54 |
| II. ... | „ |
| re- et- | 55 |
| the actual ted Popula- | 57 |
| rate of increase ... | 58 |

R III—RELIGION.

of Religion where
 .. Religion
 the
 ..

CHAPTER III—RELIGION.—concluded.

| Para | | Page |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 7—10 | Jains | 86 |
| 11 | Hindus | 87 |
| 12 | Mussalmans | " |
| 13—18 | Christians | 88 |
| 19 & 20 | Animists | 90 |
| 21 | Others | " |
| 22—24 | Distribution of Urban and Rural Populations by Religion. Distribution of Religions by Rural and Urban. | 90 |

CHAPTER IV—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

1 Subject of the Chapter .. 109

SECTION I—AGE.

| | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 2-4 | Where the Ages of the people are to be found | ... | 109 |
| 5 | To what extent are the age statistics reliable ? | ... | " |
| 6 | Instructions to Enumerators on this point | .. | " |
| 7-11-A | An examination of some of the grounds upon which Census Age Statistics are condemned | ... | " |
| 12 | Some reasons why they may be fairly relied upon | .. | 111 |
| 13 | Difficulty in appraising ages | .. | " |
| 14 & 15 | Some unadjusted single year Age Statistics | .. | 112 |
| 16 | A criticism thereof | ... | 113 |
| 17 | Arithmetical bias which prevails in them | .. | " |
| 18 | Not peculiar to Mysore | .. | " |
| 19 | Mr. Elliot's method for correcting errors in age returns | ... | " |
| 20 | The Natural Law governing Age Statistics | ... | 114 |
| 21 | The figures adjusted by Mr. Elliot's process | ... | " |
| 22 | Another method of adjustment suggested by the local law of bias | ... | " |
| 23 | Construction of correct Life Tables—Matter for expert action | ... | " |
| 24 | Subsidiary Table II... | ... | 115 |
| 25 | Proportion of Juveniles aged 0-10 | ... | " |
| 26 | Proportion of Onerous and Productive Ages as taken in 1891 Census Report | ... | 115 |
| 27 | The same by ages 15-55 for Productive | .. | 116 |
| 28 | Proportion of old people aged 60 and over | ... | " |
| 29 | The same by Natural Divisions | ... | 117 |
| 30 | The same by Mahad and Taluks of the Western Division | ... | " |
| | Population by Cities, Towns and Natural Divisions | ... | " |

SECTION I—AGE.—concl'd.

| Para | Page |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 32 Age distribution by Taluks | ... 118 |
| 33 Age distribution as in Para 31 by Religions (youth, adult, old) | ... 119 |
| 34 Juveniles under 10 years as in Para 25 by Religions | ... " |
| 35 "Onerous" and "Productive" as in para 27 by Religions | ... 120 |
| 36 Old aged 60 and over as in para 28 by Religions | ... 121 |
| 37 Mean Age of entire population | ... " |
| 38 Cautions about Mean Age figures | ... 122 |
| 39 Causes of Variation in Mysore | ... " |
| 40 The same as compared with Bombay and Madras | ... 123 |
| 41 The same in the Eastern and Western Divisions of Mysore | ... " |
| 42&42a The same by Religions | ... 124 |

SECTION II—SEX.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 Scope of this Section | ... 194 |
| 2 Explanation of Subsidiary Tables on Sex | ... " |
| 3 Number of Females per one thousand Males at the four Censuses by Natural Divisions | ... " |
| 4 Number of Females per one thousand Males at the four Censuses by Religions | ... " |
| 5 Proportion of Females among Mysore-born by three Censuses | ... 195 |
| 6 Proportion in the enumerated Population of the several Districts | ... " |
| 7 The same for Mysore-born... | ... 196 |
| 8 The ratio of Females to one thousand Males enumerated in Mysore compared with the ratio of surrounding British Districts | ... " |
| 9 Statistics of the enumerated Population by Taluks | ... " |
| 10 Distribution of Sexes in Urban and Rural Areas | ... 197 |
| 11 Number of Females to one thousand Males by six selected Age-periods | ... 198 |
| 12 Proportion of Sexes among Castes | ... " |
| 13 Number of juvenile girls to one thousand boys of the same Age by Main Castes. | ... " |
| 14 Number of Females to one thousand Males by Main Castes, Tribes and Races | ... 199 |
| 15 The general ratio of Sex in Mysore | ... " |
| 16 Number of Females to one thousand Males by seventeen Age-periods | ... 200 |

SECTION II—

Para

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 17 Distribution of the Age—periods | |
| 18 Some general remarks the proportion of | |
| 19 Position of the compared with Census | |
| 20 Variations since 1891 Religions and Districts | |
| SECTION III—CIVIL COND. | |
| 1 Scope of this Section... | |
| 2 Explanation of Subsidiary Tables on Civil Condition | |
| 3 The Civil and Military to be regarded ately from | |
| 4 & 5 Distribution Civil Districts | |
| 6 District Civil | |
| 7—10 Causes | |
| 11 Relation Civil | |
| 12 Distribution by | |
| 13 & 14 Distribution by Age: | |
| 15 & 16 Distribution tions by Age | |
| 17—19 Distribution o Condition | |
| 18 Distribution o Condition | |
| 19 Distributio Condition | |
| 20—23 Proportion on three Civil Con. | |
| 24 Local Statistics | |
| 25—27 Age at Marriage of Females | |
| 28—30 Infant Marriage | |
| 31 Polygamy | |
| 32 Age at which wid Widowers | |
| 33 Age at which wido Religions—Males | |
| 34 Discussions about Remarriage of both Sexes | |
| 35 Proportions of Widows in different Age-periods | |
| 36 Proportions of Widows by Religions and Castes | ... |
| 37 Chances of Widowhood in early marriages | ... |
| 38 Remarriage of widows | ... |
| 39 Mean Age of Civil Conditions according to Table VII | ... |
| 40 Mean Age at each Civil condition according to Tables A and B | ... |
| 41 Duration of Married | ... |

L CONDITION—concl'd.

| | Page |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| present Civil compared ... | 236 |
| in present Civil 1901—1891 com- Main Age-periods ... | 237 |
| in proportions of ation under each Condition by Main periods at three Censuses ... | 238 |
| arison of ages at first riage and at Widowhood the two Censuses ... | 240 |
| Mysore people over- ried when compared England? ... | 241 |
| fecundity ... | 242 |
| ition in the ry Station ... | 243 |
| TION. | |
| ... to be ... | 321 |
| Station ... | 322 |
| rates in ed with abay ... | " |
| tribution of o ... | " |
| Literates in District and sion ... | 323 |
| Immigrants ... | " |
| Literacy n's with ng Mysore- ... | 324 |
| ... Religions ... | 325 |
| mong Castes ... | " |
| in Parent Tongue ... | 325 |
| y by four Age-period's ... | 327 |
| main Religions ... | 328 |
| ges of Literacy ations of Languages of acy ... | 329 |
| oution of Languages of iteracy by Cities, Districts and Divisions ... | 330 |
| Civil Condition of the iterates by Sexes and ligions ... | 332 |
| Industrial Condition of the Literates ... | 333 |
| Occupations of Literates ... | 335 |
| Comparison of Literates with those returned in 1891. Difficulty due to want of common ground ... | 335 |
| Variation, actual figures and proportions worked out, taking together the ing and the literate 1891 ... | 336 |

CHAPTER V—EDUCATION.—concl'd.

| Para | Page |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 25 Progress of Literacy in English ... | 337 |
| 26 Literacy in Civil and Military Station of Bangalore contrasted with Bangalore and Mysore Cities .. | 338 |
| 27 Literacy by Religions—Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 339 |
| 28 Literacy by Age—Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | " |
| 29 Languages of Literacy—Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | " |
| 30 Comparison of Statistics of 1901, with those of 1891, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore .. | " |
| 31 Progress of Literacy in English in the Civil and Military Station Bangalore ... | 340 |

CHAPTER VI—LANGUAGE.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Scope of this Chapter ... | 431 |
| 2 Classification of Languages ... | " |
| 3 Mother-Tongue is not dependent upon Birth-place ... | " |
| 4 I. Provincial Vernaculars—Kannada ... | 432 |
| 5 ——— Telugu ... | " |
| 6 ——— Hindustani ... | " |
| 7 ——— Tamil ... | 433 |
| 8 ——— Maratti ... | " |
| 9 Proportion of the Sexes in Vernaculars ... | " |
| 10 Progress in the Provincial Vernaculars since 1891 ... | 434 |
| 11 II. Foreign Vernaculars ... | 435 |
| 12 III. Asiatic Languages Foreign to India ... | 436 |
| 13 IV. European Languages ... | 437 |
| 14 Literacy in Parent-Tongue ... | " |
| 15 Publication of Books, etc., since 1891 ... | " |
| 16 Languages in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 438 |
| 17 Distribution of Population by Parent-Tongue, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | " |
| 18 Variation since 1891... | 439 |

CHAPTER VII—INFIRMITIES.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 Scope of this Chapter ... | 453 |
| 2 Subsidiary Tables .. | " |
| 3 Remarks on Age returns of the Infirmary and suggestions for further improvement ... | " |
| 4 General Statistics ... | 454 |

CHAPTER VII—INFIRMITIES.—concl'd.

| Para | | Page |
|------|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| 5 | Irregularity ... | 454 |
| 6 | Deaf-muteness from birth ... | 456 |
| 7 | Blindness ... | 457 |
| 8 | Corrosives ... | " |
| 9 | Infirmitie Leprosy ... | " |
| | Military in the Civil and Lore Station, Banga- | |
| | Number of ... | 458 |
| | Infirmitie by Age ... | 459 |
| | Infirmitie by Sexes ... | " |
| | Infirmitie by Religions ... | " |
| | Comparison with 1891 ... | 460 |

CHAPTER VIII—CASTES, TRIBE OR RACE.

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Difficulties of Classification | 489 |
| 2 | Sketch of Castes ... | 490 |
| 3 | Social Precedence ... | " |
| 4 | Infant Marriage ... | " |
| | Marriage and H. Widow | |
| 5 | Contrast between Mergeramy. facts and the theory existing propounded by Marf Caste | 491 |
| 6 | System of Classi- fication adopted | 492 |
| 7 | Statistics relating to C... | " |
| 8 | Subsidiary Tables ... | 494 |
| 9 | Civil and Military sta- tion treated separately ... | " |
| 10 | Distribution of Population Castes ... | " |
| 11 | Subsidiary Table I ... | " |
| 12 | Subsidiary Table II.. | 495 |
| 13 | Territorial Distribution of Castes ... | " |
| 14 | Proportion of Females to Males in the several Castes | 498 |
| 15 | Castes in the Civil and Military Station ... | 500 |
| 16 | Special Tables ... | 501 |
| 17 | Gotras of Brahmins ... | 502 |
| 18 | Sakhas of Brahmins... | " |
| 19 | Sects of Brahmins ... | 503 |
| 20 | Statistics of Sects ... | " |
| 21 | Relationship between Sects and Gotras ... | " |
| 22 | Relation between Sects and Sakhas ... | " |
| 23 | Explanation of Gotras and Sakhas not returned ... | 504 |
| 24 | Variation since 1891, first by Gotras... .. | " |
| 25 | Variation since 1891, second by Sects ... | " |
| 26 | Variation since 1891, third by Sakhas ... | 507 |
| 27 | Gotras of Non-Brahminical Castes ... | " |
| 28 | Phanas... .. | 508 |
| | GLOSSARY OF CASTES ... | 511 |

(Vide Separate Table of Contents put up.)

CHAPTER VIII—CASTE, TRIBE
OR RACE.—concl'd.
TATTOOING.

| Para | | Page |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Introduction ... | 556 |
| 2 | Meaning and Philology of the word Tattoo ... | " |
| 3 | Tattoo and Totemism ... | " |
| 4 | Prevalence of Tattooing ... | " |
| 5 | Origin of Tattooing ... | " |
| 6 | Folklore about Tattooing ... | 557 |
| 7 | Age at which persons are usually tattooed ... | " |
| 8 | Portions of the body Tattooed. ... | " |
| 9 | Religious ceremonies connect- ed with Tattooing ... | 558 |
| 10 | Designs used in Tattooing ... | " |
| 11 | Pigments used in Tattooing ... | " |
| 12 | Diet, etc., observed by the Tattooed ... | " |
| 13 | Tattoo marks, their meaning and significance ... | " |
| (a) | Not Social ... | " |
| (b) | Not Religious ... | 559 |
| (c) | Not Personal ... | " |
| (d) | Not Evidences of Marriage ... | " |
| (e) | Not of Religious dedication ... | " |
| 14 | Superstitious meanings attach- ed to certain marks ... | " |
| 15 | Tattoo marks and signature. ... | " |
| 16 | Tattooers ... | " |
| 17 | Conclusion ... | 560 |
| | Specimens of names selected from various Castes, Tribes and Races ... | 563 |

(Vide Separate Table of Contents put up.)

CHAPTER IX—OCCUPATION.

| | | |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Introductory remarks ... | 711 |
| 2 | System of Enumeration in 1881 ... | " |
| 3 | System of Enumeration in 1891 ... | " |
| 4 & 5 | System of Enumeration in 1901 ... | " |
| 6 | Tables compiled ... | 712 |
| 7 & 8 | Remarks about the nature of Occupation Statistics ... | 714 |
| 9 | Civil and Military Station treated separately ... | " |
| 10 | Heads of Review ... | " |
| 11—13 | Distribution of Occupation by Classes ... | 715 |
| 14 | Agriculture ... | 716 |
| 15 | General Labour ... | " |
| 16 | Industries ... | " |
| 17 | Distribution of Occupations by Orders ... | 717 |
| 18 | Order V—Agriculture ... | " |
| 19 | Its comparison with the bor- dering Districts of the Madras Presidency ... | 720 |
| 20 | Order XXII—Earthwork and General Labour ... | 721 |

CHAPTER IX—OCCUPATION—contd.

| Para | Page |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 27 Order I—Administration | 722 |
| 28 & 29 Order VI—Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | " |
| 30—35 Order XII—Textile Fabrics and Dress | 723 |
| 36—38 Order VII—Food, Drink and Stimulants | 724 |
| 39—42 Order XVIII—Commerce | 725 |
| 43 Order XXIV—Independent | " |
| 44—48 Order XIII—Metals and Precious Stones | " |
| 49 Order IV—Provision and Care of Animals | 726 |
| 50 Order XX—Learned and Artistic Professions | 727 |
| 51—54 The other Orders | " |
| 55 & 56 Comparison with the Statistics of Bombay and Madras | 728 |
| 57 & 58 Urban and Rural Occupations | 729 |
| 59—101 Variation since 1891 | 731 |
| 102 & 103 Actual Workers and Dependents | 738 |
| 104 Proportion by Districts | " |
| 105 ————by Taluks | 739 |
| 106 & 107 Causes of Variation | " |
| 108 Proportion by Religions and Castes | 741 |
| 109—111 ————by Occupations | " |
| 112 Variation since 1891... | 743 |
| 113 Occupation of Females | " |
| 114—118 Combinations of Principal and Subsidiary Occupations. | 744 |
| 119—125 Occupations by Castes:— Social point of view | 745 |
| 126 Occupations of Castes:— Economical point of view | 746 |
| 127—135 Distribution of Castes by Occupations | 747 |

CHAPTER IX—OCCUPATION—N—concl.

| Para | Page |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 136—141 Distribution of Occupations by Castes | 749 |
| 142—145 Some General Remarks on Tables XVI and XVII—A. Station, | 750 |
| 146 Civil and Military Bangalore Station, | 751 |
| 147 Civil and Military Bangalore—Proportion of Actual Workers, Bangalore Station, | " |
| 148 Civil and Military Bangalore—Statistics of Occupation Classes | 752 |
| 149 Civil and Military Bangalore—Statistics of Occupation Orders | " |
| 150 Civil and Military Bangalore—Statistics of Occupation by Groups | 753 |
| 151 Civil and Military Bangalore—Variations since 1891 | " |

CHAPTER X—SUMMARY.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1 The Census | 949 |
| 2 The Population Density | " |
| 3 Area in Population | " |
| 4 Variation | " |
| 5 Birth | " |
| 6 Health | 950 |
| 7 Education | " |
| 8 Religion | " |
| 9 Condition | " |
| 10 Occupation | 951 |
| 11 Language (Parent-Tongue.) | " |
| 12 Proximity | " |
| 13 Caste, Tribe or Race | " |
| 14 Occupation | " |
| 15 Conclusion | 952 |

FRONT

E.

1. British Indian and the General Schedule.
2. Mysore Abstract

LIST OF SUBSIDIARY TABLES AND LETTERED APPENDICES

CHAPTER I—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| I—Density of Population | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| II—Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III—House-Room | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV—Variation in Relation to density since 1871 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| A.—Distribution of Population of 1901 in three ways | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B.—Talukwar Variation in Population 1891-1901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| C.—Classification of Taluk for Density of Population in 1901-1891 and Variation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| D.—District Mean Seasonal Rainfall average for 1870-1901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| E.—Number of Municipalities in the State at the three Censuses | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |

CHAPTER II—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| I—Immigration per 10,000 of Population | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| II—Emigration per 10,000 of Population | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 |
| III—Variation in Migration | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| IV—Migration to and from British India and Native States | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| V—Detailed Distribution of Population by Birth-place | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| VI—Literacy and Occupation of Immigrants—Actual Number and Proportion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 |
| A.—Statement showing the Births and Deaths of the Mysore State for the ten years and two months from 1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901 with ratios and balance (in 4 Parts.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 |
| B.—Statement giving the Birth and Death Statistics of the Mysore State for the ten years and two months from 1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 |
| C.—Provincial Abstract of Deaths registered from different causes from 1891 to the end of February 1901 taken from the Annual Form No. VI of the Medical and Sanitary Reports | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 |
| D.—Statement showing Internal Migration between each two Districts in Mysore by Censuses of 1881, 1891 and 1901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 |

CHAPTER III—RELIGION.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| I—General Distribution of Population by Religion (in 4 Parts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 |
| II—Distribution of Religions by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 |
| III—Distribution of Christians and other Religions by Districts and Cities (in 5 Parts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98 |
| IV—Distribution of Christians by Race and Denomination (in 4 Parts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 |
| A.—Statement showing the distribution of every 1,000 of Urban and Rural Populations respectively of the whole Province by Religions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 107 |
| B.——————showing the distribution of every 100 of each Religion in each District, etc., as Urban and Rural | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 |

CHAPTER IV—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

SECTION I—AGE.

| | PAGE. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| I.—Adjusted Age return of 100,000 of each sex (in 5 Parts) ... | 126 |
| II.—Distribution of 10,000 of each sex (in 4 Parts) ... | 131 |
| III.—Distribution of 10,000 of each sex by Religion (in 4 Parts) ... | 135 |
| A.—Formulæ for Smoothing Age returns ... | 139 |
| B.—Rounded one-year* Age Statistics by Mr. Elliot's process (in 4 Parts) ... | 145 |
| C.—Table showing Returns by Single Age periods (to illustrate Appendix B.) ... | 153 |
| D.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by Single Age-periods (in 10 Parts)—vide Para 22 of the Report ... | 155 |
| E.—Table showing adjusted returns by Single Age-periods (to illustrate Appendix D) (in 2 Parts) ... | 154 |
| F.—Statement Showing Age distribution of the Population of the several Taluks ... | 186 |

SECTION II—SEX.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| IV.—General Proportion of Sexes by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities. ... | 203 |
| V.—Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age by Natural Divisions and Religions (in 4 Parts) ... | 204 |
| VI.—Actual excess or defect of Females by Natural Divisions and Districts ... | 209 |
| VII.—Number of Females to 1,000 Males under five years old by selected Castes ... | 210 |
| VIII.—Proportion of Sexes by Castes ... | 212 |
| A.—Talukwise statement showing the number of Females to 1,000 Males ... | 214 |
| B.—Distribution of Population of the two Sexes by Age-periods ... | 216 |

SECTION III—CIVIL CONDITION.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| IX.—Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex by Age and Civil Condition (in 4 Parts) ... | 246 |
| X.—Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age-periods of 10,000 of each Sex (in 4 Parts) ... | 250 |
| XI.—Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age-periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three censuses (in 4 Parts each 6 Religions) ... | 252 |
| XII.—Distribution by Main Age-periods of 10,000 of each Civil Condition (in 4 Parts) ... | 276 |
| XIII.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Age-period for each Sex (in 4 Parts) ... | 277 |
| XIV.—Proportion of the Sexes by Civil Condition for Religions and Natural Divisions ... | 278 |
| XV.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex for Natural Divisions ... | 280 |
| XVI.—Proportion of Wives to Husbands for Religions and Natural Divisions (in 3 Parts) ... | 281 |
| A.—Statement showing the distribution of 10,000 of each Sex by Civil Condition and Main Age-periods in each District or City ... | 282 |
| B.—Statement showing the distribution of 100 in each Civil Condition in each Religion by three Main Age-periods ... | 284 |
| C.—Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 of each Sex in each Religion by Age and Civil Condition ... | 285 |
| D.—Statement showing the distribution of Civil Condition of 10,000 Males at each Age-period in each District or City ... | 286 |
| E.—Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Males in each Religion at each Age-period ... | 288 |
| F.—Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Males in each Main Caste and Age-period ... | 289 |

SECTION III.—CIVIL CONDITION—concl'd.

| | PAGE. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| G.—Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Females at each Age-period in each District or City | 290 |
| H.———showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Females in each Religion at each Age-period | 292 |
| I.———showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Females in each Main Caste and Age-period | 293 |
| J.———showing the Age at First Marriage—by Religions and Districts ... | 294 |
| K.———showing the Age at First Marriage of 10,000 Males in each Caste... | 296 |
| L.———showing the Age at First Marriage of 10,000 Females in each Caste | 298 |
| M.———showing the proportion of Married Males having more than one wife in each Caste etc., to every 1,000 of Married Males in the same Caste, etc., | 300 |
| N.———showing Age at which Widowed—Both Sexes—by Religions and Districts | 301 |
| O.———showing the Age at which Widowed—Males—by Castes ... | 302 |
| P.———showing the Age at which Widowed—Females—by Castes ... | 304 |
| Q.———showing the chances of early Widowhood in early Marriages ... | 306 |
| R.———showing the Re-marriage of Widows by Natural Divisions and Districts | 308 |
| S.—Re-marriage of Widows by Castes and Religions—(in 2 Parts) ... | 309 |
| T.—Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 100 of each Sex in each Religion in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 310 |
| U.———showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at each Age-period in each Main Religion in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 311 |
| V.———showing the distribution by 5 Age-periods of 1,000 of each Sex in each Civil Condition in each Religion in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 312 |
| W.———showing the Variations in Population by Civil Condition since 1891 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 313 |
| X.———showing relative fecundity, i.e., the number of children born during the decade per 100 Females of Reproductive Ages in each Religion .. | 314 |
| Y.———showing relative fecundity of Females by Castes per 100 Females of Reproductive-Ages | 316 |

CHAPTER V—EDUCATION.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| I—Education by Age and Sex (in 4 Parts) | 341 |
| II—Education by Age, Sex and Religion (in 4 Parts for each Religion) ... | 345 |
| III—Education by Age and Sex by Cities, Districts & Natural Divisions .. | 360 |
| IV—English Education by Age and Sex, by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions... | 361 |
| V—Education by Castes, Tribes or Races (in two ways) | 362 |
| VI—Progress of Education since 1881 by Districts, Natural Divisions and Religions (in 5 Parts) | 410 |
| VII—Progress of English Education since 1881 by Districts, Natural Divisions and Religions (in 5 Parts) | 413 |
| VIII—Literacy by Civil Condition and Occupation in each Religion (in 6 Parts) ... | 416 |
| IX—Literacy in Parent-Tongue per 1,000 of Population (in 3 Parts) .. | 428 |

CHAPTER VI—LANGUAGE.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| I—Population by Languages (in 4 Parts) | 440 |
| II (a)—Distribution by Language of 10,000 of Population | 444 |
| (b)—Distribution by Residence of 10,000 persons of each Language ... | 446 |

CHAPTER VI—LANGUAGE—concl'd.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| III —Statement showing the number of Publications (Books and Periodicals) registered under the Government of Mysore in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXV of 1876 during the ten years ending 31st December 1900 : (a) by years | 448 |
| (b) by subjects | 449 |
| A. —Statement showing the Languages spoken in Mysore Province and the Linguistic Family to which they severally belong | 451 |

CHAPTER VII—INFIRMITIES.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| I —Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex, by Natural Divisions and Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901 | 461 |
| II —Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex by Religions in 1881, 1891 and 1901 | 463 |
| III —Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881 | 464 |
| IV —Distribution by Age of 10,000 persons for each Infirmary | 474 |
| V —Proportion of Females afflicted to 1,000 Males afflicted at each Age | 475 |
| VI —Infirmitities among every 10,000 persons of each Caste, Tribe or Race | 476 |
| VII —Distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmary by Religion and Civil Condition | 482 |
| VIII —Literacy and Occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmary | 485 |

CHAPTER VIII—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| I —Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion (in 4 Parts) | 595 |
| II —Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871 (in 4 Parts) | 626 |
| III —Civil Condition by Age for Castes—Percentage of each Sex in each Age-period (in 3 Parts) | 642 |
| IV —Proportion of Sexes in Castes (in 3 Parts) | 678 |
| A. —Castes arranged by Groups in the order of their Numerical Strength | 690 |
| B. —Abstract of classification of Castes into Groups | 694 |
| C. —Statement showing the Proportion of the population in each group of Statement A to Total Population in each Religion | 695 |
| D. —showing the distribution of 1,000 Persons of each of the principal Castes etc. by Districts of Enumeration | 696 |
| E. —showing the distribution of 1,000 persons enumerated in each District by their Castes etc. | 698 |
| F. —showing the number of Females to 1,000 Males in the Population of the principal Castes in each of the three Main Age-periods | 702 |
| G. —showing the Distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each Sect by their Gotras | 704 |
| H. —showing the Distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each of the principal Gotras by their Sects | 705 |
| I. —showing the Variation since 1891 in the numbers returned under each of the principal Gotras | 706 |
| J. —showing the Population of the Non-Brahminical Hindu Castes and the numbers among them who have returned Gotras | 707 |

CHAPTER IX—OCCUPATION.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| I —General Distribution by Occupation (in 2 Parts) | 754 |
| II —Distribution of the Agricultural Population by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions | 766 |

CHAPTER IX—OCCUPATION—concl'd.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| III—Distribution of the Industrial Population by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 767 |
| IV—Distribution of the Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries (in 4 Parts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 768 |
| V—Distribution of the Commercial Population by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 772 |
| VI—Distribution of the Professional Population by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 773 |
| VI (a)—Distribution of Population supported by Earthwork and General Labour by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 774 |
| VII—Occupation by Orders, 1901-1891 (in 4 Parts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 775 |
| VIII—Occupation by selected Sub-orders 1901 and 1891 (in 4 Parts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 779 |
| IX—Occupation of Females by Orders (in 4 Parts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 787 |
| X—Occupation of Females by Sub-orders (in 4 Parts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 789 |
| XI—Combined Occupations (in 3 Parts) | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 800 |
| XII—Occupation and Caste (in 3 Parts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 830 |
| XIII—Subsidiary Occupation and Caste (in 3 Parts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 866 |
| A.—Statement showing Groups of Occupations supporting more than 10,000 persons | | | | | | 902 |
| B.—showing the percentage of Actual Workers of each Sex and both Sexes to the Total population of that Sex and both Sexes in the several Taluks | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 903 |
| C.—showing percentage of Actual Workers to Total Population in the principal Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 905 |
| D.—showing Combined Occupations, Mysore Province | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 906 |
| E.—Eastern Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 907 |
| F.—Western Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 908 |
| G.—showing the distribution by Principal Occupation of 100 persons pursuing the Subsidiary Occupations followed by more than one in 500 Actual Workers, Province | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 909 |
| H.—showing the distribution by Principal Occupation of 100 Persons pursuing the Subsidiary Occupations followed by more than one in 500 Actual Workers, Eastern Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 910 |
| I.—showing the distribution by Principal Occupation of 100 Persons pursuing the Subsidiary Occupations followed by more than one in 500 Actual Workers, Western Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 912 |
| J.—showing the percentage of Actual Workers in the several Castes following Traditional Occupations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 914 |
| K.—showing the distribution of 100 Actual Workers of each Caste by their Occupation, Principal and Subsidiary | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 916 |
| L.—showing the absolute figures furnishing the proportion per cent entered in column "26—Miscellaneous" of Statement K | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 924 |
| M.—showing the distribution by Castes of 1,000 Actual Workers pursuing each Order of Occupation | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 932 |
| N.—showing the distribution by castes of 100 Actual Workers pursuing the several Orders of Occupation as subsidiary means of livelihood | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 940 |
| N-A.—showing percentage of population supported by each Order of Occupation in the Censuses of 1901 and 1891 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 944 |
| O.—showing Groups of Occupation supporting more than 500 persons each—Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 945 |
| P.—showing Variations since 1891, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 947 |

LIST OF MAPS, DIAGRAMS AND PICTURES IN MYSORE CENSUS (1901) REPORT.

| Serial No. | Designation. | To illustrate. |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Map showing density of Population per square mile in the several Districts | Chapter I, Paras 16, 17, 18. |
| 2 | Map showing do do Taluks | Do do. |
| 3 | Map showing Variation in the Population of the several Districts since 1871 | Do Subsidiary, Table 4, column 5. |
| 4 | Do do Taluks since 1871... .. | Do speaks for itself |
| 5 | Map showing Variation in the Population of the several Districts since 1891 | Do Paras 13, 15, 18 and Subsidiary Table 4 column 2, Appendix B and Abstract. |
| 6 | Do do Taluks since 1891 | Do do. |
| 7 | Chart showing Variation in Population since 1871 | Do Paras 21 & 22 and Subsidiary Table 4 (Main Table II). |
| 8 | Diagram illustrating internal Migration and Immigration from outside the Province | Chapter II, Paras 21 & 16 and Main Table X. |
| 9 | Chart showing the distribution of Religions between Towns and Villages | Chapter III, Para 23 and Appendix B. |
| 10 | Map showing number of Females to 1,000 Males in the several Districts | Chapter IV, Sex, Para 6 and Subsidiary Table IV, column 2. |
| 11 | Do do in the several Taluks | Do Para 9 and Appendix A. |
| 12 | Chart showing number of Females to 1,000 Males in the Population of the several Main Age-periods in each Religion | Chapter IV Sex, Para 4 and Subsidiary Table 5. |
| 13 | Chart illustrating number of Females to 1,000 Males in selected Castes at seven Age-periods | Chapter IV Sex, Para 13 in regard to 2 Age-periods and Chapter VIII, Para 14 and Subsidiary Table 4. |
| 14 | Chart showing the distribution of every 100 persons of each Sex and Religion by Civil Condition | Do Civil Condition Paras 18 and 19, Appendices E and H. |
| 15 | Chart illustrating the distribution of 100 Married persons of each Sex in each Religion by Age at 1st Marriage | Do Paras 25 and 26 and Appendix J. |
| 16 | Chart showing number married during infancy (under 15 years of age) in every 1,000 Married Males of selected Castes | Do Paras 25 to 28 Appendices K and L. |
| 17 | Chart showing number married during infancy (under 10 years of age) in every 1,000 Married Females of selected Castes | |

| Serial No. | Designation. | To illustrate. |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 18 | Chart illustrating the distribution of every 100 Widowed persons of each sex in each Religion by age at Widowhood ... | Chapter IV, Civil Condition Para 33 Appendix N. |
| 19 | Map showing number of Literates in 1,000 persons of both sexes in the several Districts | Chapter V, Para 6. |
| 20 | Do do in the several Taluks ... | Do by Taluks. |
| 21 | Chart showing number of Literates in English and other languages in 1,000 Males of each Caste arranged in the order of numerical strength of the Population ... | Do Paras 10 and 14 and Subsidiary Table 5. |
| 22 | Chart showing number of Literate Females in English and other languages per 1,000 of each Caste arranged in the order of the numerical strength of the Population .. | Chapter V Paras 10 and 25 and Subsidiary Table 5. |
| 23 | Chart showing the distribution of 100 persons of each of the Principal Castes by Districts of enumeration ... | Chapter VIII, Para 13 and Appendix D. |
| 24 | Manjarabad Landholders; Caste Halvakkalu-Makkalu ... | Do Page 547. |
| 25 to 32 | A Tattooed Hindu Female and various Tattoo designs ... | Do Page 557, Para 8 and Page 558, Para 10. |
| 33 | Map showing percentage of Actual Workers of each sex to the Total Population of that sex in the several Districts ... | Chapter IX, Para 101. |
| 34 | Do do in the several Taluks ... | Do Para 105. |
| 35 | Chart showing distribution of 100 persons in each District by classes of Occupation supporting them ... | Do Para 12. |
| 36 | Chart showing distribution of every 100 Actual Workers in each selected Caste by classes of Occupation pursued by them ... | Do Paras 127 and 135 and Subsidiary Table 12. |

Instructions to Binder.

Arrange the above in groups as mentioned below :—

| Numbers. | Place. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 | End of Chapter 1. |
| 8 | End of Chapter 2. |
| 9 | End of Chapter 3. |
| 10, 11, 12, 13 | End of Chapter 4. Section Sex. |
| 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 | End of Chapter 4, Section Civil Condition. |
| 19, 20, 21, 22 | End of Chapter 5. |
| 23 | End of Chapter 8. |
| 24 | Between pages 546 & 547. |
| 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 | Between pages 562 & 563. |
| 33, 34, 35 & 36 | At the end of Chapter 9. |

**LIST OF CENSUS TABLES IN VOLUMES XXIV—A, XXIV—B
AND XXIV—C.**

Volume XXIV.—A

PART A.—(Mysore State excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.)

No. of Table.

- I Area, Houses and Population showing for each City, District and Division:— ...**
 - (1) Summary of Villages
 - (2) Area in Square Miles
 - (3) Number of Towns and Inhabited Villages
 - (4) Number of Occupied Houses in Towns and Villages
 - (5) The Population by Sexes in Towns and Villages
- II Variation in Population since 1871, showing for each City, District and Division:— ...**
 - (1) The Population at each of the last four Censuses
 - (2) The Variations in Total Population between each Census
 - (3) The Net Variation between the Census of 1871 and that of 1901
 - (4) The Population by Sexes at each of the last four Censuses ...
- III Towns and Villages classified by Population showing for each City, District and Division, the distribution of Population among Towns and Villages of certain sizes ...**
- IV Towns classified by Population with Variation since 1871 showing for each Town in the Province, the Towns being arranged in the order of Population in 1901 ...**
 - (1) The District in which the Town lies
 - (2) If it is a Municipality or Cantonment
 - (3) The Population at each of the last four Censuses
 - (4) The Variations in the Total Population between each Census
 - (5) The Net Variation between the Census of 1871 and that of 1901
 - (6) The Population by Sexes at each of the last four Censuses
- V Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion—showing by Sexes, the Religions of the people of each Town, the Towns being arranged by Districts and Divisions and within each District in the order of Population ...**
- VI Religion—showing for each City, District and Division, the Religions of the people by Sexes ...**
- VII Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Showing for each City, District and Division, the Civil Condition by Religions, 17 Age-periods and Sexes ...**
 - (1) All Religious
 - (2) Hindu
 - (3) Mussalman
 - (4) Christian
 - (5) Jain
 - (6) Parsi
 - (7) Sikh
 - (8) Brahmo
 - (9) Animist
 - (10) Jew
 - (11) Buddhist
- VIII Education—Showing by Religions, 4 Age-periods and Sexes, the number of persons Illiterate, Literate in Vernaculars, English and other Languages ...**
 - (1) The Total Population of the Province
 - (2) The Total Populations of the Divisions
 - (3) The Population of each District and City

No. of Table.

- VIII Education—Explanatory Statement—Showing for the Province excluding three Cities and the Cities separately by Religions, 4 Age-periods and Sexes, the persons Illiterate and Literate in Single and Plural Languages
- VIII-A Literacy by Civil Condition and Occupation and Illiteracy by Civil and Industrial Condition—Showing by the Province and the two Divisions for each Occupational group by Religions... ..
- (1) The Distribution of the Literate persons into Actual Workers and Dependents.
 - (2) The Distribution of the Literates by their Sex and Civil Condition and Industrial Condition.
 - (3) The same Distribution of Illiterates but not with any reference to Occupational groups.
- IX Education by Castes—Showing for each City, District and Division, the number of persons of each Sex who were Illiterate and Literate in Vernaculars, English and Other Languages
- IX. Education by Castes—Explanatory Statement—Showing for the three Cities and the rest of the Province by Castes, the number of persons Illiterate and Literate in Single and Plural Languages
- X. Language (Parent Tongue)—Showing by Sexes, the Population in each City, District and Division who speak :—
- A—Vernaculars of India.
 - (1) Vernaculars of the Province.
 - (2) Foreign Vernaculars.
 - B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic countries.
 - C—European Languages.
 - D—Other Languages.
- X-A. Literacy in Mother-Tongue—Showing for each City, District and Division— ..
- (1) The Population according to Mother-Tongue.
 - (2) The number of persons owning a Mother-Tongue who are Literate in general.
 - (3) The number of persons who speak a Mother-Tongue and are Literate in it.
 - (4) The number of persons who speak a Mother-Tongue and are Literate in language other than their Mother-Tongue.
 - (5) The number of persons who are wholly Illiterate.
- XI Birth-place—Showing for each City, District and Division the number of persons of each Sex born in the various countries of the World

Volume XXIV—B.

PART A.—(continued).

- XI.—A Literacy and Occupation of Immigrants—Showing by Sexes for each City, District and Division :—
- (1) The Birth-place of the Immigrants.
 - (2) The Literate and Illiterate condition of the Immigrants.
 - (3) The Industrial condition of the Immigrants.
 - (4) The Distribution of the Actual Workers among them into the twenty-four Occupational Orders.
- XII Infirmities by Age—Showing for each City, District or Division by 17 Age-periods, the number of persons of each sex who are :
- (1) Insane
 - (2) Deafmutes.
 - (3) Blind.
 - (4) Lepers and
 - (5) Those suffering from combined Infirmities together with an abstract distributing the combined Infirmities among their components

No. of TABLE.

XII—A. Infirmities by Castes, Tribes and Races—Showing for each City, District or Division the number of persons of each Sex in each Caste who are.—

- (1) Insane.
- (2) Deafmutes.
- (3) Blind.
- (4) Lepers and
- (5) Those suffering from combined Infirmities together with a summary distributing the combined Infirmities among their several components.

XII—B. Religion and Civil Condition of the Infirm—Showing by Sexes and Religions for each City, District and Division the Distribution of the Infirms of Single or combined Infirmities by their Civil Condition ...

XII—C. Literacy and Occupation of the Infirm—Showing by Sexes for each City, District or Division

- (1) The Literate or Illiterate condition of the Infirms.
- (2) The Industrial condition of the Infirms and
- (3) The Distribution of the Actual Workers among them into the twenty-four Occupational Orders.

XIII. Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality—Showing for each City, District and Division the number of each Sex in each Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality, the Castes being arranged alphabetically according to the English Orthography

Index of Castes.—An Alphabetical Index showing by Religions, the Sub-castes which have been grouped under the main Castes tabulated in Table XIII...

XIV. Civil Condition by Age for Castes—Showing for each City, District or Division the number of persons of each caste in each Civil Condition by Sexes and 6 Age-periods

Classification of Occupations and Means of Livelihood.—Showing the general Scheme of Classification adopted for Tabulating the figures in Table XV...

XV. Occupation or Means of Livelihood—Showing for each City, District or Division and for each of the 8 Classes, 24 Orders, 79 Sub-orders and 520 Groups shown in the Classification of Occupations, the number of:—

- (1) Total Actual Workers and Dependents.
- (2) Total Actual Workers of each Sex.
- (3) Partial Agriculturists of each Sex.
- (4) Total Dependents.
- (5) Dependents by Sexes.

Index to Table XV.—Showing in alphabetical order each of the Occupations contained in the Classification of Occupations with a reference against each showing the Order, Sub-order and Group in which they are severally to be found

XV—A. Subsidiary Occupations combined with selected Principal Occupations—Showing for each City, District or Division—

- (1) The selected Principal Occupations in each Order and Sub-Order.
- (2) The Actual Workers and Dependents possessed by each of the above.
- (3) The number of persons who have no Subsidiary Occupation whatever.
- (4) The Distribution of those who have a Subsidiary Occupation among the selected Orders and Sub-orders under which the Subsidiary Occupations fall, the Scheme of Classification being the same as that adopted for Table XV.

Volume XXIV-C.

PART A—(concluded.)

No. OF TABLE.

- XVI.** Caste, Tribe and Race by Traditional and Actual Principal Occupations by "Orders."—Showing by Castes for each City, District or Division, the Traditional Occupation and the number of Actual Workers and Dependents in each and the distribution of the Actual Workers among the twenty-four Occupational Orders of the Scheme adopted for Table XV.
- XVI-A.** Caste, Tribe and Race by Traditional and Actual Subsidiary Occupations by "Sub-Orders"—Showing by Castes for each City, District or Division, the Traditional Occupations and the number of Actual Workers and Dependents in each and the distribution of the persons having any Subsidiary Occupations among the seventy-nine Sub-Orders of the Occupational Scheme adopted for Table XV.
- XVII.** Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race—Showing for each City, District and Division, the number of Christians of each Race and Sex who belong to each of the main sects of Christianity.
- XVIII.** Europeans, Armenians and Eurasians by Age—Showing for each City, District and Division, the number of each of these Races separately by Sexes and 5 Age-periods.
- A.** Age at first Marriage—Showing by Castes for each City, District and Division, the number of persons of each Sex, Married and the Age at which he or she was married for the First time, the Ages themselves being grouped in 17 Age-periods together with particulars as to the Second, Third, Fourth and Subsequent Marriages.
- Enclosure to A.** Age-periods of Married Males with more than One Wife living at the time of Census—Showing for each City, District and Division by Castes, the number of Males who have more than One Wife living together with their Age at the time of Census, the Ages being grouped in 3 Age-periods.
- B.** Age at which Widowed—Showing for each City, District and Division by Castes, the number of persons of each Sex widowed and the Age at which they were widowed, the Age-periods being the same adopted in Table A above.
- C-1.** Gothras and Sakhas of Brahmins—Showing by Sexes for each of the Divisions the Gothras returned by each Sect among the Brahmins as also the Vedas followed by them.
- C-2.** Gothras of Non-Brahmins—Showing by Sexes for the Province the number of persons—other than Brahmins who have returned any Gothra.
- D.** Phanās—Showing by Castes for each City, District and Division, the number of persons of each Sex returned under the several Phanās.

No. of TABLE.

PART B—(Mysore State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.)

- I. Area, Houses and Population—Showing details as in Table I above for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and the Province as a whole.
 - II. Variation in Population since 1871—Showing as in Table II above the details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - III. Towns and Villages classified by Population—Same as Table III above with details for the Civil and Military Station and Mysore State as a whole.
 - IV. Towns classified by Population with Variations since 1871—Same as Table IV above with details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - V. Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion—Same as Table V above with details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - VI. Religion—Same as Table VI above, with details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - VII. Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Same as Table VII above with details for the Civil and Military Station, and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - VIII. Education—Same as Table VIII above with details for the Civil and Military Station, and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - X. Language (Parent-Tongue)—Same as Table X above with details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - XI. Birth-place—Same as Table XI above with details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - XII. Infirmities by Age—Same as Table XII above with details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - XII-A. Infirmities by Castes, Tribes, and Races—Same as Table XII-A above with details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - XIII. Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality—Same as Table XIII above with details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - XV. Occupation or Means of Livelihood—Same as Table XV above with details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - XVII. Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race—Same as Table XVII above with details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
 - XVIII. Europeans, Armenians and Eurasians by Age—Same as Table XVIII above with details for the Civil and Military Station and the Mysore State as a whole.
-

Statement Showing the Census Tables in which each of the items of information
furnished in the Mysore Schedule has been compiled.

Statement showing the Census Tables in which each of the items of

| Table | | Entire Popula- tion | Sex | Age period | Civil Condition | Birth- place | Religion |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Table | I. Area, Houses and Population | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Table | II. Variation in Population since 1871. | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Table | III. Towns and Villages classified by Population. | 3 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Table | IV. Towns classified by Population with variation since 1871. | ... | 4 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Table | V. Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Table | VI. Religion | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Table | VII. Age, Sex and Civil Condition for each Religion. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | 7 |
| Table | VIII. Education by each main Religion,—Total Population. | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 |
| Table | VIII. Explanatory Statement | 8 Expy. | 8 Expy. | 8 Expy. | ... | ... | ... |
| Table VIII-A. | Literacy by Civil Condition and Occupation and Illiteracy by Civil and Industrial Condition. | 8-A | 8-A | ... | 8-A | ... | 8-A |
| Table | IX. Education by Caste, Tribe or Race. | 9 | 9 | .. | ... | ... | 9 |
| Table | IX. Explanatory Statement | 9 Expy. | 9 Expy. | .. | ... | ... | 9 Expy. |
| Table | X. Language, i.e., Parent-Tongue | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Table | X-A. Literacy in Parent-Tongue | 10-A | 10-A | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Table | XI. Birth-place | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | 11 | ... |
| Table | XI-A. Literacy and Occupation of Immigrants. | ... | 11-A | ... | ... | 11-A | ... |
| Table | XII. Infirmities | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Table | XII-A. Infirmities by Castes | ... | 12-A | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Table | XII-B. Infirmities by Religion and Civil Condition. | ... | 12-B | ... | 12-B | ... | 12-A 12-B |
| Table | XII-C. Literacy and Occupation of the Infirm. | ... | 12-C | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| Table | XIII. Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality. | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | .. | 13 |
| Table | XIV. Civil Condition by Age for Castes. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... | 14 |
| Table | XV. Occupation or means of Livelihood. | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Table | XV-A. Subsidiary Occupation combined with selected Principal Occupation. | 15-A | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Table | XVI. Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional and Actual Principal Occupation. | 16 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Table | XVI-A. Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional and Actual Subsidiary Occupation. | 16-A | .. | ... | ... | ... | 16-A |
| Table | XVII. Territorial distribution of Christians by Sect and Race | .. | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Table | XVIII. Europeans, Armenians and Eurasians by age. | ... | 18 | 18 | .. | .. | ... |
| Table | A. Age at First Marriage | .. | A | A | ... | ... | A |
| Enclosure to A. Age-periods of Married Males with more than one wife living at the time of Census. | | ... | .. | Enc. A | .. | ... | Enc. A |
| Table | B. Age at Widowhood | ... | B | B | ... | ... | B |
| Table | C-1. Gotras and Sakhas of Brahmins | ... | C-1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Table | C-2. Gotras of Non-Brahmins | ... | C-2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Table | D. Phanas | ... | D | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total .. | | 19 | 29 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 16 |

information furnished in the Mysore Schedule has been compiled.

| Sect or Denomi- nation | Caste | Race | Occupation | | Actual Workers | Depend- ents | Parent- Tongue | Literacy and Illiteracy | Infirmity |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Principal | Subsidi- ary | | | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | 8-A | ... | 8-A | 8-A | ... | 8 Expy 8-A | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 8-A | ... | 8-A | 8-A | ... | 8-A | ... |
| .. | 9 | 9 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| ... | 9 Expy. | 9 Expy | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 9 Expy | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 10-A | 10-A | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | 11-A | ... | 11-A | 11-A | ... | 11-A | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| ... | 12-A | 12-A | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12-A |
| ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 12-B |
| ... | ... | ... | 12-C | ... | 12-C | 12-C | ... | 12-C | 12-C |
| ... | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 15-A | 15-A | 15-A | 15-A | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 16-A | 16-A | ... | 16-A | 16-A | 16-A | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | 18 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | A | A | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| ... | Enc. A | Enc. A | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | B | B | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| C-1 | C-1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | C-2 | C-2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | D | D | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 4 |

FOR HINDUS



Bachelor.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಗಂಡನು.



Married,
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಗಂಡನು.



Widower.
ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಇಳಕೊಂಡ ಗಂಡನು.



Unmarried.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.



Married,
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.



Widow.
ಗಂಡ ಇಳಕೊಂಡ ಹೆಂಗಸು.

FOR CHRISTIANS



Bachelor.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಗಂಡನು.



Married,
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಗಂಡನು.



Widower.
ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಇಳಕೊಂಡ ಗಂಡನು.



Unmarried.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.



Married.
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.



Widow.
ಗಂಡ ಇಳಕೊಂಡ ಹೆಂಗಸು.

FOR MUSALMANS



Bachelor.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಗಂಡನು.



Married,
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಗಂಡನು.



Widower.
ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಇಳಕೊಂಡ ಗಂಡನು.



Unmarried.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.



Married.
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.



Widow.
ಗಂಡ ಇಳಕೊಂಡ ಹೆಂಗಸು.

Face of the Slip.



Unmarried.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು

1 _____

4 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

11 _____

12 _____

Back of the Slip.

13 _____

14 _____

15 _____

16 _____

17 _____

18 _____

19 _____

20 _____

FOR JAINS.



Bachelor.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಗಂಡಸು.



Married,
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಗಂಡಸು.



Widower.
ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಗಂಡಸು.



Unmarried.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.

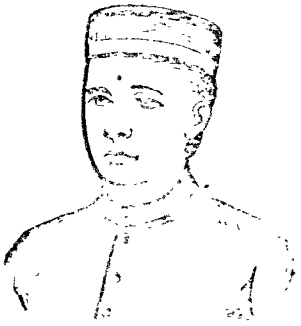


Married.
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.

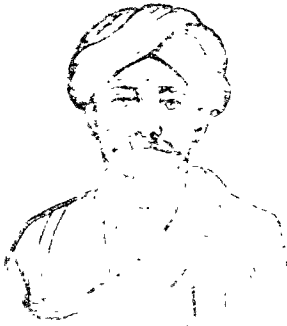


Widow.
ಗಂಡ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಹೆಂಗಸು.

FOR SIKHS.



Bachelor.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಗಂಡಸು.



Married,
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಗಂಡಸು.



Widower.
ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಗಂಡಸು.



Unmarried.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.

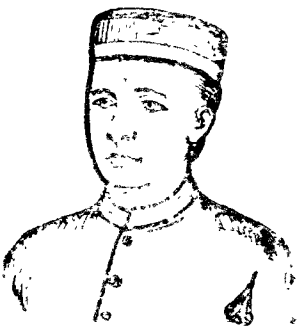


Married.
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.



Widow.
ಗಂಡ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಹೆಂಗಸು.

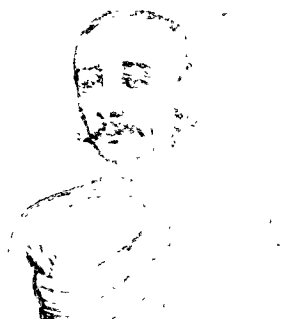
FOR PARSIS.



Bachelor.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಗಂಡಸು.



Married,
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಗಂಡಸು.



Widower.
ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಗಂಡಸು.



Unmarried.
ಮದುವೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.

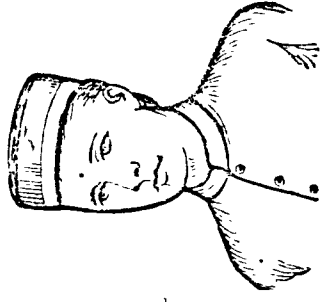


Married.
ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಹೆಂಗಸು.



Widow.
ಗಂಡ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಹೆಂಗಸು.

Face of the Slip.



Bachelor.

ಮುಖದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಡೆಸು.

Back of the Slip.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

1

4

6

7

8

9

11

12

EXPLANATION OF THE MYSORE PICTORIAL SLIPS FOR ABSTRACTION, CENSUS 1901.

1. The Mysore slip is an adaptation of the idea which originated with the Census Commissioner for India. Sex and Civil Condition are denoted by pictorial busts printed on it. Religions are denoted by a combination of different kinds of paper selected for slips, and different colors of ink employed in printing the busts. There being six chief religions for a large proportion of the population to be thus provided for, and a few more for a small proportion, the following table shows how the combinations have been made :—

| Religion. | | Brown cartridge paper. | | Half bleached paper. |
|--------------|-----|------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hindu | ... | Black Ink | ... | ... |
| Mussulman | .. | Blue Ink | ... | ... |
| Christian | ... | Red Ink | ... | ... |
| Jain | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Parsi | ... | ... | ... | Black Ink. |
| Brahmo | } | ... | ... | Blue Ink. |
| Jew | | ... | ... | ... |
| Buddhist | | ... | ... | ... |
| Theist, etc. | | ... | ... | Red Ink, with name of Religion stamped with a rubber seal in the Census Office. |

2. The busts represent male faces and female faces, and are designed to picture their respective Civil Conditions. They are self-explanatory to persons familiar with South Indian life. To others, the following notes may be interesting :—

Male Bachelor is represented by the face of a male youth with a caste “Bottu” (dot) on his forehead and a cap, and a buttoned jacket, indicative of student life.

Male Married is represented by an elderly face with moustaches, caste dot on the forehead, turband on the head, a coat and upper cloth in Indian style—all characteristic of what is known by the term “Grahasthasrama.”

Male Widower is represented by an elderly face with moustaches, head bare indicating grief or mourning, and body also bare but for its being partially covered with a loose upper garment commonly called “Angavasthra.” The absence of any caste mark on the forehead is an additional sign of grief or mourning.

Female Unmarried—A young face with a combed hair on the head and “Bottu” (caste mark) on the forehead, a simple close fitting necklet and ear-ring.

NOTE.—The “Bottu” is a small circular mark placed in the centre of the forehead by most Indian females. It is practically an ornamental non-sectarian mark.

Female Married—A face of mature age with caste mark on the forehead and ornaments on the ears, nose and neck, such as are given at wedding to a bride by the bridegroom, and particularly a gold band (called “Bandi”) sitting loose and low round the neck with a medallion (called “Tali”) indicative of married life with husband living.

Female Widow—Face indicating advanced age, no caste mark on the forehead, no ornaments, head periodically shaved and therefore with a short or no hair, and covered by one end of the cloth worn round the person—all illustrating widowhood as it is manifested mostly among Brahmins.

3. Each slip is printed with numbered lines, the lines showing where the several scheduled entries are to be transcribed and the numbers representing the corresponding columns of the schedules from which the entries are to be taken.

4. A Taluk is an administrative sub-division of a District. A Hobli is a group of Villages constituting an administrative division of a Taluk. The Taluks in each District and the Hoblis in each Taluk, being consecutively numbered in a standing list, the Taluk number and the Hobli number to which a slip belongs are stamped on it with a rubber stamp to facilitate connection of the slip with the schedule book to which it belongs. Thus T. 33—H.1 means Hobli No. 1 in Taluk No. 33. The names in the schedule books of a Hobli are consecutively numbered, and a person's number is entered in column 1 of the slip relating to him. In this way, connection is further established between the slip and the person particularized therein.

5. The slip is to be written on both sides of it. There is only one slip to be written for each person; thereby, sorting becomes possible for any combination of attributes.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, 4th December 1902.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

1. *Present Stage of Census Work.*—In Chapter I of the Code of Procedure for the Census of Mysore 1901, the entire work of the Census was summarised under eight heads of which the 7th and 8th read as follows :—

- (7) Abstracting and Tabulating and Compiling the Statistics of population under various classified heads of religion, caste, birth-place, language, etc., in forms which will be prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India.
- (8) Reviewing the results so obtained.

Stage No. 7 having been passed, we now enter upon the 8th stage, and I have the honor to submit the following statement for the information of Government.

2. *Scope of the present Report.*—In the course of this narrative, I shall endeavour to explain, very briefly, the salient features which characterized the operations of the Census of 1901, differentiating them from those of the previous Censuses in Mysore, and of contemporaneous Censuses in the adjoining Presidencies in British India, the methods adopted for Abstraction and Tabulation on the present occasion, the forms in which the results are presented, and the main facts which the statistics disclose. It is usual to furnish at the same time an account of the Administrative part of the work ; but in pursuance of the instructions of the Census Commissioner, and following the practice of other Provinces, this is reserved for detailed treatment separately.

3. *Census Procedure Code.*—The instructions for taking the Census were issued in the form of a Code with a view to simplify correspondence, to facilitate the communication of additions and corrections, and finally to place on record, for future use, the procedure followed on the present occasion. The instructions contained in the Code were generally on the lines prescribed for British India, with some modifications which will be explained in more convenient places further on in this narrative, and with such adaptations as local conditions required. When the Code is re-issued with such improvements as experience here and elsewhere may suggest, future operations will be greatly facilitated by early and wide-spread knowledge and timely preparation.

4. *Pre-census Work and Agency—List of all Villages.*—The first step in Census work was taken by the issue of the Order contained in Government Proceedings No. 7033—Mis. 2132, dated 21st December 1899, for the preparation of a list of all villages in the State in the special form therein prescribed. This was to facilitate the formation of Census Divisions, without the omission of any tract on the one hand and the overlapping of the limits of divisions on the other.

5. *House-numbering.*—The next step was the numbering of all houses and buildings, town by town, and village by village. In connection with this, elaborate definitions of “house” and nice distinctions likely to confuse people, were avoided, and simple rules were prescribed, the governing principle of which was that every place where people habitually live, or are likely to be found on the night of the 1st of March, should be numbered, and that the numbers being in a consecutive series for each village (or Municipal division), should be placed in the order best calculated

on the one hand to avoid the mistake of twice numbering the same premises, and on the other to guide the "Enumerator" who would come late on the scene.

6. *Formation of Census Divisions.*—The next thing done was the formation of Census Divisions, Blocks, Circles and Charges; one or more blocks constituting a village (or Municipal Division), a number of villages constituting a Circle, and a number of Circles constituting a Charge which in most cases was the entire Taluk or Sub-Taluk itself. In making these arrangements care was taken that the boundaries of administrative divisions were not crossed by those of Census divisions. A careful preparation of lists of villages comprised in each Circle and lists of houses situated in each block, completed this stage of the work. On house-numbering and the preparation of the lists just mentioned, the ordinary local and municipal and village revenue servants were employed.

7. *Appointment of Census Officers.*—Census Officers were next appointed, a Charge Superintendent for each Charge, a Supervisor for each Circle comprised in that Charge, and enumerators with one or more blocks assigned to each.

8. *Enumerator's Charge.*—The permission to assign one or more blocks to the same person as enumerator, combined with the provision that every village should be made up of one or more entire blocks, formed a special feature of present Census Procedure, and was calculated to facilitate the arrangement of schedule books by villages on the morning after the Census, and to adapt the scheme to the chances and changes incidental to the staff of Census officials.

9. *Instructions to Enumerators and Supervisors.*—In the matter of instructing supervisors and enumerators, a slight departure was made from previous Censuses, and from the methods adopted elsewhere. The instructions were issued separately from, and long before, the schedules themselves, whereby abundant time and facility were allowed to enumerators and supervisors to study and master their respective parts. The instructions themselves were also in full detail. It was ordered that, as far as possible, men on the permanent pay lists of Government in all departments except Press, Plague and Medical, should be employed on Census work without prejudice to their ordinary duties. This was practicable in all grades except in that of enumerators for which, however, as usual, unpaid volunteer agency had to be employed to a large extent.

10. *Preliminary Enumeration.*—With Census Divisions and agency thus constituted, and the house numbers checked with reference to the block-lists, and errors and omissions corrected by the supervisors and enumerators, the preparation of a preliminary record was started. This consisted in writing up, for each numbered house, the name and particulars of every person living in it. These particulars were ascertained by personal inquiry at each house by the enumerator himself, and entered in a schedule, forms of which were supplied to each enumerator, made up in books, one for each block, and adapted to the size of the block assigned to him. The forms of these schedules were the same as at the Census of 1891, except that the columns were slightly transposed so as better to conform to sequence of thought, and thereby facilitate interrogation and answer. It differed from the form prescribed for British India in providing the following additional particulars, *viz*:—

(a) In the case of married persons with wife or husband living—

1. Whether 1st, 2nd or 3rd marriage; and
2. Age at first marriage.

(b) In the case of widowed persons, age at which widowed.

(c) Sect of Religion in addition to the name of the main Religion.

(d) Sub-division of Caste in addition to the name of the main Caste with particulars of "Gotra" and "Phana."

The headings of the several columns in the Mysore schedule and in the British Indian schedule for the Census of 1901 are printed and prefixed to this Chapter. This preliminary enumeration commenced about the 15th January 1901 in rural areas, and the 1st of February in urban areas, and was finished with more or less speed everywhere so as to allow of the schedules being well examined and verified and all errors rectified before the date of the final enumeration, when it would only be necessary to check the record already prepared, and to correct it only

in respect of any changes that may have occurred by births and deaths, arrivals and departures.

11. *Notices to the Public.*—In the meantime notices were issued to all residents of villages and towns, warning them as far as possible to remain in their homes on the night of the 1st of March, to keep the front door of their houses open, and to help the Census enumerator with a light when he would call. All inns, rest-houses and other halting places were visited by the enumerators and special arrangements were made for the Census of travellers by roads and rail, by enumerating them at fixed stations and giving them Census tickets to prevent their being reckoned again elsewhere in the course of their journey.

12. *Public Holidays.*—To allow of all available officials helping in this final enumeration, all public offices, courts and schools in the State were closed for three days on the 28th February and 1st and 2nd March 1901.

13. *Final Enumeration or the Census.*—The final enumeration was the Census proper and consisted in the enumerator going round the area assigned to him, schedule-book in hand, rapidly comparing the preliminary record with the facts subsisting on the night of the 1st of March and correcting it by adding or striking off names and particulars as may be found necessary. To facilitate this, arrangements were made whereby people out on duties of sorts in out-of-the-way or jungly tracts inaccessible to the enumerator at night would be present in the nearest villages.

14. *First or Provisional Total.*—For the purpose of quickly ascertaining the totals of population in view of the special interest which attached to the Census of 1901 all over India owing to the losses due to the prevalence of famine in some parts, and plague in some parts, special arrangements were made for making up the totals roughly. Enumerators and supervisors met at assigned places on the morning of the 2nd March, the returns were added up by blocks, and the figures thus obtained for the smallest unit of census operations were combined for a series of larger units, Circles, Charges, Taluks and Districts and Cities, to make up the first totals. These first totals were telegraphed by Deputy Commissioners to the Director of Statistics at Bangalore, and to the Census Commissioner for India at Calcutta, in time for incorporation with the totals for the Indian Empire published at Calcutta on the 7th of March. According to the provisional total thus reached, the population of the Mysore State (excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) numbered 5,448,923 persons, *viz.*, males 2,750,902 and females 2,698,021.

15. *Difference between First and Final Totals.*—The final totals which have been made up after a variety of tests and checks exceed the first totals by 877, which is a small difference of .02 per cent on the entire population, testifying to the general efficiency of the arrangements made by Local Officers. The provisional totals, telegraphed as above described, related, as in the case of other Provinces of British India, only to the statistics of males and females and of the entire population. But the form of enumerator's abstracts prescribed for Mysore, differing in this respect from that prescribed for British India, provided for totals of the following items also, as these could be easily ascertained by merely counting up the entries in certain columns of the schedule:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Occupied Houses. | 5. Number, Actual Workers. |
| 2. Number, Unmarried. | 6. Number, Dependents. |
| 3. Number, Married. | 7. Number, knowing English. |
| 4. Number, Widowed. | 8. Number, Infirm. |

Provisional totals under these heads also were quickly compiled and published in the *Mysore Government Gazette* of the 14th March 1901.

16. *Census Regulation and Rules.*—Census Regulation IX of 1900, framed in the terms of the Indian Census Act with such verbal alterations as local conditions required, was passed on the 2nd of November 1900. In pursuance of the provisions contained in this Regulation, Government issued a * Notification directing that Census should be regarded as of paramount importance while it lasts, and that it was the duty of all officials and non-officials entrusted with Census work to see that

* No. 6193—Mis. 1308, dated 2nd November 1900.

the rules and instructions issued by the Director of Statistics and Census Superintendent for the conduct and guidance of Census Officers in taking the Census, are carried out with efficiency and accuracy as required by the said Regulation. The instructions to enumerators together with the standard questions which, under Section 6 of the Regulation, enumerators may put to the people to be enumerated (Chapter 6, 7 and 8 of the Mysore Census Procedure Code) were published as a supplement to the *Mysore Gazette* for general information. These instructions began with the declaration that the object of the present Census had no reference whatever to the superiority or inferiority of one religion or caste in relation to another, or of one person or family in relation to another and so forth. And it was further stated that the object of the Census was similar to that of the special Census then recently held to collect statistics of agricultural stock and related only to *ahaval* (Economic Condition) of the general population.

17. *How they operated.*—These assurances, and the publicity given to the instructions, and the familiarity of the people with previous synchronous enumeration of persons and agricultural stock, combined with their general intelligence, went far to make the Census work of 1901 a matter of routine, in which all classes co-operated readily and willingly, and to deprive it of the poetry, excitement or humorous incidents which characterized similar censuses at other times or in some other places.

18. *Census of Railways and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.*—The rules and regulations passed by the State applied of course only to the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Birur-Shimoga sections of the Railway line. At the same time for the other sections of Railway the jurisdiction over which stands ceded to the British Government, the Hon'ble the Resident was pleased to direct that the Mysore schedule and procedure should be adopted with a view to assimilate the Census of these sections with that of the Districts traversed by them. The Census of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore was taken by the authorities of that Station in accordance with the Madras Rules and Regulations and procedure under the direction of the Census Superintendent for the Madras Presidency. In the following paragraphs and appended tables, the figures relating to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are shown separately, and those relating to the Census of Railways have been added on to the statistics relating to the nearest administrative division *viz.*, City or Taluk as the case may be.

19. *Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.*—As soon as the provisional totals were made up and reported, the schedules were properly packed and sent up to the Central Office at Bangalore for abstraction, tabulation and compilation. Abstraction is the process which groups individual entries by classes, such as sex, religion, occupation and the like, and gives totals for these classes for small territorial units, such as "blocks" or "villages." Tabulation brings together the abstraction totals by larger units such as towns, hoblies or taluks. Compilation arranges the tabulation totals by districts or provinces. It has been well said that if the Census schedules containing the various particulars recorded by the enumerators for each individual may be described as the raw materials, this process of abstraction, tabulation and compilation may be described as the process of manufacturing the raw material into a useful product.

20. *The old system of Abstraction.—The tick system.*—At the Census of 1891 as well as at preceding Censuses in Mysore as well as in British India, abstraction was conducted by means of abstraction sheets which practically reproduced the final tables on a greatly enlarged scale. It, for example, one of the final tables is to show the population grouped according to age, sex, religion and conjugal condition, the abstraction sheet in which the requisite data are entered will contain, for the four principal religions, the 12,168 distinct compartments which appear in Table VII of the present Census, each representing a separate combination of the factors exhibited in the table, or a total relating to such combination. The entries in the sheet consist of strokes or "ticks," each representing an individual, and every fifth stroke being made diagonally through the four strokes preceding it so as to enable the strokes being counted by fives. The unit of abstraction is the "block" and for each "block" there are as many abstraction sheets as there are

final tables. The totals and cross totals of the strokes on the abstraction sheet give the "block" totals for each statistical item in the final table. There were tests indeed for testing the correctness of these totals; but, in themselves, they were so defective that the most effective or satisfactory test was obtained by the schedules being re-abstracted *ab initio* by a different set of workers; the totals are entered in the tabulation registers where the "block" totals are combined with village totals, and the village totals with totals for towns, hoblies or taluks, whichever is adopted as the unit of tabulation in any particular case.

21. *Its defects.*—The defects of this system are patent. The chief are :—

- (1) However careful the abstractor may be, the difficulty of picking out the right compartment in a large sheet is very great; and even with expert abstractors mistakes are frequent.
- (2) It admits of carelessness in posting, and wilful fudging to make totals tally.
- (3) When totals do not tally, there is no means of knowing which of the two is correct except by doing the work over again.

The task of checking a performance was thus quite as laborious as the original performance itself, and there was no guarantee that the second performance was faultless.

No wonder that for reasons such as these Professor Von Meyer (a distinguished foreign Statistician and Census Administrator) condemned the system of abstraction above described as being, at the best, a clumsy, untrustworthy and antiquated method of procedure, an opinion fully borne out by the experience of several Census Superintendents in India.

22. *An improved System contemplated.*—Under such circumstances, we were considering whether some system could not be devised under which all names in all schedules appertaining to a territorial unit of abstraction (village, hobli or taluk) being consecutively numbered in a single series, a numbered ticket like a Railway ticket might be taken to represent a census individual to be classified, a veritable table might be employed with slits in it to correspond with the tables of abstraction, and receptacles (cheap things like empty kerosine oil tins) might be arranged to receive the tickets when dropped into them through the slits, and the abstractor might be made to drop a ticket through the proper hole as a reader read out the corresponding name and corresponding particulars from the schedules. In this way, as a ticket would go into but one place, there would in no case be a fear of double enumeration of the same individual in different classes, or of the omission of any person from classification altogether. As all or a proportion of the tickets could be verified with the entries in the schedule before being finally counted, there would be sufficient guarantee that every ticket had got, not only into a single place, but also into its proper place. On the tickets being counted, the number in each case would be entered in ruled forms, and the rest would follow in due course. This process could be improved upon by getting the abstractor, instead of dropping the ticket into a slit, to hand it over to the foreman of a group of a number of persons, the foreman representing a major-head of tabulation and the other persons representing the minor-heads arranged under the major-head. One or another of these persons (but not the abstractor) will then put the ticket through the proper hole. In this way, two or more groups might sit close to each other and work together, and the advantage would be that, instead of strokes being written in a wrong compartment (as in the old ticking system), or tickets being dropped into a wrong receptacle (as in the improved system above described), compartment in the one case and receptacle in the other case being inanimate and unable to protest against the mistake, the ticket would be handed over to a person who can reject it if it does not belong to him, and in the presence and hearing of the person to whom it belongs who can at once claim it. Checking work would thus in a manner become automatic.

23. *The Slip System proposed by the Census Commissioner.*—These crude ideas had not taken definite shape, and the details were not worked out, when we received the Census Commissioner's Note containing his proposals for a slip system which,

with some modification, we finally adopted, as being far better than the ticket system we were considering. The slip system as proposed by the Census Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, may be briefly described as follows :—For every person enumerated, all the particulars recorded in the schedule were to be transferred to slips. The slips were to be of different colors to represent different religions, and the particulars of every individual belonging to a certain religion would be entered on the colored paper selected for that religion ; thus those for Hindus (the most numerous class) on white paper (the cheapest). Those for Mussulmans would be entered, say, on green paper, green color being selected for the Mussulman religion ; those for Christians would be entered, say, on red paper, red color being selected for Christian religion, and so on. The slips were also to be of different widths, or of different shapes to denote the two sexes. Thus a width of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches would represent male and a width of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches would represent female. Or, the lower right hand corner cut off would represent a male, and the top right hand corner cut off would represent a female. So that combining width or shape with color, the particulars relating to a Hindu male would be entered on a white slip $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and the particulars relating to a Christian female would be entered on a red slip $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. The slips were also to be of different lengths to denote Civil Condition, say, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively to denote single, married and widowed (or divorced). So that, combining religion, sex and civil condition, the particulars relating to a Mussulman married male would be entered on a green slip $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long ; the particulars relating to a Christian widower would be entered on a red slip $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. As each slip would denote religion by its color, and sex and civil condition by its size or shape, these data need not be written down, but the abstractor would first select the proper slip by carefully observing the religion, sex and civil condition of the person to be abstracted and note the other particulars on the slip selected. For noting these particulars, Census Superintendents could allow abbreviations and symbols to be used according to a suitable pre-arranged scheme. Under the Hon'ble Mr. Risley's system, the abstractor would also select *two* slips of the same shape and color for each individual, and enter some particulars on one slip and the other particulars on the other slip. The first slip would furnish the data required for the statistics tabulated in certain tables and the second slip would furnish the data required for the statistics tabulated in certain other tables. The statistics for each territorial unit of tabulation would be obtained by sorting the slips for those statistics, single or combined, with regard to the entries on each slip. The object of having two slips for each individual was to permit of simultaneous sorting by two separate groups of workers working for the two sets of statistical tables. Under the "ticking system" no test of the correctness of any given sheet could be applied while abstraction was proceeding. But under the "slip system" as slips are being sorted, checkers or examiners would check the work by taking up a handful of slips from a sorted heap, and looking out for slips which ought not to be in that heap. At such an examination, error in religion, sex or civil condition would be denoted by difference in color, shape and size of slips, and error in other respects would be revealed by the entries on the slips.

24. *The Slip System as adopted for Mysore.*—We adopted the Census Commissioner's ideas above explained, with the following modifications :—

(a) Both sex and civil condition were denoted by pictures (*vide* Frontispiece), instead of sex by width of paper or corner cutting and civil condition by length of paper.

(b) Religions were denoted by combinations of two kinds of paper with three colors of ink instead of entirely by papers of different colors.

(c) We adopted but a single slip for each individual distributing the entries on both sides of the paper.

(d) The slips were larger in size than those contemplated in the Census Commissioner's proposals. We adopted them in a uniform size of $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ ", an aliquot part of a size of sheet available for the purpose, and both sides were ruled, and the lines were numbered with the numbers assigned to the columns in the schedules from which the particulars were to be respectively taken and entered.

25. *The advantages claimed for the modified system which was adopted.*—The objects aimed at by these modifications were as follows :—

- (a) Pictures would be graphic and catch the eyes of most people more readily than small differences in dimensions, while corner-cutting would admit of mischievous or fraudulent tampering with the slips.
- (b) A certain thickness is necessary in slips in order that they may slide easily, and stand the wear and tear of handling. The cost of colored paper, always more expensive than plain paper, would be prohibitive if it were to be of suitable thickness. The object in view could be equally well secured by printing the pictures with colored ink on cheap plain paper of suitable thickness.
- (c) Under the "slip system" statistics of combined attributes are to be obtained by sorting the slips for those attributes with reference to the particulars entered on the slips. If all the particulars were entered on the same slip, *any combination of recorded attributes* could be worked out. If the particulars were divided between two or more slips, *the possible combinations would be limited to the particulars on each single slip*. For example, the occupations of the Infirm could be ascertained if the particulars of the Infirmary and of occupations were entered on the same slip. Not so if they appeared on separate slips. The extent to which the mother-tongue of individuals is cultivated or neglected could be ascertained if the particulars of mother-tongue and of the language of literacy both appeared on the same slip. Not so if they appeared on separate slips. One of the most interesting and useful items of Census statistics is that which shows the occupations by which the immigrants live in the country of their adoption, and the number of literates among them. This item can be obtained if birth-place, occupations, and literacy, all appear on one and the same slip. Not so if they appear on separate slips. And so on.

The extent to which, within the limits of permissible time, advantage has been taken of the single slip device to work out special statistics for Mysore, will appear in the sequel.

- (d) A larger size of paper for slips would ease the work of entering particulars therein, and ruling would assign and fix a place for every entry and thus secure a uniformity which would help the sorter's eye.

It would greatly reduce the necessity for using abbreviations, a prolific source of mistakes and of unreliability in the statistics based upon them.

The advantages claimed for these modifications were fully secured as a consequence of the fierce light which the system threw on the smallest error, thereby leading to its certain detection and correction—much to the embarrassment of superintending officers eager to win at least a forward place in the race for victory in expeditious work and yet too conscientious to wink at fudging.

26. *Schemes for Slip-Sorting.*—The slip system above described called for care and thought in the choice of schemes and order of sorting for the several tables, so that the required statistics may be obtained by the fewest possible sortings. The details are too technical for explanation here, and may not be interesting to the general reader. It may be sufficient here to observe that they admitted of variety in treatment at the hands of the two intelligent Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. T. Lakshminarasimha Row and A. Mrityunjaya Aiyar, in immediate charge of the work.

27. *The Census Tables compiled.*—Statistics for small units being obtained by sorting, they were tabulated and combined for large units, and compiled into the tables herewith presented. A complete list of the tables is annexed at the end of this Chapter with notes explaining their relation to the corresponding tables of the Census of 1891. The Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 137-149, dated 3rd August 1900, prescribed 20 Imperial Tables for the

Census of 1901. Of them 4 were optional and 16 essential. We have worked out all the former as well as the latter, and we have worked them out fully instead of by a selection of attributes, though selection was permitted. This has increased our labor very much ; but it has enabled us to secure the basis for that uniformity in statistics which is necessary at all times in the future for comparing one decade with other decades in a series. Where it was permissible to select castes or occupations for a given table, we have collected and tabulated statistics for most castes and for most occupations to avoid the inconvenience which may be felt at any future time by our happening to discard now what may then be found to be important and worth having for purposes of comparison. By thus working out the statistics for most of the castes and occupations, we are also in a better position to compare ourselves with other Presidencies than we should have been if we happened to have selected what other Presidencies may have discarded. In addition to thus finally working out the tables suggested for partial adoption, we have with the facilities afforded by the modified slip system, worked out six additional tables of special statistics which will be found interesting and useful. And lastly, with the additional information recorded in the Mysore Form of Census Schedule, we have worked out four other tables which are in all respects local and special for Mysore.

The forms and designations of those tables which are common to the censuses of Mysore and British India are in the main in accordance with the prescriptions of the Census Commissioner for India. We have grouped them into two parts called Part A and Part B. Part A of these tables refers to the Mysore Province only. Part B, wherever it exists, presents the statistics of the Mysore State, combining those of the Assigned Tract of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in all those cases in which by similar statistics being available for the said Assigned Tract, such combination is possible.

List of Census Tables.—In the list appended to this introduction, the tables which are special for Mysore without having counterparts in the Census statistics of the Presidencies of British India, are distinguished by an asterisk thus (*), and have been compiled only for the Mysore Province (excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) in forms locally devised.

The tables thus presented are altogether 30 in number ; of them 26 are of the Imperial Series, and 4 of the Local Series. The Imperial Series of Tables are numbered and designated so as to correspond with those of British India, the Special Mysore Tables bearing intermediate numbers and letters such as 8A, 12B, 12c., &c. The Local Series are numbered A, B, C, and D.

28. *General Explanations of the Main Tables.*—Taking them as a whole it will be observed that—

- Tables I and II relate to the population in the aggregate ;
- Tables III, IV and V to the population gathered in Cities and Towns ;
- Table VI to the Religion of the people ;
- Table VII to the Ages, Sexes and Civil (conjugal) condition of the people ;
- Tables VIII, VIII-A and IX to Education, *i.e.*, Literacy ;
- Tables X and X-A to Parent Tongue and Literacy therein ;
- Tables XI and XI-A to Provincial Immigrants and their Occupations and Literacy, and also Inter-District Migrations ;
- Tables XII, XII-A, XII-B and XII-C to Infirmities and to Caste, Conjugal Condition, Literacy, and Means of Livelihood of the Infirm ;
- Tables XIII and XIV to Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality ;
- Tables XV, XV-A, XVI and XVI-A to the occupations of the people as a means of livelihood.
- Tables XVII and XVIII contain statistics relating to Christians exclusively.
- Local Table A gives the ages of persons at first marriage and also the statistics of remarriages ; the Enclosure to Table A gives the statistics of plural marriages ;
- Local Table B shows the age at which widowhood accrued ;

Local Table C gives the Gotras, etc., of Brahmans, and also of other castes which have returned them whether or not these are usually supposed to have them ;

Local Table D gives the "Phanas" of the castes who have returned this attribute.

These tables will be again referred to and further explained in the course of this narrative.

29. *The Subsidiary Tables.*—The Main Tables above explained, deal only with absolute figures. They require to be interpreted by abstract or analytical tables in which the absolute figures are reduced to proportions admitting of being compared, such as percentages, per thousand, per ten thousand, etc. These Subsidiary Tables, as they may be conveniently called, will be printed at the end of the chapter to which they relate, the narrative portion containing only short statements or references to the Subsidiary Tables.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF CENSUS TABLES.

There are altogether 26 Tables of the Imperial series, 20 of them being what are mentioned in the Government of India Resolution as essential or optional, and 6 being Special Mysore Tables prepared in the course of sorting for the Imperial series. They are numbered and lettered so as to correspond with the Imperial series and fit into the Imperial series. There are also 4 Tables of what may be called the Local series. Their designations are as per list subjoined, in which the special Mysore Tables are marked with an asterisk thus (*). They are 8-A, 10-A, 11-A, 12-B, 12-C, 16-A, A, Enclosure to A, B, C-1, C-2 and D.

| Table No. | Designation. | Parts. |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Area, Houses and Population | A & B |
| 2 | Variation in Population since 1871 | A & B |
| 3 | Towns and Villages classified by Population | A & B |
| 4 | Towns classified by Population with Variation since 1871 | A & B |
| 5 | Towns arranged territorially with Population by Religion | A & B |
| 6 | Religion | A & B |
| 7 | Age, Sex and Civil Condition for each Main Religion and Total Population. | A & B |
| 8 | Education by each Main Religion and Total Population .. | A & B |
| * 8-A | Literacy by Civil Condition and Occupation, and Illiteracy by Civil and Industrial Condition. | A |
| 9 | Education (<i>i.e.</i> , Literacy) among Castes, Tribes and Races | A |
| 10 | Language (Parent Tongue) | A & B |
| * 10-A | Literacy in Parent Tongue | A |
| 11 | Birth-place | A & B |
| * 11-A | Literacy and Occupation of Immigrants | A |
| 12 | Infirmities | A & B |
| 12-A | Infirmities by Castes, Tribes and Races | A & B |
| * 12-B | Infirmities by Religion and Civil Condition | A |
| * 12-C | Literacy and Occupations of the Infirm | A |
| 13 | Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality | A & B |
| 14 | Civil Condition by Age for Castes | A |
| 15 | Occupation or Means of Livelihood | A & B |
| 15-A | "Subsidiary" Occupations combined with selected "Principal" Occupations. | A |
| 16 | Caste, Tribe and Race by Traditional and Actual "Principal" Occupations. | A |
| * 16-A | Do do do by "Subsidiary" Occupations. | A |
| 17 | Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race .. | A & B |
| 18 | Europeans, Armenians and Eurasians by Age | A & B |
| * A | Age at first Marriage and number married for the 2nd, 3rd and subsequent times | A |
| * Enclosure to A | Showing Plurality of wives or husbands | A |
| * B | Age at which widowed | A |
| * C-1 | Gotras and Sakhas of Brahmans | A |
| * C-2 | Do of other than Brahmans | A |
| * D | Phanas | A |

1. TABLE I. (*Area, Houses and Population*).—This is the same as Table I of the Census of 1891, with a few verbal changes.

2. TABLE II. (*Variation in Population since 1871*).—This corresponds to old Table II, but takes in four Censuses and gives the net variation for the period as well as for each decade.

3. TABLE III. (*Towns and Villages classified by Population*).—This corresponds to old Table III except that following Table 3 proposed by the St. Petersburg Conference on Statistics, the two classes under 200 and 500 of the form of 1891 have been doubled up.

4. TABLE IV. (*Towns classified by Population with Variation since 1871*).—This is the same as old Table IV with the variation extended as in new Table II and the list of towns expanded by the addition of 29 places.

5. TABLE V. (*Towns arranged territorially with Population by Religion*).—Practically the same as old Table V.

6. TABLE VI. (*Religion*).—There is no change except that Animists who were included under Hindus in the Table of 1891 have here been excluded and shown separately.

7. TABLE VII. (*Age, Sex and Civil Condition*).—This combines old Tables VII and VIII, and the International Tables 4 and 6, which it follows in point of form, omitting the column "Divorced" which is not shown separately in the Indian Table. The comparison of persons living at different age-periods and in different sex groups will be found to be easier in the present table than in the old tables. Four fresh totals are now obtained with only three extra columns and under the new arrangement there is a saving of space.

8. TABLE VIII. (*Education by each main Religion and total Population*).—This takes the place of old Table IX and adopts age periods which correspond approximately to primary, secondary and higher education; it shows literacy in English and in the Provincial vernaculars selected for tabulation; and it gives what old Table IX does not give, sex totals for each age-period.

The table has been supplemented by an explanatory statement in which the details of all the combinations of languages recorded in the columns of Literacy have been tabulated separately in two sets, *viz.*, one for the cities and another for the districts together exclusive of the cities.

9. TABLE VIII-A. (*Literacy by Civil Condition and Occupation and Illiteracy by Civil and Industrial Condition*).—This is a new table and special for Mysore. Dealing with the several Religionists separately, it shows the occupations (tabulated by 'groups' of the classified list) followed by the literates distributed by sex and civil (conjugal) condition and also as Actual Workers and Dependents. It distributes the *Illiterates* by sex and civil condition (unmarried, married and widowed) and industrial condition (Actual Workers and Dependents).

10. TABLE IX. (*Education by Castes, Tribes or Races*).—This is a substitute for old Table C omitting Traditional Occupation and its classification but showing what old Table C did not, *viz.*, Literacy by the languages literate in. The adoption of this table was optional. But we have adopted it and included all the main Castes, Tribes and Races given in Table XIII.

And this table has been supplemented as in the case of Table VIII by an Explanatory Statement of combined languages compiled in details of Castes.

11. TABLE X. (*Language, i.e., Parent Tongue*).—The same as old Table X.

12. TABLE X-A. (*Literacy in Parent Tongue*).—This is a new table and special for Mysore, designed to show to what extent the mother tongue is cultivated or neglected as the language of Literacy. It deals with the Provincial vernaculars and English separately, all other languages being grouped together.

13. TABLE XI. (*Birth-place*).—This is practically the same as old Table XI. The main heading has been slightly expanded so that in the case of Provinces or States in India beyond Mysore, the birth-place is given by Districts within those Provinces or States.

14. TABLE XI-A (*Literacy and Occupations of Immigrants*).—This is a new table and special for Mysore, designed to show the occupations of Immigrants into the Mysore Province and the extent of literacy among them.

15. TABLE XII. (*Infirmities*).—This takes the place of old Tables XII to XV inclusive.

16. TABLE XII-A. (*Infirmities by Castes, Tribes or Races*).—This corresponds to Tables XII-A—XV-A inclusive. Its adoption was optional, and we have adopted it nevertheless. Instead of selecting castes, we have tabulated all the castes which had any of the infirmities to show.

N.B.—In all these tables, the combinations of the Infirmities are dealt with separately, a summary being added to show the total afflicted with each of the four kinds of Infirmities taken notice of by the Census.

17. TABLE XII-B. (*Religion and Civil Condition of the Infirm*).—This is a new Table, special for Mysore, showing the statistics of the Infirm by the main Religions to which they belong, and their sex and conjugal condition.

18. TABLE XII-C. (*Literacy and Occupations of the Infirm*).—This is also a new Table, special for Mysore, designed to show the extent to which the Infirm are literate, and the nature of the occupations, if any, by which they earn a livelihood.

19. TABLE XIII. (*Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality*).—This corresponds to old Table XVI.

20. TABLE XIV. (*Civil Condition by Age for Castes*).—This is new and calculated to throw light on the prevalence of Infant Marriage; the extent of the prohibition of widow remarriage, and the prevalence of female infanticide. In this Table (as in the case of Table IX), the statistics are given for all the Castes, Tribes and Races shown in Table XIII.

21. TABLE XV. (*Occupation or Means of Livelihood*).—This takes the place of old Tables XVII-A, XVII-B and XVII-C. The first of these is omitted because the Tables of 1901 have been compiled in full for all the three cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields apart from the Districts to which they belong, as well as for Districts (exclusive of these cities).

The second and third are covered by the new Table XV, subject to the following remarks:—

(a) The new Table does not give age-periods, but instead of this, distinguishes Actual Workers from Dependents.

(b) It shows occupations combined with agriculture, but does not break up such combined occupations into owners, tenants, laborers, etc.

22. TABLE XV-A. (*Subsidiary Occupations combined with selected Principal Occupations*).—This is a new Table, prescribed by the Census Commissioner and designed to show what and to what extent Subsidiary Occupations are pursued in the case of Principal Occupations to be selected for the purposes of this Table. Its adoption was optional, but we have adopted it, and compiled the Table for all Principal Occupations taking them by “sub-orders” generally, with a few exceptions where they have been taken by “orders” as per classification list.

23. TABLE XVI. (*Caste, Tribe and Race by Traditional and Actual Principal Occupation*).—This is new and its adoption was optional. If adopted, it was to be compiled only for selected castes, tribes or races. We have adopted it, but as in the case of Tables IX and XIV, we have compiled for all the Castes, Tribes and Races shown in Table XIII.

24. TABLE XVI-A. (*Caste, Tribe and Race by Traditional and Actual Subsidiary Occupations*).—This is a new Table and special for Mysore, introduced to connect the *Actual* subsidiary occupations with the traditional occupations of the Caste, Tribe or Race just as Table XVI will have connected the actual *principal* occupations with the traditional occupations.

25. TABLE XVII. (*Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race*).—This takes the place of the old supplementary Tables A-I & A-II.

26. TABLE XVIII. (*Europeans, Armenians and Eurasians by Age*).—Corresponds to the old supplementary Table B, with some changes in the age-periods.

27. Local Series TABLE A. (*Age at first marriage, and number married for the 2nd, 3rd and subsequent times*).—Same as Table A of 1891, except that (a) Animists are shown apart from Hindus proper, they having been shown separately in Table VI and all other Tables; (b) The information is given in respect of all Caste, Tribe and Race divisions instead of its being confined to the four main religions as in 1891; (c) The statistics of persons with more than one wife at the same time are shown in a separate form styled “Enclosure to Table A” and grouped according to the castes and age-periods of the persons concerned when censused.

28. Local Series ENCLOSURE TO TABLE A. (*Showing plurality of wives or husbands*).—This Table just referred to at the close of the last preceding paragraph is practically a new Table calculated to show the prevalence of Polygamy. There is no case of Polyandry.

29. Local Series TABLE B. (*Age at which widowed*) --Corresponds to Table B of 1891 with modifications as in the case of Table A.

30. Local Series TABLES C-1 and C-2 (*Gotras and Sakas of Brahmans and non-Brahmans*).—Correspond to Table C of 1891, except that Gotras, etc., returned for non-Brahmans have this time been compiled and tabulated separately in C-2.

31. Local Series TABLE D (*Phanas*).—Same as in 1891.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Dates of present and previous Censuses.*—The General Census of the population was taken, as has already been stated, on the night of the 1st March 1901, simultaneously in all parts of the Province and at the same time as 'in other parts of British India. This was as nearly as was convenient ten years from the date of the preceding Census, which was taken on the night of the 26th February 1891. As we shall be comparing the figures with preceding Censuses, it is as well to note here that the dates of the several decennial Censuses have been as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 14th November 1871. | 26th February 1891. |
| 17th February 1881. | 1st March 1901. |

The last three have been synchronous with the Censuses taken in British India. As to the first, the date of the Census taken in the Madras Presidency was 15th November 1871 (except Tanjore and Palghat), and that in the Bombay Presidency was 1st February 1872.

2. *Physical and Political Geography—The Capital Towns.*—For appreciating the statistics and their variations from previous years, it is necessary to have an idea of the physical and political geography of the country. The following sketch will furnish this:—

The State of Mysore is one of the premier Native States of India. It is under Native Rule. Mysore is the name of the Province as a whole. It is also the name of the Capital where reside Her Highness the Maharani who was Regent when the Census was taken, His Highness the young Maharaja who has assumed the functions of Ruler since the Census was taken, and the other members of the Royal Family. Bangalore is the administrative Head-quarters where are situated the Public Offices and Archives of the State. The Dewan (Prime Minister), the Councillors of State and the principal executive officers are here. The Hon'ble the British Resident at the Court of His Highness the Maharaja is also here. The Royal Family and the Members of Government divide their time between Mysore and Bangalore. This part of Bangalore is commonly known by the name of Bangalore City to distinguish it from the Bangalore Civil and Military Station wherein is situated the British Cantonment. The latter is a tract about 13 square miles in area in the midst of the Province, assigned to the British Government for the purposes of a Civil and Military Station. It is directly under British Rule, and for all practical purposes it is British Territory. But its intimate association with the rest of the Mysore State requires that it should be regarded in all Census matters; and at the same time, the intense military character which dominates it, requires that it should be distinguished from the rest of the country.

3. *Situation, etc.*—The State occupies a position physically well defined in the South of India. It is high lying land situated between the Eastern and Western Ghats where, like mighty arms, they stretch forth from the gigantic head and shoulders of the Nilgiri Group of mountains. West, south and east, therefore, the Province is enclosed by chains of mountains on which rests the plateau which constitutes the country. On the west the boundary approaches at one point to within 10 miles of the sea, but in general preserves a distance of from 30 to 50 miles from the coast. On the east, the nearest point is not less than 120 miles from the coast. The southern extremity is 250 miles from Cape Comorin. The northern frontier is an exceedingly irregular line lying in the basin of the Krishna River and well south of it at a distance varying from 100 miles on the west to 150 miles on the east. The general elevation along the northern and southern frontiers is about 2,000 feet above the sea, and the central water-parting ridge about 3,000 feet separating the river system of the Krishna from that of the Cauvery. The country lies between 11° 38' and 15° 2' North Latitude and between 74° 42' and 78° 30' East Longitude, and covers an area, by present computation, of 29,444 square miles including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

4. *Boundaries.*—Mysore is bounded by the Madras Presidency on all sides except a portion on the north-west frontier where it borders on the Districts of North Canara and Dharwar of the Bombay Presidency and another small portion

on the south-west adjoining Coorg. The Districts of the Madras Presidency forming the boundaries of the Province are Bellary, Anantapur, Cudappa, North-Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara. To these Districts for the most part have the migrations from and to the Mysore Province been confined.

5. *Physical Features.*—Mysore is the region of the head-waters of some of the great rivers of Southern India. A central water-shed intersected by isolated or aggregated chains of hills extends from west to east, on either side of which the country gently slopes northwards and southwards rising again at the extreme south towards the junction of the Eastern and Western Ghats. To the north of this ridge lie the sources of the Vedavati, the Tunga and the Bhadra, the last two uniting at Kudli in the Shimoga District, and thence forming the Tungabhadra. These rivers join the Krishna in British Territory. To the south of the ridge is the basin of the river Cauvery and its tributaries the Hemavati, the Shimsha, the Arkavati, the Kabini and the Honnuhole. The Cauvery, as it passes out of Mysore, is precipitated over a fall of 300 feet at Sivasamudram. The falls are much admired and have been lately utilised by His Highness the Maharaja's Government for the generation of Electric Power wherewith the machinery at the Kolar Gold Mines are now worked. From the hills in the eastern part of the country flow three other principal rivers of Southern India, viz., the North Pennar, the Palar and the South Pennar. Thus the whole drainage of the country finds its way into the Bay of Bengal through the Districts of the Madras Presidency on the east. The only river of any importance flowing the other side into the Arabian Sea is the Sharavati which, swollen by a few jungle streams of the Western Ghats, is precipitated down a tremendous chasm, about 960 feet deep, on the north-west frontier, forming the famous falls of Gersoppa, one of the most magnificent cataracts in the world, with equally magnificent prospects of supplying motive power for the service of man. The surface of the country is everywhere undulating and much broken up by lines of rocky hills or lofty mountains, and scored in all parts by deep ravines. There is probably not a square mile in the whole surface absolutely flat or level, the slope of the ground ranging from 10 to 20 feet, per mile in the comparatively level portions, and as high as 60 to 80 feet elsewhere. This feature has been fully utilised for the construction of numerous tanks, isolated, as well as in chains. There are about 39,000 of these tanks in the whole country, which gives an average of more than one per square mile.

6. *Season and Rainfall.*—The climate of Mysore is temperate, but owing to the prevalence of fever in many localities, it is not so healthy as might be expected. In the hot season the thermometer ranges in the shade from 69° to 87°; and in the cold season it ranges from 59° to 77°. The year may, for most practical purposes, be divided into the rainy, the cold and the hot seasons. The rainy season begins with the bursting of the south-west monsoon in the beginning of June, and continues with some interval in August or September to the middle or end of November, closing with the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon.

It is followed by the cold season which is generally entirely free from rain, and lasts till the end of February. The hot season then sets in towards the beginning of March, and increases in intensity to the end of May with occasional thunder storms which are called the Mango showers or early rains, forerunners of the ensuing monsoons. The close of the rainy season in November is marked by dense fogs which prevail all over the country during December and January. They are useful for maturing some crops like Bengal gram, etc., but they render the part of the year the least healthy.

From its situation between the Eastern and Western Ghats, the Province has the benefit of both the south-west and the north-east monsoons, and from the peculiarities of its physical features already described, it comprises within its limits some very wet as well as some very arid tracts. The average annual rainfall on the top of the Agumbé Ghat which leads into the South Canara District on the west coast is about 356 inches. That of Hiriya and Challakere, the most arid tracts of the Province to be soon protected by the great Marikanave Reservoir, now under construction, is less than 18 inches, owing, it is supposed, to their position relatively to the towering mass of the Bababudan Hills, heights varying from 4,385 (Hebbe Betta) to 6,317 feet (Mullaingiri), and standing across the path of the south-west monsoon. A general idea of the distribution of the seasonal rainfall of the

several districts may be obtained from the statement marked D and appended to this Chapter.

7. *Caprice of the Seasons.*—The caprice of the seasons in Mysore is often very striking and sometimes very embarrassing. It has frequently happened that abundant early pre-monsoon rains have stimulated early tillage and sowings only to be followed by a grievous failure of the south-west monsoon, or that agricultural operations retarded by a failure of the early rains have been stimulated by a copious influx of the south-west monsoon, but followed again by a distressing break or an insufficient and fitful fall; and that, in either case, the resulting critical situation has been relieved by timely and copious rains in September, whereby gloomy apprehensions of serious and widespread agricultural distress have been followed by abundant harvests. But it has also happened that this redeeming feature has not supervened, and the consequence has been that a succession of bad seasons has brought on droughts and distress of sorts, deepening into famine like the memorable famine of 25 years ago or proving to be only mild and partial as has occasionally happened subsequently. Since the date of the Census of 1891, there have been two such seasons of distress (*viz.*, one in 1891-92 and another in 1896-97) prevailing in the more arid tracts of the Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, and calling for State action in the shape of special works for the unemployed. But there was no famine and no starvation.

8. *Natural Divisions.—Malnad and Maidan.*—Mysore naturally divides itself into two separate regions each of which has well-marked and distinctive features as climate, cultivation and general appearance, *viz.*, the *Malnad* and the *Maidan*. Of these, the *Malnad* (*Male Nad* meaning hill country) lies to the west, stretching from the foot of the Western Ghats to distances varying from about 20 to 50 miles, a land of hill and forest presenting alternations of the most diversified and charming scenery; here fertile soils and perennial streams clothing the valleys with verdant cultivation; there, sheltered hill-sides beautiful with “woods o’er woods in gay theatric pride” sheltering numerous plantations of coffee, pepper and cardamoms; higher up swelling downs and grassy slopes dotted over in clefts and crevices with park-like groups of trees, and in the far back ground, gigantic mountains raising their towering crests in every fantastic form of peak. If, as in the Taluks of Manjarabad, Mudgere and Koppa, the woods occasionally bear the impress of human art by the trees having been thinned to let sunshine to coffee or cardamom cultivation below, there are not wanting tracts as in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts which present all the pristine charms of magnificent evergreen forests and mountain wilds. In the *malnad* generally, human dwellings are isolated and far apart. An occasional cottage picturesquely situated on the rising ground bordering on the rice fields, and nestling amid plantations of areca and plantain, the lemon and the orange, to which the Champaka and Sago add their rustle and their fragrance, marks the homestead of a farmer and his family and his laborers attached to their ancestral acres. In this tract the rainfall is heavy, varying from 60 to 100 inches and even more as the Ghats are approached, the temperature under the influence of the westerly sea breeze seldom rises above 85° F in the hottest part of the year, the atmosphere is moist; kamblies (country woollen garments) are worn by the men and women throughout the year, and the only cereal grown is Rice. A series of censuses show the population here to be comparatively stationary; but by far the greater portion of the Province, and one which lies to the east of the tract just noticed, belongs to the division of *maidan* or open country—a vast rolling mass of breezy uplands and steamy valleys, diversified by clustering villages and populous towns, covered with vast zig-zags of roads teeming with traffic, and traversed by an occasional line of Railway. In favorable seasons here, nothing can excel the checkered beauty of vast expanses of water in irrigation tanks full to the crests of their waste-weirs, fields above and below full of life with sturdy husbandmen and all their women and children and cattle absorbed in the labors of their fields from year’s end to year’s end. The climate is hotter and drier, the temperature rising in the hottest part of the year sometimes to 97° F in the shade, with a range of 26°. The comparatively level plains of black soil in the north and south-west grow cotton or millets; the tracts in the south and west irrigated by tanks or river channels are covered with plantations of sugar-cane and rice alternating with cocoanut

and areca palms ; the high-lying red soils are cultivated with ragi and jola, the staple food of the country ; and the stony pasture grounds in the central portions of the country are covered with a coarse grass on which thrive the breed of cattle for which Mysore is famous. In this maidan tract are situated the Gold Fields of Kolar which are being developed by companies working with modern appliances to which electric energy has just been added.

Malnad or maidan, everywhere the country is responsive to human labor, but exceedingly sensitive to the vicissitudes of the seasons.

9. *Administrative Divisions.*—For administrative purposes the Province is divided into 8 Districts comprising * 69 Taluks including the Jahgirs (alienated tracts) of Yelandur and Sringeri and reckoning the Sub-Taluks (11 in number) as parts of the Taluks to which they are attached. Of them, the three western Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga comprising 21 Taluks are malnad or semi-malnad and are shown as the Western Division in the course of this Report. The other five Districts, *viz.*, Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug comprising 48 Taluks are maidan (plain country) and shown as the Eastern Division in the course of this Report and the Tables accompanying it. The western Taluks of the former are pure malnad, and the Taluks bordering on the Eastern Division partake more of the character of the maidan and are commonly regarded as semi-malnad. As harvests in the malnad tracts are garnered earlier than in the maidan tracts, the land revenue rules of the State fix earlier instalments (*Khists*) for payments of the revenue in their case than in the latter. The taluks thus treated as malnad for *Khistbundi* purposes are 11 in number, *viz.*—

Manjarabad and Belur of the Hassan District; Mudgere, Koppa including Yedahalli Sub-Taluk, Tarikere, Chikmagalur and Sringeri of the Kadur District; and Tirthahalli, Sagar, Sorab and Nagar of the Shimoga District.

Taking the total area of the State at 29,444 square miles, inclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, 5,130 square miles or 17 per cent of the entire area which the aforesaid 11 taluks cover would require to be regarded as malnad, and 24,314 square miles or 83 per cent of the entire area, which constitute the remainder would require to be regarded as maidan. In the course of this narrative, while some statistics are presented in accordance with this distinction, the main Tables are arranged so as to keep entire District units intact, the three western Districts being shown as the Western Division, and the five eastern Districts being shown as the Eastern Division. To split up the Districts by Taluks into true natural divisions when dealing with the results of the Census in all cases, would be obviously undesirable and inconvenient from an administrative point of view, and would entail much extra work on Census compilation and make the Tables excessively bulky.

11. *Tracts treated as Cities for Census purposes.*—In the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, a city was defined to mean every town containing not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants and any other town which the provincial Superintendent with the sanction of the Local Government may decide to treat as a city for Census purposes. In the Mysore State there is no town strictly falling within the limit of population above mentioned; but having regard to the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings the importance of the place as a centre of trade, and, in at least two cases, its historic associations, it was resolved to treat the Mysore City, the Bangalore City, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Gold Fields of Kolar as Cities for purposes of the Census. In the Tables they are shown separately from the rest of the Districts in which they are respectively situated. In each of the first three cases the boundaries of the respective municipalities, and in the fourth case (the Kolar Gold Fields) the boundaries of the Sanitary Circle, have been taken as the limits of the Cities.

* NOTE.—Balehonnur Taluk ordered to be constituted in the Kadur District by a recent Government Order, but not constituted at the time of the Census, is not reckoned here.

11. *Area and Population, 1901.*—With these preliminary remarks, we may proceed to notice the statistics presented by the several Tables.

Table I.—*Area, Houses and Population.*

Part A—Mysore Province.

Part B—Mysore State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Table II.—*Variation in Population since 1871.*

As already stated, the area of the entire State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is taken to be 29,444 square miles. For all practical purposes, the boundaries of the State have remained unchanged since it was constituted by the British Government at the beginning of the 19th Century, and one would expect that the recorded area will always be the same; but the recorded area has varied in the way shown in the preface to the Report on the Census of 1891. The variation is due to the fact that the earlier records of area included the results of guesses or rough or block surveys of tracts not surveyed in detail. As professional cadastral surveys progress and extend over the whole country, the recorded area would approximate the true area. It is quite possible also, that clerical mistakes have sometimes contributed to the variation. The area now given is the area as ascertained by latest computation, and may be accepted for Census purposes. It probably overstates the true area by 11 square miles in consequence of an error which is under examination. But the difference is small enough to be neglected here.

The population inhabiting this area, on the night of the 1st March 1901, has been ascertained to be 5,539,399 persons, area and population being distributed as shown in three ways in the statement marked A appended to this Chapter.

12. *The same shown distributed in three ways.*—It will appear therefrom that—

- (a) 68 per cent of the entire area with 74 per cent of the population is comprised in the Eastern Division (including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore), while 32 per cent of the area with 26 per cent of the population is comprised in the Western Division;
- (b) 17 per cent of the entire area with 12 per cent of the population lie in the Malnad taluks, while the remainder are Maidan;
- (c) the Mysore District is the largest and at the same time the most populous of the several Districts, and that while for the most sparsely populated tracts one would naturally look to the Western Division, more interspersed with hills and jungles than the Eastern Division, the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts contain proportionately the fewest people of all.

13. *Variations from 1891.—Districtwar.*—The population by the Census of 1891 showed an increase of 18·1 per cent over that of 1881. The population by the present Census shows a further increase of 595,433 persons or 12·03 per cent on the population of 1891, for the entire State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The few other Provinces of India which show a similar or a larger increase over 1891 are—

Cashmere with 14·24 per cent,
Assam with 12·67 per cent,
Burma with 18·66 per cent, and
Travancore with 15·40 per cent.

If we exclude the Civil and Military Station, the increase will be found to be greater, *viz.*, 605,915 or 12·51 per cent. This difference is due to the large decrease of 10,482 or 10·47 per cent in the population of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, due mainly to deaths and desertions from Plague.

Taking the Cities and the Districts separately, and grouping them by the natural divisions in which they are comprised, the variations are as shown below:—

| 1901 compared with 1891. | | | | Variation per cent. | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Increase +, | Decrease—. | |
| Cities— | | | | | | |
| Mysore City | ... | ... | ... | — | 7.48 | |
| Bangalore City | ... | ... | ... | — | 13.49 | |
| Bangalore Civil and Military Station | ... | ... | ... | — | 10.47 | |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | ... | ... | + | 439.22 | |
| Total 4 Cities | .. | ... | ... | + | 1.5 | |
| Districts— | | | | | | |
| | | | | Including City. | | Excluding City. |
| Mysore | ... | ... | ... | + | 9.57 | +10.71 |
| Bangalore | ... | ... | ... | + | 12.35 | +15.68 |
| Kolar | ... | ... | ... | + | 22.41 | +17.35 |
| Tunkur (a) | ... | ... | ... | + | 16.89 | +16.89 |
| Chitaldrug (a) | ... | ... | ... | + | 20.47 | +20.49 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Division | ... | ... | ... | + | 14.85 | +15.12 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| Hassan (a) | .. | .. | ... | + | 11.12 | +11.12 |
| Kadur (a) | ... | ... | ... | + | 9.09 | + 9.09 |
| Shimoga (a) | ... | ... | ... | + | 0.60 | + 0.60 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| Western Division (a) | ... | ... | ... | + | 6.58 | + 6.58 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| Total Province | ... | ... | ... | + | 12.50 | +12.62 |
| Total State including C & M. Station of Bangalore | | | | + | 12.04 | +12.62 |

(a) These Districts contain no Cities. In their case the same figure is entered in both columns for comparison and contrast.

14. *Variations—Citywar.*—As regards the Cities, a large increase of 31,119 persons in Kolar Gold Fields, which is due to the development of the gold mining industry there, is set off by a decrease of 26,833 persons (amounting to 10.5 per cent) in the population of the other three Cities, caused chiefly by deaths and desertions from Plague.

The deaths from Plague contrast as shown below with the decrease in the entire population:—

| Decrease in population. | | Deaths from Plague. | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----------|
| 10,482 | .. | C. & M. Station | ... 6,080 |
| 10,838 | ... | Bangalore City | .. 5,313 |
| 5,513 | ... | Mysore City | ... 7,628 |

As to desertions, they cannot be regarded as a loss to the Province as a whole except to the extent to which immigrants returned to their native places outside Mysore. How many these were, we do not know. But the general impression is that they account for a larger part of the decrease in the Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station than of the decrease in the Mysore City.

15. *Variations—Talukwar.*—The variations above shown in regard to the several Districts are not indexes of a uniform rate of increase throughout the District in each case. They are rather the net results of a great variety in the rates of increase in the several taluks composing them reduced by decreases in some few cases. This is shown by figures in statement marked B and appended to this Chapter.

16. *Density.*—The statement just mentioned shows also the density of population per square mile in 1901 and 1891. The mean density of the entire Province is 185 persons per square mile. The Eastern Division inclusive of the Cities contains 200 persons per square mile, and excluding the Cities 190 persons. The Western Division with the burden of the Malnad contains on an average 154 persons per square mile. Viewing the Malnad and the Maidan portions of the Western Division separately, it will be found that the density of the former is 124 and that of the latter is 188. The variation in density by Districts is more marked, ranging from 124 in Chitaldrug to 256 in Bangalore. The former, though a Maidan tract, is only as sparse as the Malnad regions bordering on the Western Ghats. Next to Bangalore stands the Mysore District with 235 persons per square mile including the Mysore

City, which is the same as the Bangalore District exclusive of the Bangalore City. The density of the Mysore District taken apart from the Mysore City is reduced to 225. Kolar District stands third in point of density as it does in the numerical strength of its population, the pressure being 228 persons per square mile inclusive of the Kolar Gold Fields, and 217 exclusive of this City.

Of the three Districts of the Western Division, Hassan bears the highest density with 215 persons per square mile; and it is the fourth in the Province, being much above the Districts of Chitaldrug and Tumkur. If out of this District the malnad taluks of Manjarabad and Belur be excluded, the average population per square mile of the maidan taluks is 230, a figure next only to the density of the Bangalore District, and higher than that even of the Mysore District exclusive of the capital City. The other two Districts of Shimoga and Kadur bear densities of 132 and 129 respectively; and exclusive of the malnad tracts, the respective densities of the maidan portions will be 159 and 142.

It has already been explained how a central ridge extending from west to east divides the northern and southern river basins. It may here be noted that these two basins present a marked contrast in respect of density of population. All the taluks in the northern basin, with two exceptions, *viz.*, Honnali and Sringeri, contain less than 200 persons per square mile, while all the taluks in the southern basin with the exception of six taluks, *viz.*, Manjarabad, Heggaddevankote, Hunsur, Nagamangala, Gundlupet and Kankanhalli, contain more than 200 persons per square mile. The low density of the six taluks last mentioned, with the exception of Nagamangala, may be attributed to their hilly character.

17. *Density and Variation therein—Taluks.*—The proportionate variation of population shown in column 8 of the statement marked B is also the proportionate variation in the density, as the figures for the two Censuses are worked out on the basis of the same area, *viz.*, that of 1901. In regard to density by the Census of 1901, the statement will show that the taluks of Mysore and Bangalore which respectively contain the capital cities of the same names, and Bowringpet which contains the Gold Fields of Kolar, show the highest figures owing to the existence of these cities within their limits. But, if these cities be excluded, the most densely populated taluks are those which are irrigated by the beneficent waters of the Cauvery, *viz.*, Arkalgud (294), Yedatore (349), Seringapatam (323) and Tirumakudlu-Narsipur (389) and of the Honnuhole (golden stream), *viz.*, Yelandur (345). Next to them come the Bangalore and Anekal Taluks of the Bangalore District.

The most sparsely populated taluks are the maidan taluks of Challakere with 77 per square mile, and Hiriyur with 82 per square mile in the Chitaldrug District, equalled by the malnad taluks of Koppa (83 per square mile), Sagar (85) and Nagar (77), in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts respectively.

18. *Further Analysis of Density—Eastern Division and Western Division.*—An analysis of the statement just reviewed is presented in the statement marked C appended to this Chapter. For the purposes of this statement, taluks are first classified with reference to the actual density of population at the two Censuses and with reference to the variation of 1901 from 1891, and then, the class to which each taluk belongs in respect of such variation is entered opposite to it. From it, the number of taluks in each class of density will appear to be as shown below:—

| Density Scale. | | | | Number of Taluks. | |
|------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|----|
| 1st Class (500 and over per sq. mile)... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 2nd Class (400 to 500 do) .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 3rd Class (300 to 400 do)... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 4th Class (250 to 300 do)... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| 5th Class (200 to 250 do)... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| 6th Class (150 to 200 do)... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| 7th Class (100 to 150 do)... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| 8th Class (below 100 do)... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| | | | | | 69 |

The number of taluks in each grade of variation per cent from the population of 1891 will appear to be as shown below :—

| Grade of Variation. | | | | Number of Taluks. |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| 1st Class (+30 p. c. and over) | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 2nd Class (+25 to 30 p. c.) | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 3rd Class (+20 to 25 p. c.) | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| 4th Class (+15 to 20 p. c.) | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| 5th Class (+10 to 15 p. c.) | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| 6th Class (+ 5 to 10 p. c.) | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| 7th Class (less than 5 p. c.) | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| 8th Class (—0 to — 5 p. c.) | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 9th Class (—5 to — 10 p. c.) | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | <hr/> 69 |

A close study of this analysis will further show that among the taluks of the Eastern Division the increase in population has generally been in inverse proportion to the density per square mile ; in other words, the lower the density class, that is to say, the sparser the population, the more has that population increased. Taking the Eastern Division as a whole, while the more densely populated Districts have become denser in a fair proportion (10 to 17 per cent excluding cities) the sparsely populated Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug have improved in a much larger proportion (16 to 20 per cent). This only reflects the conditions which prevailed during the decade 1891-1901 which were favorable to the growth of an agricultural population, *viz.*, no famine and no privation from want of food, fair harvests, high prices, security of person and property and few epidemics.

Among the taluks of the Western Division, those of the Hassan and Kadir Districts show a fair increase (from 1·37 to 16·53 per cent for the malnad taluks and 1·27 to 16·28 per cent for the maidan taluks). But the taluks of the Shimoga District show a stationary and even a diminishing population. Of the malnad taluks, the Sringeri Taluk, which is the residence of the Jagat Guru, with a large retinue and numerous visitors, shows the largest increase (16·53 per cent), and the coffee-growing taluks of Tarikere and Mudgere follow with increases of 11·71 and 12·46 per cent respectively, Chikmagalur, Belur and Manjarabad are also coffee-growing taluks ; but they show a smaller, though what must be considered for them a normal, increase, *viz.*, Chikmagalur 6·63 ; Belur 9·24 ; Manjarabad 6·16 ; while Koppa, which is also a coffee-growing taluk, shows only 1·37 per cent above 1891. All these are in the Hassan and Kadir Districts. But it is the malnad taluks of the Shimoga District that present any unsatisfactory features. Here, that is to say, in the taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli, there is a decrease varying from about 3 to 6 per cent set off by a small increase of about 2 per cent in Sorab. Much has been done here of recent years to open out the country by the construction of new roads and to encourage the cultivation of fresh arecanut gardens. But the ravages of fever, which kills many and impairs the health of more, and the poverty and chronic indebtedness of the people generally, seem to retard the growth of population in these tracts which were once the seat of great kingdoms.

19. *Comparative lengths of Railways, Roads and River Channels.*—As more roads and railways and river channels cause an increase in the wealth and prosperity of a people, and thereby their numerical strength, the extent to which these have contributed to the increase of population under review will appear from the following comparative figures : —

| Year. | Railways (Miles). | Roads (Miles). | River Channels (Miles). |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1901 | 467 | 5,314 | 1,052 |
| 1891 | 352 | 4,874 | 822 |
| 1881 | 109 | 4,242 | 700 (a) |

(a) Approximate.

20. *Mysore density figures compared with those of certain Districts in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.*—For purposes of comparison, the density figures for Cities and Natural Divisions of the Mysore State are shown here below along-

side of selected Cities and Districts in Bombay and Madras Presidencies :—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------|-------|------------------|-----|-----|
| Mysore City | ... | 9,082 | Eastern Division | ... | 191 |
| Bangalore City | ... | 6,234 | Western Division | ... | 154 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | 2,568 | | | |
| Tanjore | ... | 7,231 | Nellore | ... | 171 |
| Bellary | ... | 6,472 | Bellary | ... | 156 |
| Cuddalore | .. | 4,017 | Cudappa | ... | 148 |
| Calicut | ... | 3,499 | Anantapur | ... | 142 |
| Madura | | | Kurnool | ... | 115 |
| Salem | | | North Arcot | ... | 299 |
| Coimbatore | } The density runs up to five figures. | | Salem | ... | 284 |
| Trichinopoly | | | Coimbatore | ... | 274 |
| Kumbakonam | | | Ahmedabad | ... | 161 |
| Nagapatam | | | Poona | ... | 165 |
| | | | Sholapur | ... | 143 |
| | | | Belgaum | ... | 214 |
| | | | Dharwar | ... | 229 |
| | | | North Canara | ... | 115 |

It appears from the above, that the Eastern Division of the Mysore plateau is more densely populated than Nellore, and still more so than Bellary, Cudappa, Anantapur and Kurnool. But it is less densely populated than the Collectorates of Dharwar and Belgaum on the north, and Salem, Coimbatore and North Arcot on the east.

The Western Division is inferior to Nellore but much the same as Bellary and more densely populated than Cudappa, Anantapur and Kurnool.

21. *Density during three decades—Subsidiary Tables I & IV.*—Subsidiary Table I shows the density of population in each District during the past three decades, calculated on the basis of the area now taken, and adjusted as closely as possible to Districts as at present constituted. The Districts are grouped in this Table according to the Natural Divisions, Eastern and Western, already explained, and within each Division they are arranged in the order of the density of their populations at the present Census. In calculating the various mean densities the area and populations of the Cities comprised in them, which are separately entered at the foot of the table, have in each case been excluded from the district in which they are respectively situated. Subsidiary Table IV shows the proportional variation in density at each Census from the preceding Censuses. It will appear therefrom, that the Kolar Gold Fields is practically a new City rising with the growth of the Gold Mining Industry, and that, of the older cities, the Mysore City continues to be half as much more crowded as the Bangalore City. Among Districts, the Bangalore District with a mean density of 235 per square mile continues to hold the first place, and Chitaldrug District with a sparse population of 124 per square mile holds, as usual, the last place. The relative positions of the several Districts have shifted during the past three decades as shown below :—

| | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 |
|---------------------|-----|---------|------|------|------|
| Mysore District | ... | ... 2nd | 2nd | 1st | 3rd |
| Bangalore District | ... | ... 1st | 1st | 2nd | 1st |
| Kolar District | ... | ... 3rd | 4th | 4th | 2nd |
| Tumkur District | .. | ... 5th | 5th | 6th | 5th |
| Chitaldrug District | ... | ... 8th | 8th | 8th | 8th |
| Hassan District | ... | ... 4th | 3rd | 3rd | 4th |
| Kadur District | ... | ... 7th | 7th | 7th | 7th |
| Shimoga District | ... | ... 6th | 6th | 5th | 6th |

22. *Extent of recovery from the losses caused by the Great Famine of 1876-78.*—The variations in density shown in Subsidiary Table IV between the several Censuses is also the variation in the entire population in Cities and Districts. A comparison of the figures for 1901 with those for 1871, the Census which preceded the Great Famine of 1876-78, will show that the losses by that famine have been more than made good in all the Districts except Tumkur where there is still a deficiency of 9,864 or 2·3 per square mile, notwithstanding the fact that at the Census of 1891, this District showed an increase of more than 28 per cent in the preceding decade, and now shows a further increase of nearly 17 per cent over the population of 1891. It is not likely that there is a mistake in the corrections made on account of territorial changes. The District population by the Census Report of 1871 is 632,239. But in the

Report for 1891, it is taken at 689,026 for that year (which is 56,787 more) by way of adjustment on account of territorial changes (see page 35 of the Report of 1891). Nor is the reason to be found in Emigration, because, as will be seen further on, Tumkur takes more people born in other Districts of the State than it gives its home-born to them. If it be that, having been among those that suffered heaviest during the Famine of 1876-78, it has not, like Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar, been under the recuperative influences of profitable trade and industries, it is, in these respects, as well as in seasonal conditions subsequent to 1876-78, much the same as Chitaldrug which has nevertheless regained its position.

23. *Density excluding uninhabitable tracts.*—In all the foregoing remarks, the density of the population in a Natural Division or District has been calculated by dividing the ascertained population by the entire area comprised in the Division or District. This area includes hills, jungles and other uninhabitable tracts, which under the circumstances already explained, exist to a considerable extent in every District, more in some and less in others; and in all cases probably to a degree very different from Districts in British India with which they may happen to be compared. A more reliable basis for comparison would be obtained if we could exclude these uninhabitable tracts which for the most part in all the Districts except Tumkur and Chitaldrug (which are inland) lie in compact tracts along the ghat borders of the Districts concerned. For this, the fairly approximate figures which are available in the Annual Agricultural Statistics work out as follows :—

Area.

| Districts including Cities. | | Total Area. | Forest etc., not available for cultivation. | Remainder. |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|------------------------------------------------|------------|
| | | Sq. miles. | Sq. miles. | Sq. miles. |
| Mysore | ... | 5,509 | 2,419 | 3,090 |
| Bangalore | ... | 3,079 | 1,306 | 1,773 |
| Kolar | ... | 3,180 | 1,592 | 1,588 |
| Tumkur | ... | 4,158 | 1,625 | 2,533 |
| Chitaldrug | ... | 4,022 | 1,507 | 2,515 |
| Eastern Division.. | ... | 19,948 | 8,449 | 11,499 |
| Hassan | ... | 2,647 | 1,059 | 1,588 |
| Kadur | ... | 2,811 | 1,768 | 1,043 |
| Shimoga | ... | 4,205 | 2,514 | 1,511 |
| Western Division | ... | 9,483 | 5,341 | 4,142 |
| Both Divisions | ... | 29,431 | 13,790 | 15,641 |

Mean Density of Population.

| Districts including Cities. | | On Area shown above in Col. 2. | | On Area shown above in Column 4. | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Including Cities. | Excluding Cities. |
| Mysore | ... | ... | 235 | 419 | 397 |
| Bangalore | .. | ... | 256 | 445 | 406 |
| Kolar | ... | ... | 228 | 456 | 432 |
| Tumkur | ... | ... | 163 | 268 | 268 |
| Chitaldrug | ... | ... | 124 | 198 | 198 |
| Eastern Division... | .. | ... | 200 | 347 | 331 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | 214 | 358 | 358 |
| Kadur | .. | ... | 129 | 348 | 348 |
| Shimoga | ... | ... | 132 | 352 | 352 |
| Western Division | ... | ... | 154 | 353 | 353 |
| Both Divisions | .. | ... | 185 | 348 | 337 |

In respect of density, then, the relative positions of the several Districts according as the area is taken one way or the other, and according as the populations of the three Cities comprised in them are reckoned or excluded, are as shown below :—

| Districts. | If entire area be taken. | If forests, etc., be excluded. | |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Including City population. | Excluding City population. |
| Mysore | 2nd | 3rd | 3rd |
| Bangalore | 1st | 2nd | 2nd |
| Kolar | 3rd | 1st | 1st |
| Tumkur | 5th | 7th | 7th |
| Chitaldrug | 8th | 8th | 8th |
| Hassan | 4th | 4th | 4th |
| Kadur | 7th | 6th | 6th |
| Shimoga | 6th | 5th | 5th |

It is thus evident that it makes a great difference in the relative positions of the several Districts whether uninhabitable areas are reckoned or excluded in calculating densities. But, once these areas are excluded, the Districts are, relatively to each other, the same whether City populations are included or excluded. Viewed in any light, Tumkur and Chitaldrug are the most backward.

24. *Definition, etc., of Towns.*—In the Imperial Census Procedure Code, “Town” was defined to include—

- (1) every Municipality of whatever size,
- (2) all civil lines not included within municipal limits,
- (3) every Cantonment,
- (4) and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent, having regard to the character and relative density of its population, its importance as a centre of trade, and its historic associations, may decide to treat as a “Town” for Census purposes.

This definition was practically the same as in 1891, and having been adopted in the Mysore Census Procedure Code also, we have applied it to the 127 places named in Table IV. These places stand classified as follows :—

| In Eastern Division | In Western Division. | | Total number. |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 55 | 23 | Municipalities which are also Taluk or Sub-Taluk Head-quarters. | 78 |
| 33 | 14 | Municipalities which are not Taluk or Sub-Taluk Head-quarters. | 47 |
| 1 | 1 | Taluk or Sub-Taluk Head-quarters which are not Municipalities. | 2 |
| 89 | 38 | | 127 |

Of these 89 are in the Eastern Division, and 38 in the Western Division.

There is thus no place of importance which is not a Municipality or the Head-quarters of a Taluk or Sub-Taluk administration. Mention may be made of two towns which are not included in Table IV, each of which contains a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants, *viz.*, Belakavadi in Malvalli Taluk, and Agara in the Yelandur Jahgir. The former is the principal village in the island of Sivasamudram, and its population has risen from 2,795 in 1891 to 5,183 at the present Census consequent on the influx of a large Public Works Department establishment employed on the Cauvery Power Works. The latter is a large populous village in the Yelandur Jahgir which with three hamlets had 5,218 persons in 1891 and has 5,838 at the present Census. But neither of them is a Municipality, nor otherwise of sufficient importance to be shown in Table IV.

Against the 127 towns named in Table IV, there were only 98 in the corresponding Table for 1891; 27 out of the additional 29 owe their inclusion to the fact of their having been constituted Municipalities during the last decade.

25. *Distinction between Towns and Villages.*—In the Mysore Census Procedure Code a village was defined to be as follows:—

“Village” means the area constituted into a village by the Revenue Survey Department and includes all land belonging to such village and all hamlets, if any, (that is, groups of houses called by different names) formed within such area.

“In the case of some alienated tracts (Inam and Kayamgutta villages) to which the survey operations have not been extended, the term “village” shall refer to the “asli” or parent village, and include all hamlets which are subordinate thereto without forming independent units for Revenue purposes.

“It includes Bechirak, Amanikeray, Nalahunta, Coffee Estate, Kavals, separately measured and mapped, and other units of Revenue Administration, though they may contain no, or but a few ‘permanent human habitations.’”

Thus the difference between a “Town” and a “Village” in the Census statistics consists in the former being a unit of Municipal Administration, and the latter being a unit of Land Revenue Administration. A “Town” may include one or more “Villages.” A “Village” may include one or more detached groups of houses, called hamlets, clubbed with the main village to constitute a revenue unit, but not separately reckoned in these Tables. The area and, therefore, the population of a “Town” may vary according as an adjoining village is included within Municipal limits, as is sometimes done in view of the exigencies of octroi revenue; and the area and, therefore, the population of a village, and the total number of villages, may vary according as one or more hamlets are amalgamated with main villages, as is often done, as one of the measures attendant upon the introduction of a survey settlement. Taking Towns and Villages as they go in Mysore, they are all very much alike so far as the main occupations and habits of life of the people are concerned, except where they are also market places or the head-quarters of the Taluk Administration, in which case, unlike most villages they are also important centres of trade and some home industries. Where a municipal organization exists, as is the case in most of the places entered as Towns, taxes are paid for expenditure on essentially local purposes, such as sanitation, water-supply, elementary education and so forth, and paid without exemption on grounds of caste or social status such as are allowed to exist in the case of Mohatarfa taxes in villages. The figures in annexed Table marked E show the progress of such municipal organizations during the past three decades, of which the following is a summary:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Number of Municipalities in 1901 | 125 |
| ” ” 1891 | 98 |
| ” ” 1881 | 83 |

And lastly, during the $2\frac{1}{2}$ years immediately preceding the present Census during which plague has prevailed in various parts of the Province, there have been great disturbances in the populations of the Towns and Villages, owing to people scattering themselves as much as possible, and it is not possible to say how much of this is permanent and how much temporary. Under all these circumstances, no useful comparison is feasible in the statistics of urban and rural populations between the last and the present Censuses. And only as a matter of individual experience it may be stated that the people show no tendency to desert the country side in favor of a town life. Since the appearance of the plague the tendency, where there is a choice, is rather the other way.

26. *Number of Villages and Average Population.*—Excluding uninhabited villages as being out of the sphere of Census operations, the inhabited villages which are not Towns, number 11,619 in the Eastern Division, and 5,255 in the Western Division, making a total of 16,884 for the entire Province, and containing an average population of 298 per village of the Eastern Division, 253 per village of the Western Division, or 285 per village for the whole Province.

In the Western Division the average population is 240 persons per malnad village, and 266 persons per maidan village.

27. *Distribution of Population between Towns and Villages.*—Table IV and the Subsidiary Table II show the distribution of the population between towns and villages by the present Census of 1901. It will be observed therefrom that, besides the three Cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields there are only five towns with populations exceeding 10,000 each, 25 towns contain over 5,000 each, and 94 contain less each owing their place in the Census Table IV to their being areas where municipal administration exists.

Of the total population of 5,539,399 including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, 13 per cent are in towns and 87 per cent are in villages. If the Civil and Military Station be excluded, a little more than 11 per cent are in towns, and a little more than 88 per cent are in villages.

Columns 4 and 5 of Subsidiary Table II show the details of this result by Districts and Divisions. It will appear therefrom that the Kadur District is the one which has most of its population (11·2 per cent) congregated in towns, and in this respect stands up to the Provincial average (11·6 per cent). Mysore and Kolar without their Cities, and Shimoga are much alike with a little more than 7 per cent each and stand last. The other Districts stand intermediate.

The distribution with regard to the size of towns is as follows:—

In the Eastern Division :—

| | |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 34·8 p. c. | are in the three Cities. |
| 9·0 p. c. | are in towns of from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. |
| 23·4 p. c. | „ from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. |
| 32·8 p. c. | „ less than 5,000 inhabitants. |

In the Western Division there are no cities, and the distribution over towns by size is as follows :—

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------|
| 8 p. c. | are in towns of 10,000 to 20,000 persons. |
| 32 p. c. | „ 5,000 to 10,000 persons. |
| 60 p. c. | „ less than 5,000 inhabitants. |

The details by Districts and Divisions appear in columns 6 to 9 of Subsidiary Table II, from which it will appear that of the Districts in the Eastern Division, Tumkur is that which has the greatest proportion of its population (59·8 per cent) grouped in the smallest class of Towns, and that among the Districts in the Western Division, Shimoga holds a similar position (72·7 per cent). Comparing Division with Division, the Eastern Division has 32·8 per cent of its people in the smallest towns, while the Western Division has so much as 60 per cent of its people in the smallest towns.

Columns 10 to 13 of Subsidiary Table II show a similar distribution by villages. Mysore is the only District which can boast of villages of the 1st class (5,000 persons and over) and these hold 1 per cent of its people. Kolar is the District in the Eastern Division, which has its largest proportion (72·9 per cent) in the smallest villages, while Hassan holds the corresponding position in the Western Division (with 75·2 per cent).

In a country like Mysore, where the community is mainly agricultural and the climate feverish, and where unfortunately plague has come to stay, the larger the proportion of a District population inhabiting villages low in the village class, the more satisfactory may it be considered to be from a sanitary point of view.

28. *Definition and Numbering of Houses.*—Table I shows by Districts the number of occupied houses in Towns and Villages, and Subsidiary Table III works out the proportions for three Censuses for purposes of comparison.

Although it is difficult to define a dwelling house with logical precision and without risk of its being understood and applied in different ways by different persons, there is reason to believe that house-numbering in Mysore for Census purposes, carried out as it was by local village officials, familiar with house and family reckoning for writing up the Annual Village *Khaneshumari* account and for purposes of the Mohatarfa house tax, has always been done with fair accuracy, if not with absolute precision in all places, yet with sufficient approximation to correctness to allow of reliable averages, as indicative of structural accommodation or the numerical strength

of a family, being calculated over large areas such as alone from the units of the Census Tables herewith submitted. At the same time it must be borne in mind that house-numbering for Census purposes has always been adopted rather to the requirements of a correct enumeration of the population, than to the requirements of a correct counting of the houses themselves. The following extracts from the Mysore Census Procedure Code will suffice to show the nature of the instructions given and action taken both in this behalf and in behalf of the preparation of house lists.

**EXTRACT OF PARAS 4, 5 AND 6 OF SECTION V OF THE MYSORE CENSUS
PROCEDURE CODE.**

4. At the Mysore Census of 1891 the term "house" (in the sense of a human habitation) was defined as a "dwelling place of one or more families with a common entrance." To make this clear the following definition will be adopted this time in conformity with that which was adopted in British India in 1891 and will probably be adopted at this Census also :—

"A dwelling house is the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants having a separate principal entrance from the common way."

The common way, it must be remembered, is not necessarily a public way.

Thus the servants' quarters in the compounds of large bungalow houses have not generally a separate entrance going on to the public way: but as they have separate entrances from the common way, it follows that each is a distinct house and should have a separate number.

Even in street houses in towns and elsewhere, it occasionally happens that in a single house, although it is commanded by one common entrance, several distinct families, sometimes even of different castes, are clubbed together whom it would not be convenient to enumerate in a single schedule. In these cases the enumeration of the inmates is likely to be more accurate by numbering the tenements separately than by a single number. If they be numbered as one, there is a chance of one or more whole families living there being left out, because the ordinary way for the enumerator is to ask first for the head or heads of a family and then to call on him or them to recount the names of the other members. In the absence of a separate number an enumerator might omit the name of one head of a family and then the whole family would be omitted, or visitors on the night of the final Census might be left out because no one of the families might consider them to belong to it more than to another one and so forth. By separate numbering such omissions will not occur.

5. Under such circumstances, the subordinate tenements should be separately numbered, the series being also painted on the main entrance to ensure that none of the subordinate tenements is overlooked. Thus if there are five such tenements numbered from 50 to 54 both inclusive, the figures should also be painted on the main common entrance thus: [50-54]

6. Be it remembered that the object of numbering all houses for the Census is not so much to find out the number of dwelling houses and other buildings, but to facilitate the enumeration of their occupants by assigning to each enumerator a moderate area for work, and indicating to him the order in which he will have to visit houses for enumeration, and to supply him with a sufficient and not an excessive number of schedules for the census of the inhabitants in that area. The above definition is not intended to prescribe a hard-and-fast rule. In cases of doubt or difficulty it is better to give a separate number than to withhold one.

29. *Proportion between occupied Houses and total numbered for Census purposes.*—Under these instructions all buildings were numbered to the extent of 1,435,485 as shown below :—

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Eastern Division | .. | .. | ... | 1,076,078 |
| Western Division | .. | ... | ... | 359,407 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 1,435,485 |
| <hr/> | | | | |

Of them the number occupied at the time of the Census have been counted out to be 1,092, 548 as shown below :—

| | Urban. | Rural. | Total. |
|------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| Eastern Division | ... 106,166 | 696,677 | 802,843 |
| Western Division | ... 25,637 | 264,068 | 289,705 |
| | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total | ... 131,803 | 960,745 | 1,092,548 |
| | ----- | ----- | ----- |

The proportions which the number of occupied houses in rural and urban areas in the Eastern and Western Divisions bear to the total number of houses marked for Census purposes are shown in the following statement in which the figures represent percentages :—

| | Urban. | Rural. | Total. |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Eastern Division | ... 71 | 75 | 75 |
| Western Division | ... 76 | 81 | 81 |
| Province | ... 72 | 77 | 76 |

The large proportion of unoccupied houses in Towns and Cities which constitute the urban areas above mentioned is due to desertions and temporary evacuations on account of the plague.

30. *Variation in House Room since 1881.*—But the Census Reporter takes cognizance only of occupied houses, and works out the proportions of House Room as set forth in Subsidiary Table III, which shows the average number of persons to a house, and the average number of houses to a square mile, as these statistics stand by the present and two preceding Censuses. Comparing the figures given therein for Bangalore and Mysore Cities, it will be observed that Mysore City, the area of which has remained unchanged, and which had 15,609 occupied houses in 1891 has 14,545 in 1901, which gives 1,939 houses per square mile in 1901 or 142 fewer than in 1891; and the average number of persons per house is a trifle more (4·7 against 4·6). In Bangalore City on the other hand the area of which has expanded from 8 to 11·14 square miles, the number of houses has increased from 10,897 to 14,810, the latter figure giving a proportion of 1,329 per square mile, the average persons per house declining from 7·4 in 1891 to 4·7 in 1901.

Passing over the Kolar Gold Fields, the conditions in which have been rather sudden and abnormal, it will be observed that in the Districts of the Eastern Division generally, the number of houses per square mile has steadily increased from 1881. The average number of persons per house has steadily declined in Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Districts; it has been stationary at 5 per house, in the Tumkur District, but has increased in the Chitaldrug District from 4·4 in 1881 to 5·3 in 1901. In the last mentioned District evidently, the number of houses has not increased in proportion to the increase in population. It is easy to attribute this to difficulty in procuring timber for house-building and to the fact of out-door open-air life being practicable there to a greater extent than in other Districts. But the truth probably lies in the fact that although the people have increased in number, the families have continued to keep very much together, as they well may in a District, which more than other Districts is a tract of light assessments and large holdings with abundance of land irrigated by wells, all which require high cultivating power in the agricultural families owning the land.

In the Districts of the Western Division on the other hand, the figures vary somewhat. In all the Districts the number of houses per square mile has increased in 1901 compared with 1881, and the number of persons per house has increased also, except in Shimoga where there is a slight decrease, *viz.*, 5·9 to 5·2.

Taking the Province as a whole, the number of houses per square mile has increased from nearly 25 in 1881 to 37 in 1901, and the average persons per house has declined from 5·6 to 5. A fraction of a person implied in the figure 5·6 is of course imaginary and purely arithmetical!

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Density of Population.

| Natural Divisions. | | Mean Density per square mile. | | | | Variation increase (+) or decrease (—). | | | Net variation 1871 to 1901 (+) or (—). |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1871. | 1891-1901. | 1881-1891. | 1871-1881. | |
| District and Cities. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore District | ... | 235 | 203 | 171 | 228 | + | 32 | + | 32 |
| Mysore do | ... | 223 | 202 | 176 | 190 | + | 21 | + | 25 |
| Kolar do | ... | 217 | 185 | 152 | 204 | + | 32 | + | 33 |
| Tumkur do | ... | 163 | 140 | 109 | 166 | + | 24 | + | 31 |
| Chitaldrug do | ... | 124 | 103 | 77 | 108 | + | 21 | + | 26 |
| Total Eastern Division excluding Cities | | 191 | 166 | 138 | 177 | + | 25 | + | 29 |
| Hassan District | ... | 215 | 193 | 162 | 196 | + | 22 | + | 32 |
| Shimoga do | ... | 132 | 131 | 126 | 126 | + | 1 | + | 5 |
| Kadur do | ... | 129 | 118 | 105 | 110 | + | 11 | + | 14 |
| Total Western Division | | 154 | 145 | 130 | 141 | + | 10 | + | 15 |
| Total Province | | 179 | 159 | 135 | 165 | + | 20 | + | 24 |
| Mysore City | ... | 9,082 | 9,676 | 8,252 | 7,882 | — | 595 | + | 1,425 |
| Bangalore City | ... | 6,234 | *7,207 | 5,594 | 5,449 | — | 973 | + | 1,613 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | 2,568 | 476 | ... | ... | + | 2,091 | + | 476 |
| Total Cities | | 5,243 | 4,772 | 3,705 | 3,574 | + | 472 | + | 1,066 |
| Total Province including three Cities | | 185 | 165 | 139 | 169 | + | 21 | + | 26 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | ... | 6,892 | 7,699 | 7,195 | 6,293 | — | 806 | + | 503 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | ... | 188 | 168 | 142 | 172 | + | 20 | + | 26 |

*This is fallacious inasmuch as the population of 1891 is here divided by the area of 1901.

The actual figures are as follows :—

| | | |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1901. | 1891. | 1901. |
| ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 6,231 | 10,035 |

Area }
Population }
Population per square mile }
80,285 }
69,447 }
11,14 }
1901. }

*This is fallacious inasmuch as the population of 1891 is here divided by the area of 1901. The actual figures are as follows:—

| | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. |
|------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Area | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Population | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 69,417 | 80,285 | 6,234 | 10,035 |

[Subsidiary Table B I]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.

| Natural Divisions. Districts and Cities. | Average Population. | | Percentage of Population living in. | | Percentage of Urban Population in towns of— | | | | Percentage of rural Population in villages of— | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| | Per town. Per village. | | Towns. Villages. | | 20,000 and over. | | | | 5,000 and over. | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Mysore City | ... | 68,111 | ... | 100.0 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore District | ... | 3,652 | 410 | 7.7 | 92.3 | ... | ... | 41.7 | 58.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bangalore City | ... | 69,447 | ... | 100.0 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bangalore District | ... | 4,443 | 264 | 9.9 | 90.1 | ... | 14.7 | 43.0 | 42.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | 38,204 | ... | 100.0 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kolar District | ... | 4,605 | 223 | 7.4 | 92.6 | ... | ... | 38.9 | 37.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tumkur District | ... | 3,259 | 261 | 8.6 | 91.4 | ... | 20.3 | 20.0 | 59.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chitaldrug District | ... | 3,568 | 373 | 10.7 | 89.3 | ... | 19.4 | 31.0 | 49.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Eastern Division | ... | 5,670 | 298 | 12.7 | 87.3 | 34.8 | 8.9 | 23.4 | 32.8 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 41.9 | 54.2 |
| Hassan District | ... | 3,278 | 228 | 8.7 | 91.9 | ... | ... | 31.6 | 68.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kadur District | ... | 4,069 | 269 | 11.2 | 88.8 | ... | 25.0 | 37.4 | 37.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shimoga District | ... | 2,945 | 275 | 7.8 | 92.2 | ... | ... | 27.3 | 72.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Western Division | ... | 3,364 | 253 | 8.7 | 91.3 | ... | 8.0 | 32.0 | 60.0 | ... | 1.5 | 35.1 | 63.4 |
| Total Province | ... | 4,980 | 285 | 11.6 | 88.4 | 27.8 | 8.7 | 25.2 | 38.3 | ... | 3.0 | 40.0 | 56.8 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | ... | 89,599 | ... | 100.0 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | ... | 4,941 | 285 | 13.0 | 87.0 | 36.7 | 7.6 | 22.0 | 33.6 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 40.0 | 56.8 |

[Subsidiary Table B 2]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

House-Room.

| Natural Divisions. | | | Average number of persons per house in— | | | Average number of houses per square mile. | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------|------|------|----------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| Districts and Cities. | | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mysore City | ... | ... | 4.7 | 4.6 | ... | 1939.3 | 2081.2 | ... |
| Mysore District | ... | .. | 4.8 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 46.7 | 32.0 | 25.2 |
| Bangalore City | ... | ... | * 4.7 | 7.4 | ... | * 1329.4 | * 978.2 | ... |
| Bangalore District | ... | ... | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 46.7 | 36.0 | 35.4 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | .. | 4.7 | 3.8 | ... | 544.2 | 125.5 | ... |
| Kolar District | ... | .. | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 42.7 | 34.6 | 24.5 |
| Tumkur District | ... | ... | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 32.8 | 27.9 | 21.8 |
| Chitaldrug District | ... | ... | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 23.3 | 19.4 | 17.6 |
| Total Eastern Division | | | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 40.2 | 31.0 | 24.4 |
| Hassan District | ... | .. | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 43.7 | 36.6 | 37.9 |
| Kadur District | ... | .. | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 25.5 | 22.3 | 21.7 |
| Shimoga District | .. | ... | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 25.4 | 21.1 | 21.2 |
| Total Western Division | | | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 30.5 | 27.1 | 26.0 |
| Total Province | | | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 37.1 | 29.7 | 24.9 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | | | 4.9 | 5.0 | ... | 1418.4 | 1541.5 | ... |
| Total, Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | | | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 37.7 | 30.4 | 24.9 |

* This is fallacious inasmuch as the number of houses in 1891 is divided by the area of 1901. The actual figures are as follows :—

| | 1901 | 1891 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Area square miles | 11.14 | 8 |
| Number of houses | 14,810 | 10,897 |
| Number per square mile | 1,329 | 1,362 |

[Subsidiary Table B 3]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in Relation to density since 1871.

| Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities. | Percentage of Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—). | | | | Percentage of net variation in period 1871 to 1901 (+) or (—). | Mean density of Population per square mile. | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | 1891 to 1901. | 1881 to 1891. | 1871 to 1881. | | | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1871. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| Mysore City ... | 7.5 | + 17.3 | + 4.7 | + 15.2 | 9,081.5 | 9,870.3 | 8,251.7 | 7,881.5 | |
| Mysore District ... | + 10.7 | + 14.3 | — 7.2 | + 17.3 | 2,230 | 2,016 | 176.4 | 190.1 | |
| Bangalore City ... | — 13.5 | + 28.8 | + 2.7 | + 11.4 | 6,231.0 | 7,206.9 | 5,391.0 | 5,149.1 | |
| Bangalore District ... | + 15.7 | + 18.9 | — 25.1 | + 2.9 | 2,34.8 | 2,02.9 | 170.7 | 228.0 | |
| Bangalore Gold Fields ... | + 439.2 | ... | ... | ... | 2,567.5 | 476.1 | ... | ... | |
| Kolar District ... | + 17.4 | + 21.4 | — 25.7 | + 6.0 | 216.6 | 184.5 | 132.0 | 204.1 | |
| Tumkur District ... | + 10.9 | + 28.1 | — 31.3 | + 1.4 | 163.4 | 139.7 | 108.9 | 165.7 | |
| Chitaldrug District ... | + 20.5 | + 33.1 | — 28.7 | + 14.5 | 121.0 | 102.9 | 77.2 | 108.3 | |
| Total Eastern Division ... | + 14.8 | + 21.2 | — 21.3 | + 9.6 | 199.8 | 174.0 | 143.5 | 182.3 | |
| Hassan District ... | + 11.1 | + 19.5 | — 17.5 | + 9.6 | 214.9 | 193.4 | 161.8 | 196.0 | |
| Kadur do ... | + 9.3 | + 13.0 | — 5.3 | + 17.0 | 129.0 | 118.1 | 104.5 | 110.3 | |
| Shimoga do ... | + 6.5 | + 4.3 | — 0.1 | + 4.7 | 132.1 | 131.4 | 126.1 | 126.2 | |
| Total Western Division ... | + 6.6 | + 11.7 | — 8.0 | + 9.5 | 154.3 | 144.8 | 129.7 | 141.0 | |
| Total Province ... | + 12.5 | + 18.4 | — 17.7 | + 9.6 | 185.2 | 164.6 | 139.1 | 169.0 | |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | — 10.5 | + 7.0 | + 11.3 | + 9.5 | 6,892.2 | 7,998.5 | 7,195.4 | 6,293.1 | |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | + 12.0 | + 18.1 | — 17.2 | + 9.6 | 188.1 | 167.8 | 142.2 | 171.7 | |

APPENDIX A

Distribution of Population of 1901 in three ways.

| | | Area square miles. | Population. | Proportion per cent to the entire State. | |
|----------------------------|-----|--------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Area. | Population. |
| I | | | | | |
| Civil and Military Station | ... | 13 | 89,599 | 00·04 | 1·62 |
| Eastern Division | ... | 19,948 | 3,986,393 | 67·75 | 71·96 |
| Western Division | ... | 9,483 | 1,463,407 | 32·21 | 26·42 |
| Total | ... | 29,444 | 5,539,399 | 100 | 100 |
| II | | | | | |
| Civil and Military Station | ... | 13 | 89,599 | 00·04 | 1·62 |
| Mysore District | ... | 5,509 | 1,295,172 | 18·71 | 23·38 |
| Bangalore .. | ... | 3,079 | 789,661 | 10·46 | 14·26 |
| Kolar .. | ... | 3,180 | 723,600 | 10·80 | 13·07 |
| Tumkur .. | ... | 4,158 | 679,162 | 14·12 | 12·26 |
| Chitaldrug .. | ... | 4,022 | 498,795 | 13·66 | 9·01 |
| Hassan .. | ... | 2,647 | 568,919 | 8·99 | 10·27 |
| Kadur .. | ... | 2,811 | 362,752 | 9·55 | 6·35 |
| Shimoga .. | ... | 4,045 | 531,736 | 15·67 | 9·58 |
| Total | .. | 29,444 | 5,539,399 | 100 | 100 |
| III | | | | | |
| Civil and Military Station | ... | 13 | 89,599 | 00·04 | 1·62 |
| Maldan | ... | 24,300 | 4,805,137 | 82·53 | 86·71 |
| Malnad | ... | 5,131 | 646,663 | 17·43 | 11·67 |
| Total | ... | 29,444 | 5,539,399 | 100 | 100 |

APPENDIX B.

Talukwar Variation in Population, 1891-1901.

| Serial No. | Divisions. | District. | Area. | | Density per square mile. | | Percentage of variation. | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | Square miles. | Acres. | 1901. | 1891. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 1 | Eastern Division. | Mysore City ... | 7 | 320 | 9,081 | 9,817 | — 7.48 | |
| 2 | | Mysore District ... | 5,501 | 529 | 223 | 201 | + 10.70 | |
| 2a | | Mysore District including Mysore City. | 5,509 | 209 | 235 | 215 | + 9.58 | |
| 3 | | Bangalore City ... | 11 | 89 | 6,234 | 7,207 | — 13.49 | |
| 4 | | Bangalore District ... | 3,067 | 621 | 235 | 203 | + 15.68 | |
| 4a | | Bangalore District including Bangalore City. | 3,079 | 70 | 256 | 228 | + 12.35 | |
| 5 | | Kolar Gold Fields ... | 14 | 563 | 2,567 | 476 | + 439.22 | |
| 6 | | Kolar District ... | 3,164 | 485 | 217 | 185 | + 17.35 | |
| 6a | | Kolar District including Kolar Gold Fields. | 3,179 | 408 | 228 | 186 | + 22.41 | |
| 7 | | Tumkur District ... | 4,157 | 415 | 163 | 140 | + 16.89 | |
| 8 | Chitaldrug District ... | 4,022 | 118 | 124 | 103 | + 20.49 | | |
| Total Eastern Division ... | | | 19,947 | 580 | 200 | 174 | + 14.85 | |
| 9 | Western Division. | Hassan District ... | 2,647 | 208 | 215 | 193 | + 11.12 | |
| 10 | | Kadur District ... | 2,811 | 79 | 129 | 118 | + 9.09 | |
| 11 | | Shimoga District ... | 4,024 | 502 | 132 | 131 | + 0.60 | |
| Maidan Taluks ... | | 4,352 | 156 | 188 | 173 | + 8.67 | | |
| Malnad Taluks ... | | 5,130 | 633 | 124 | 121 | + 2.48 | | |
| Total Western Division ... | | | 9,483 | 149 | 154 | 145 | + 6.58 | |
| Total Province ... | | | 29,431 | 89 | 185 | 165 | + 12.51 | |
| 1 | Mysore District. | Mysore City ... | 7 | 320 | 9,081 | 9,817 | — 7.48 | |
| 2 | | Mysore Taluk ... | 298 | 163 | 220 | 208 | + 7.64 | |
| 2a | | Mysore Taluk including Mysore City. | 305 | 483 | 438 | 439 | — 0.62 | |
| 3 | | Yedatore ... | 235 | 382 | 349 | 315 | + 10.86 | |
| 4 | | Hunsur ... | 660 | 229 | 176 | 172 | + 2.34 | |
| 5 | | Heggaddevankete ... | 620 | 295 | 99 | 99 | + 0.31 | |
| 6 | | Gundlupet ... | 547 | 51 | 137 | 114 | + 19.69 | |
| 7 | | Chamrajnagar ... | 486 | 383 | 226 | 197 | + 14.91 | |
| 8 | | Nanjangud ... | 384 | 248 | 281 | 250 | + 12.45 | |
| 9 | | T. Narsipur ... | 225 | 257 | 389 | 357 | + 8.98 | |
| 10 | | Seringapatam ... | 274 | 270 | 323 | 311 | + 4.04 | |
| 11 | | French Rocks (Sub-Taluk) ... | | | | | | |
| 12 | | Mandya ... | 449 | 528 | 257 | 222 | + 15.82 | |
| 13 | | Nagamangala ... | 401 | 62 | 191 | 173 | + 10.56 | |
| 14 | | Krishnarajpete ... | 424 | 614 | 242 | 215 | + 12.42 | |
| 15 | | Malvalli ... | 391 | 174 | 260 | 220 | + 18.47 | |
| 16 | | Yelandar Jahgir ... | 102 | 73 | 345 | 311 | + 11.07 | |
| Total District excluding Mysore City. | | | 5,501 | 529 | 223 | 201 | + 10.70 | |
| Total including Mysore City ... | | | 5,509 | 209 | 235 | 215 | + 9.58 | |

APPENDIX B—contd.

Talukwar Variation in Population, 1891—1901—contd.

| Serial No. | District. | Taluk. | Area. | | Density per square mile. | | Percentage of variation. |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| | | | Square miles. | Acres. | 1901. | 1891. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 17 | Bangalore District. | Bangalore City .. | 11 | 89 | 6,234 | 7,207 | — 13.49 |
| 18 | | Bangalore Taluk ... | 322 | 76 | 326 | 278 | + 17.31 |
| 18a | | Bangalore Taluk including City. | 333 | 165 | 523 | 540 | + 2.74 |
| 19 | | Hoskote ... | 271 | 375 | 268 | 223 | + 20.25 |
| 20 | | Devanahalli ... | 235 | 209 | 257 | 228 | + 12.98 |
| 21 | | Dodballapur ... | 311 | 124 | 219 | 192 | + 13.71 |
| 22 | | Nelamangala ... | 272 | 233 | 264 | 232 | + 13.99 |
| 23 | | Magadi ... | 358 | 350 | 215 | 179 | + 19.85 |
| 24 | | Channarayana ... | 453 | 210 | 253 | 219 | + 15.48 |
| 25 | | Closepet (Sub-Taluk) ... | | | | | |
| 26 | | Kankanhalli ... | | | | | |
| 27 | | Anekal ... | 190 | 159 | 316 | 288 | + 9.55 |
| | | Total District excluding Bangalore City. | 3,067 | 621 | 235 | 203 | + 15.69 |
| | | Total including Bangalore City. | 3,079 | 70 | 256 | 228 | + 12.35 |
| 28 | Kolar District. | Kolar Gold Fields ... | 14 | 563 | 2,567 | 476 | + 439.22 |
| 29 | | Kolar Taluk ... | 283 | 93 | 267 | 257 | + 4.00 |
| 30 | | Mulbagal ... | 326 | 629 | 205 | 174 | + 17.59 |
| 31 | | Srinivaspur ... | 325 | 10 | 181 | 146 | + 23.81 |
| 32 | | Chintamani ... | 271 | 580 | 210 | 175 | + 19.85 |
| 33 | | Sidlaghatta ... | 329 | 256 | 213 | 181 | + 17.69 |
| 34 | | Bagepalli ... | 447 | 72 | 147 | 130 | + 12.97 |
| 35 | | Gudibanda (Sub-Taluk) ... | | | | | |
| 36 | | Goribidnur ... | | | | | |
| 37 | | Chikballapur ... | 249 | 544 | 224 | 206 | + 8.65 |
| 38 | | Malur ... | 266 | 361 | 232 | 203 | + 14.25 |
| 39 | | Bowringpet ... | 321 | 437 | 280 | 199 | + 40.83 |
| 39a | | Bowringpet including Kolar Gold Fields. | 336 | 355 | 281 | 211 | + 80.99 |
| | | Total Kolar District excluding Kolar Gold Fields. | 3,164 | 485 | 217 | 185 | + 17.35 |
| | | Total including Kolar Gold Fields. | 3,179 | 408 | 228 | 186 | + 22.41 |
| 40 | Tumkur District. | Tumkur ... | 454 | 408 | 236 | 200 | + 18.32 |
| 41 | | Maddur ... | 605 | 324 | 193 | 162 | + 19.20 |
| 42 | | Koratagere (Sub-Taluk) ... | | | | | |
| 43 | | Sira ... | | | | | |
| 44 | | Pavagada ... | 599 | 209 | 129 | 114 | + 13.57 |
| 45 | | Chikmakanhalli ... | 523 | 369 | 117 | 102 | + 14.73 |
| 46 | | Huliyar (Sub-Taluk) ... | 531 | 457 | 113 | 97 | + 16.37 |
| 47 | | Gubbi ... | | | | | |
| 48 | | Tiptur ... | | | | | |
| 49 | | Turuvekere (Sub-Taluk) ... | 508 | 256 | 178 | 155 | + 15.01 |
| 50 | | Kunigal ... | | | | | |
| | | Total Tumkur District | 4,157 | 415 | 163 | 140 | + 16.89 |

APPENDIX B—concl'd.

Talukwar Variation in Population, 1891—1901.—concl'd.

| Serial No. | Dis- trict. | Taluk. | Area. | | Density per square mle. | | Percentage of variation. | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | | Square miles. | Acres. | 1901. | 1891. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 51 | Chitaldurg District. | Chitaldurg | ... | 531 | 259 | 157 | 125 | + 25.03 |
| 52 | | Challakere | .. | 787 | 498 | 94 | 77 | + 21.95 |
| 53 | | Molakalmuru | ... | 289 | 525 | 130 | 112 | + 15.52 |
| 54 | | Jagalur | ... | 371 | 355 | 127 | 103 | + 23.45 |
| 55 | | Davangere | ... | 556 | 82 | 196 | 170 | + 15.39 |
| 56 | | Hathar (Sub-Taluk) | .. | | | | | |
| 57 | | Holalkere | ... | 678 | 158 | 120 | 99 | + 21.10 |
| 58 | | Hosdurga (Sub-Taluk) | ... | | | | | |
| 59 | | Hiriyur | ... | 807 | 161 | 82 | 67 | + 22.07 |
| Total Chitaldurg District | | | ... | 4,022 | 118 | 124 | 103 | + 20.49 |
| 60 | Hassan District. | Hassan | ... | 475 | 188 | 265 | 239 | + 11.07 |
| 61 | | Alur (Sub-Taluk) | ... | | | | | |
| 62 | | Arsikere | ... | 485 | 594 | 164 | 154 | + 21.86 |
| 63 | | Belur * | .. | 338 | 555 | 234 | 214 | + 9.24 |
| 64 | | Manjarabad * | ... | 438 | 153 | 135 | 127 | + 6.16 |
| 65 | | Arkalgud | ... | 261 | 24 | 294 | 290 | + 1.27 |
| 66 | | Hole-Narsipur | ... | 232 | 318 | 246 | 219 | + 12.29 |
| 67 | | Channarayapatna | ... | 415 | 296 | 219 | 188 | + 16.28 |
| Total Hassan District | | | ... | 2,647 | 208 | 215 | 193 | + 11.12 |
| 68 | Kadur District. | Chikmagalur * | ... | 638 | 189 | 142 | 133 | + 6.63 |
| 69 | | Kadur | ... | 570 | 330 | 192 | 127 | + 12.04 |
| 70 | | Tankere * | ... | 467 | 548 | 170 | 151 | + 12.46 |
| 71 | | Koppa * | ... | 657 | 325 | 83 | 82 | + 1.37 |
| 72 | | Yedahalli (Sub-Taluk) * | ... | | | | | |
| 73 | | Mudgere * | ... | 433 | 208 | 107 | 95 | + 11.71 |
| 74 | | Sringeri Jahgir * | .. | 43 | 398 | 244 | 210 | + 16.53 |
| Total Kadur District | | | ... | 2,811 | 79 | 129 | 118 | + 9.09 |
| 75 | Shimoga District. | Shimoga | ... | 687 | 273 | 133 | 137 | — 2.76 |
| 76 | | Kumta (Sub-Taluk) | ... | | | | | |
| 77 | | Channagiri | ... | 464 | 378 | 175 | 162 | + 8.26 |
| 78 | | Honnali | ... | 330 | 587 | 208 | 192 | + 8.17 |
| 79 | | Shikarpur | ... | 428 | 368 | 148 | 150 | — 1.24 |
| 80 | | Sorab * | ... | 442 | 544 | 161 | 158 | + 2.06 |
| 81 | | Sagar * | ... | 665 | 563 | 85 | 89 | — 3.69 |
| 82 | | Nagar * | ... | 528 | 320 | 77 | 81 | — 5.57 |
| 83 | Tirthahalli * | ... | 476 | 29 | 121 | 124 | — 2.83 | |
| Total Shimoga District | | | ... | 4,024 | 502 | 132 | 131 | + 0.60 |

NOTE.—Taluk marked with an asterisk are those declared to be 'Malnad' for 'Kistbandi' purposes in the Rules under the Land Revenue Code.

[Appendix B to Chapter I—concl'd.]

APPENDIX C.

Classification of Taluks for Density of Population in 1901—1891 and variation.

Statement showing the classes of density and variation of population of each Taluk, 1901-1891.

| SCALE. | Density Class. | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| 1st class | ... | ... | ... | 500 and over, per square mile. |
| 2nd " | ... | ... | ... | 400 to 500 " |
| 3rd " | ... | ... | ... | 300 to 400 " |
| 4th " | ... | ... | ... | 250 to 300 " |
| 5th " | ... | ... | ... | 200 to 250 " |
| 6th " | ... | ... | ... | 150 to 200 " |
| 7th " | ... | ... | ... | 100 to 150 " |
| 8th " | ... | ... | ... | less than 100. |
| Variation Class. | | | | |
| 1st class | ... | .. | .. | Increase 30 per cent and over |
| 2nd " | ... | ... | ... | " 25 to 30 " |
| 3rd " | ... | ... | .. | " 20 to 25 " |
| 4th " | ... | ... | ... | " 15 to 20 " |
| 5th " | ... | ... | ... | " 10 to 15 " |
| 6th " | ... | .. | .. | " 5 to 10 " |
| 7th " | ... | ... | ... | " less than 5 " |
| — 8th " | ... | . | . | Decrease 0 to 5 " |
| — 9th " | ... | ... | ... | " 5 to 10 " |

Provincial Summary.

| | | | | | Class of Density. | | Class of variation 1901 from 1891. |
|---|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | 1901. | 1891. | |
| 1 | Total Province including the three cities | ... | | | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | Do excluding the three cities | ... | | | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| 3 | Eastern Division including the three cities | ... | | | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 4 | Do excluding the three cities | .. | | | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| 5 | Western Division | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 7 | 6 |

Summary showing number of Taluks in each class of density in 1901 and 1891, and each class of variation, 1901 from 1891 (Taluks including cities).

| | | | | | Density. | | Variation of 1901 from 1891. |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | 1901. | 1891. | |
| 1st class | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2nd " | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3rd " | ... | .. | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 4th .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 4 | 20 |
| 5th " | ... | ... | .. | ... | 17 | 16 | 18 |
| 6th .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 18 | 8 |
| 7th " | . | ... | ... | .. | 16 | 16 | 8 |
| 8th .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | 5 |
| 9th .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 |
| | | | | | 69 | 69 | 69 |

APPENDIX C—contd.

Statement showing the names of Taluks and the classes of density and variation of each Taluk.

| Serial No. | Taluk. | Class of Density. | | Class of variation 1901 from 1891. | |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | 1901. | 1891. | | |
| 1 | Mysore City | 1 | 1 | 9 | |
| 2 | Do Taluk | 5 | 5 | 6 | |
| 2a | Do including City .. | 2 | 2 | 8 | Railway Taluk. |
| 3 | Yedatore | 3 | 3 | 5 | |
| 4 | Hunsur | 6 | 6 | 7 | |
| 5 | Heggaddevankote | 8 | 8 | 7 | |
| 6 | Gundlupet | 7 | 7 | 4 | |
| 7 | Chamrajnagar | 5 | 6 | 5 | |
| 8 | Nanjangud | 4 | 4 | 5 | Railway Taluk. |
| 9 | T. Narsipur | 3 | 3 | 6 | |
| 10 | Seringapatam | 3 | 3 | 7 | Railway Taluk. |
| 11 | French Rocks (Sub) ... | | | | |
| 12 | Mandya | 4 | 5 | 4 | Railway Taluk. |
| 13 | Nagamangala .. | 6 | 6 | 5 | |
| 14 | Krishnarajpete .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 15 | Malvalli | 4 | 5 | 4 | |
| 16 | Yelandur Jahgir | 3 | 3 | 5 | |
| | Total District excluding Mysore City... | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| | Total including City ... | 5 | 5 | 6 | |
| 17 | Bangalore City | 1 | 1 | 9 | |
| 18 | Bangalore Taluk | 3 | 4 | 4 | |
| 18a | Do including Bangalore, City. | 1 | 1 | 7 | Railway Taluk. |
| 19 | Hoskote | 4 | 5 | 3 | Railway Taluk. |
| 20 | Devanhalli | 4 | 5 | 5 | |
| 21 | Dodballapur | 5 | 6 | 5 | Railway Taluk. |
| 22 | Nelamangala | 4 | 5 | 5 | Railway Taluk. |
| 23 | Magadi | 5 | 6 | 4 | |
| 24 | Channapatna | 4 | 5 | 4 | Railway Taluk. |
| 25 | Closepet (Sub) ... | | | | |
| 26 | Kankanhalli | 7 | 7 | 4 | |
| 27 | Anekal | 3 | 4 | 6 | |
| | Total District excluding Bangalore City | 5 | 5 | 4 | |
| | Total District including Bangalore City | 4 | 5 | 5 | |

APPENDIX C—contd.

Statement showing the names of Taluks and the classes of density and variation of each Taluk—contd.

| Serial No. | Taluk. | | | Class of Density. | | Class of variation 1901 from 1891. | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|-------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | 1901. | 1891. | | |
| 28 | Kolar Gold Fields | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| 29 | Kolar Taluk | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 7 | |
| 30 | Mulbagal | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 4 | |
| 31 | Srinivaspur | ... | ... | 6 | 7 | 3 | |
| 32 | Chintamani | .. | ... | 5 | 6 | 4 | |
| 33 | Sidleghatta | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 4 | |
| 34 | Bagepalli | ... | } | 7 | 7 | 5 | |
| 35 | Gudibanda (Sub) | ... | | | | | |
| 36 | Goribidnur | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 4 | Railway Taluk. |
| 37 | Chickballapur | .. | ... | 5 | 5 | 6 | |
| 38 | Mahur | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | Railway Taluk. |
| 39 | Bowringpet | .. | . | 4 | 6 | 1 | Railway Taluk. |
| 39a | Bowringpet including Kolar Gold Fields. | | | 3 | 5 | 1 | |
| Total District excluding Kolar Gold Fields. | | | | 5 | 6 | 4 | |
| Total Kolar District including Kolar Gold Fields. | | | | 5 | 6 | 3 | |
| 40 | Tunkur | ... | .. | 5 | 5 | 4 | Railway Taluk. |
| 41 | Maddagiri | ... | } | 6 | 6 | 4 | |
| 42 | Koratagere (Sub) | ... | | | | | |
| 43 | Sira | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | 5 | |
| 44 | Pavagada | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 5 | |
| 45 | Chiknayakanhalli | ... | } | 7 | 8 | 4 | |
| 46 | Huliyur (Sub) | ... | | | | | |
| 47 | Gubbi | ... | ... | 6 | 7 | 4 | Railway Taluk. |
| 48 | Tiptur | ... | } | 6 | 6 | 4 | |
| 49 | Turuvekere (Sub) | ... | | | | | Railway Taluk. |
| 50 | Kunigal | .. | ... | 5 | 6 | 4 | |
| Total Tunkur District | | | | 6 | 7 | 4 | |

APPENDIX C.—concluded.

Statement showing the names of Taluks and the classes of density and variation of each Taluk.

| Serial No. | Taluk. | Class of Density. | | Class of variation 1901 from 1891. | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------------------------------|---|
| | | 1901. | 1891. | | |
| 51 | Chitaldrug .. | ... | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| 52 | Challakere ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| 53 | Molakalamuru ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| 54 | Jagalur .. | ... | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| 55 | Davangere | } | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 56 | Harihar (Sub) | | | | |
| 57 | Holalkere | } | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| 58 | Hosdurga (Sub) | | | | |
| 59 | Hiriyur ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| Total Chitaldrug District | | ... | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| 60 | Hassan | } | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 61 | Alur (Sub) | | | | |
| 62 | Arsikere ... | ... | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| 63 | Belur ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| 64 | Manjarabad ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| 65 | Arkalgud ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| 66 | Hole-Narsipur ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 67 | Channarayana ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Total Hassan District | | ... | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 68 | Chikmagalur ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| 69 | Kadur ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| 70 | Tarikere .. | ... | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| 71 | Koppa | } | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| 72 | Yedahalli (Sub) | | | | |
| 73 | Mudgere .. | ... | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| 74 | Sringeri Jabgur .. | ... | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Total Kadur District | | ... | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| 75 | Shimoga | } | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| 76 | Kumsi (Sub) | | | | |
| 77 | Channagiri ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 78 | Honnali ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 79 | Shikarapur ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 80 | Sorab ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 81 | Sagar .. | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 82 | Nagar ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| 83 | Tirthahalli ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Total Shimoga District | | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 |

APPENDIX D.

District Mean Seasonal Rainfall average for 1870-1901.

| District. | | | | South-West Monsoon (April to September). | North-East Mon- soon (October to March). | Total of both Monsoons. |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mysore | ... | ... | ... | 17.90 | 9.31 | 27.21 |
| Bangalore | ... | ... | ... | 20.98 | 9.00 | 29.98 |
| Kolar | ... | ... | ... | 18.24 | 9.33 | 27.57 |
| Tumkur | ... | ... | ... | 17.89 | 8.09 | 25.98 |
| Chitaldrug | ... | ... | ... | 14.89 | 5.93 | 20.82 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | ... | 26.26 | 9.39 | 36.65 |
| Kadur | ... | .. | ... | 39.30 | 9.87 | 49.17 |
| Shimoga | ... | ... | ... | 58.88 | 7.53 | 66.41 |
| Total Province | | | | 25.14 | 8.53 | 33.67 |

APPENDIX E.

Number of Municipalities in the State at the three Censuses.

| Districts | | | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|------|
| Mysore | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 17 | 17 |
| Bangalore | ... | .. | ... | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| Kolar | .. | ... | ... | * 12 | 11 | 13 |
| Tumkur | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 14 | 10 |
| Chitaldrug | ... | .. | ... | 15 | 9 | 3 |
| Total Eastern Division | | | | 88 | 67 | 59 |
| Hassan | .. | ... | ... | 14 | 11 | 6 |
| Kadur | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| Shimoga | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| Total Western Division | | | | 37 | 31 | 24 |
| Total Province | | | | * 125 | 98 | 83 |

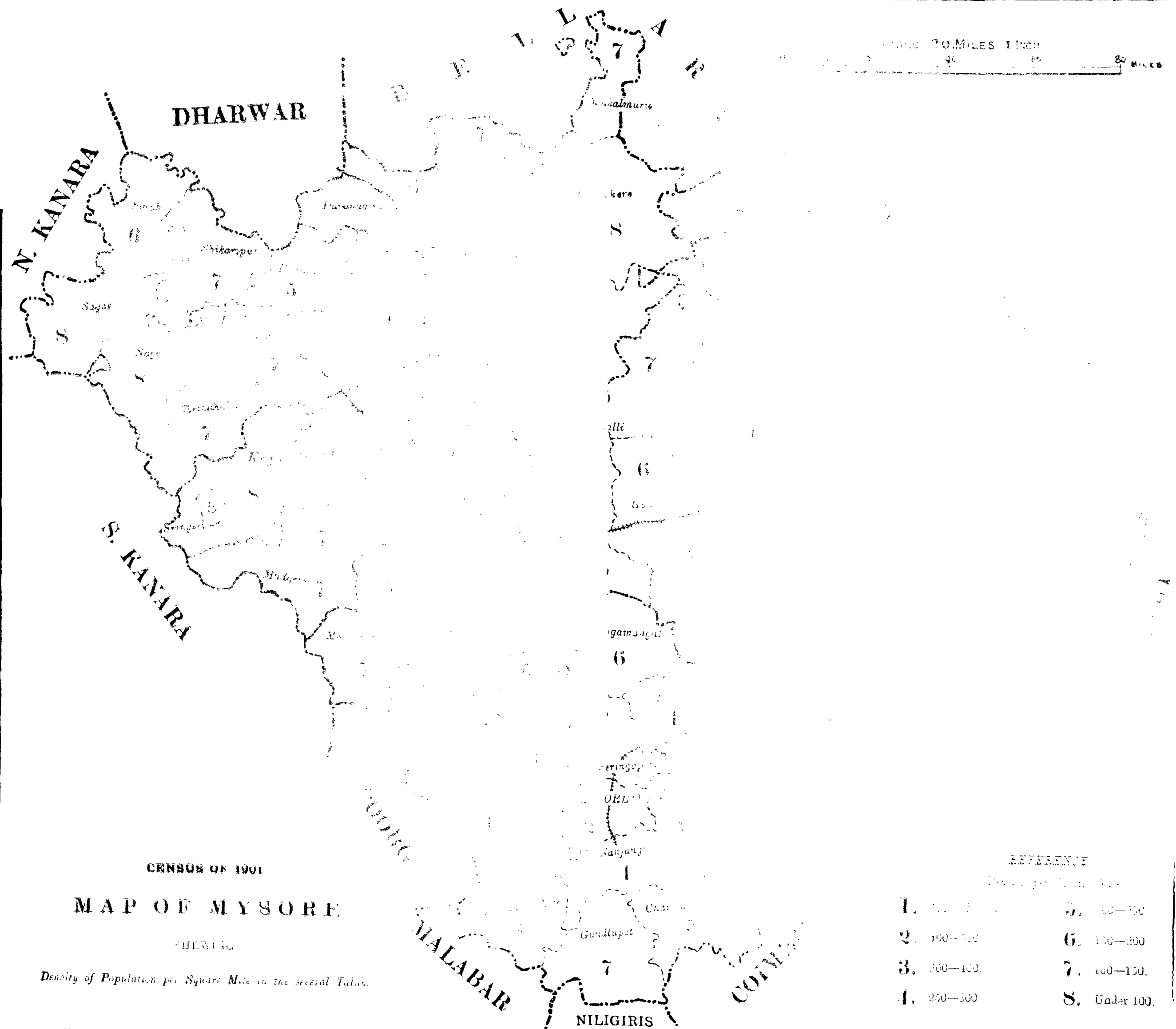
* Including the Kolar Gold Fields which is a Sanitary Circle.

[Appendices D & E to Chapter I.]

CEAS 5501 201

MAP OF N. A. R. L.



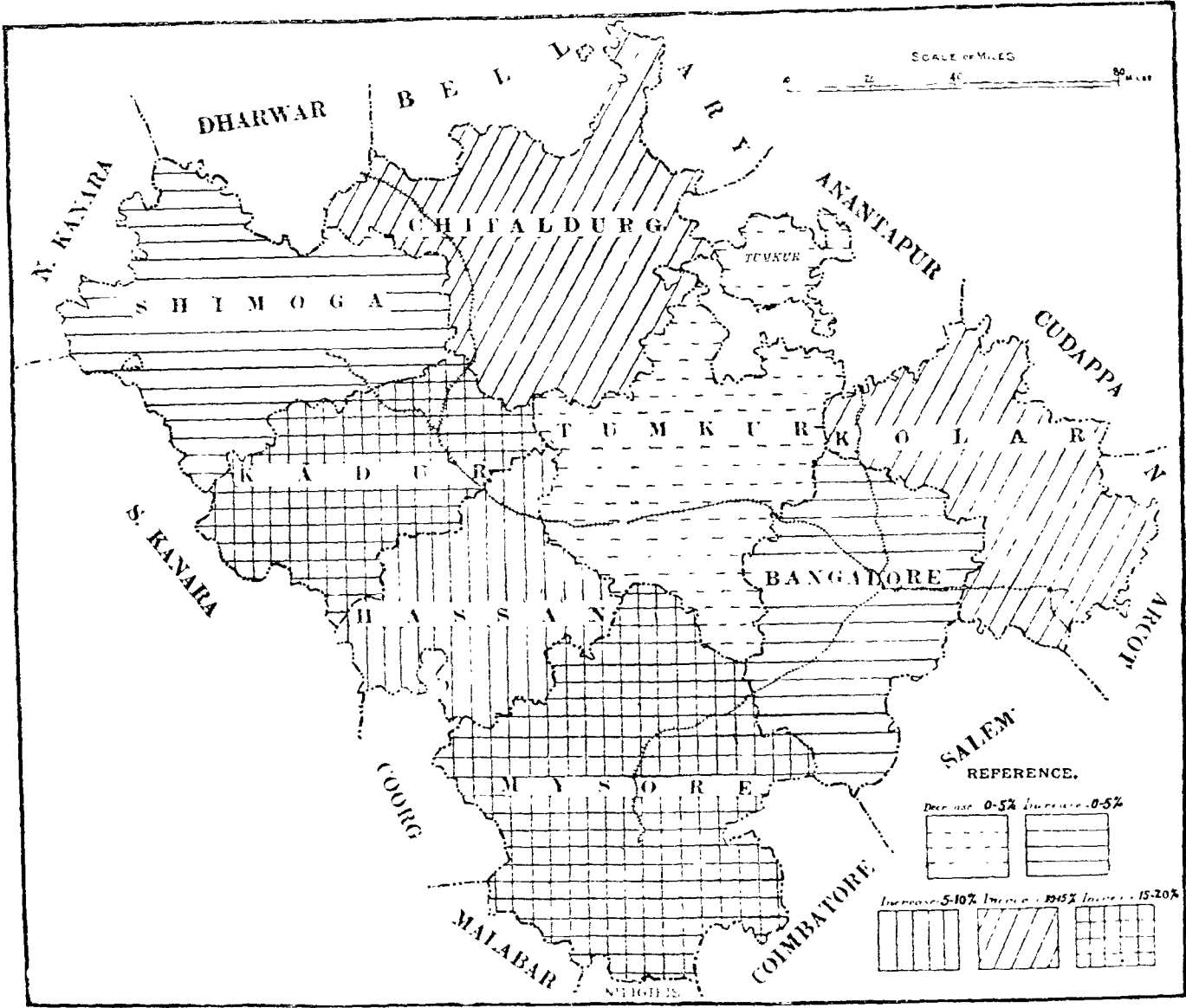


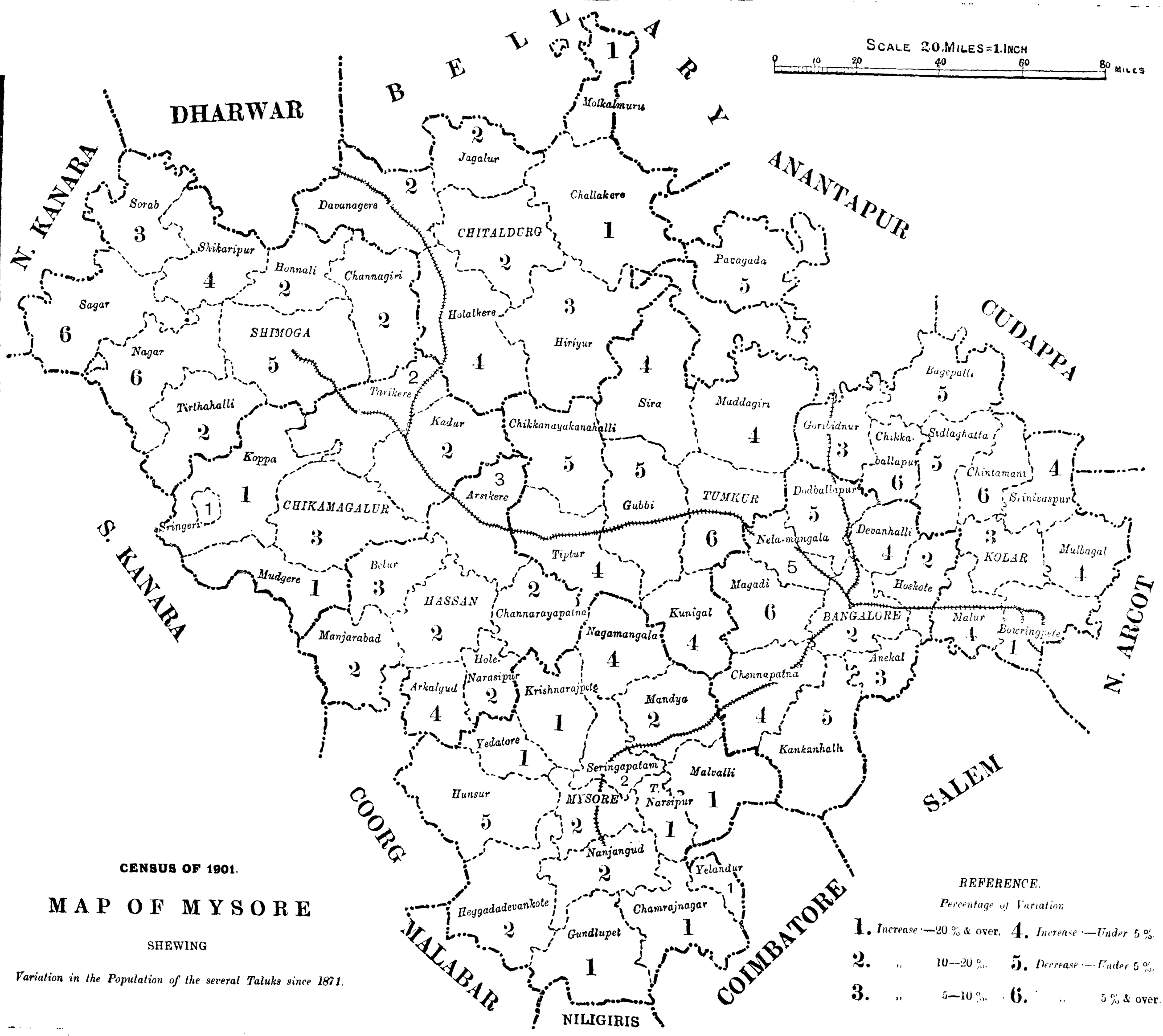
CENSUS OF 1901.

MAP OF MYSORE

SHOWING

Variation in the Population of the several Districts since 1871.





CENSUS OF 1901.

MAP OF MYSORE

SHOWING

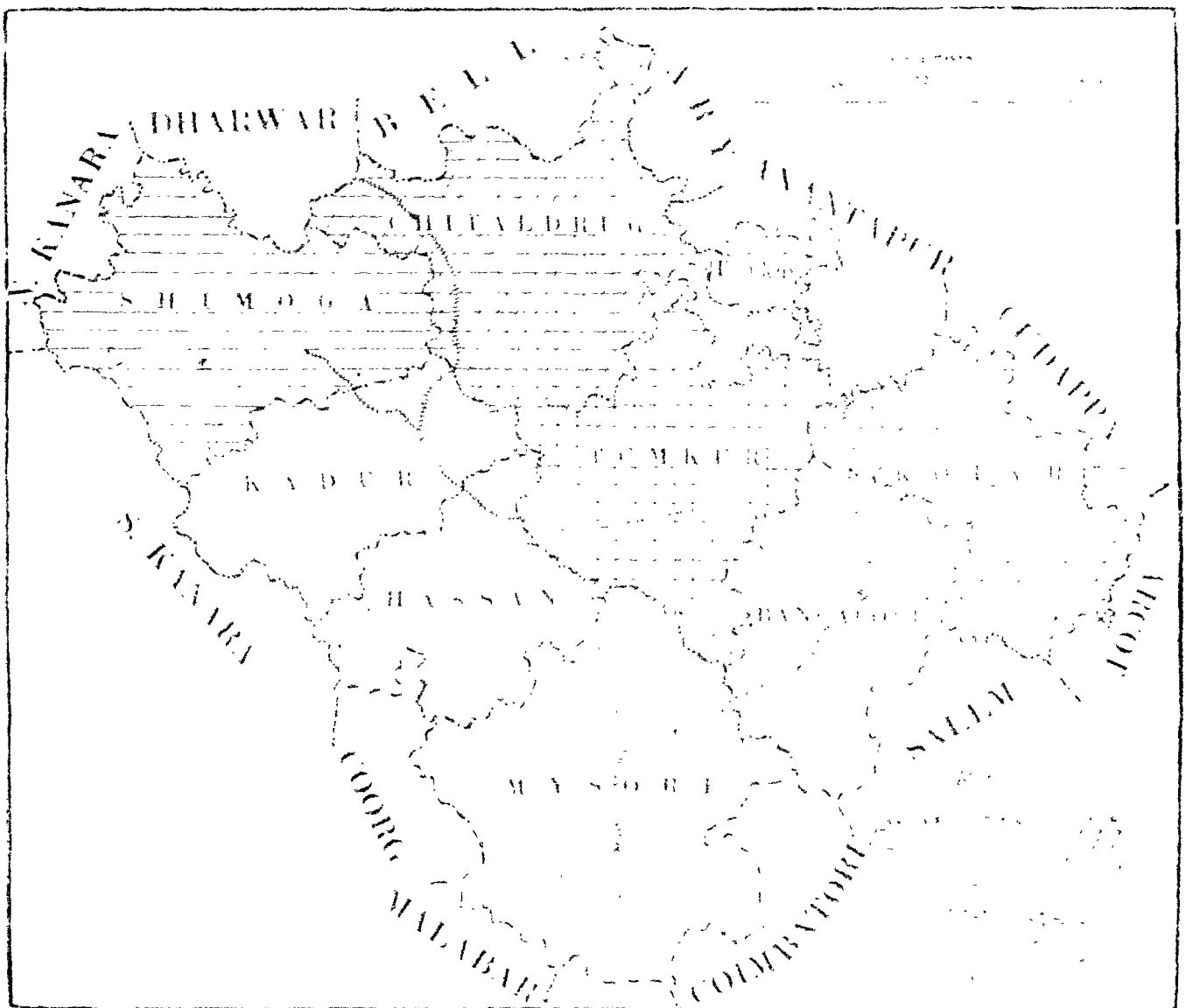
Variation in the Population of the several Taluks since 1871.

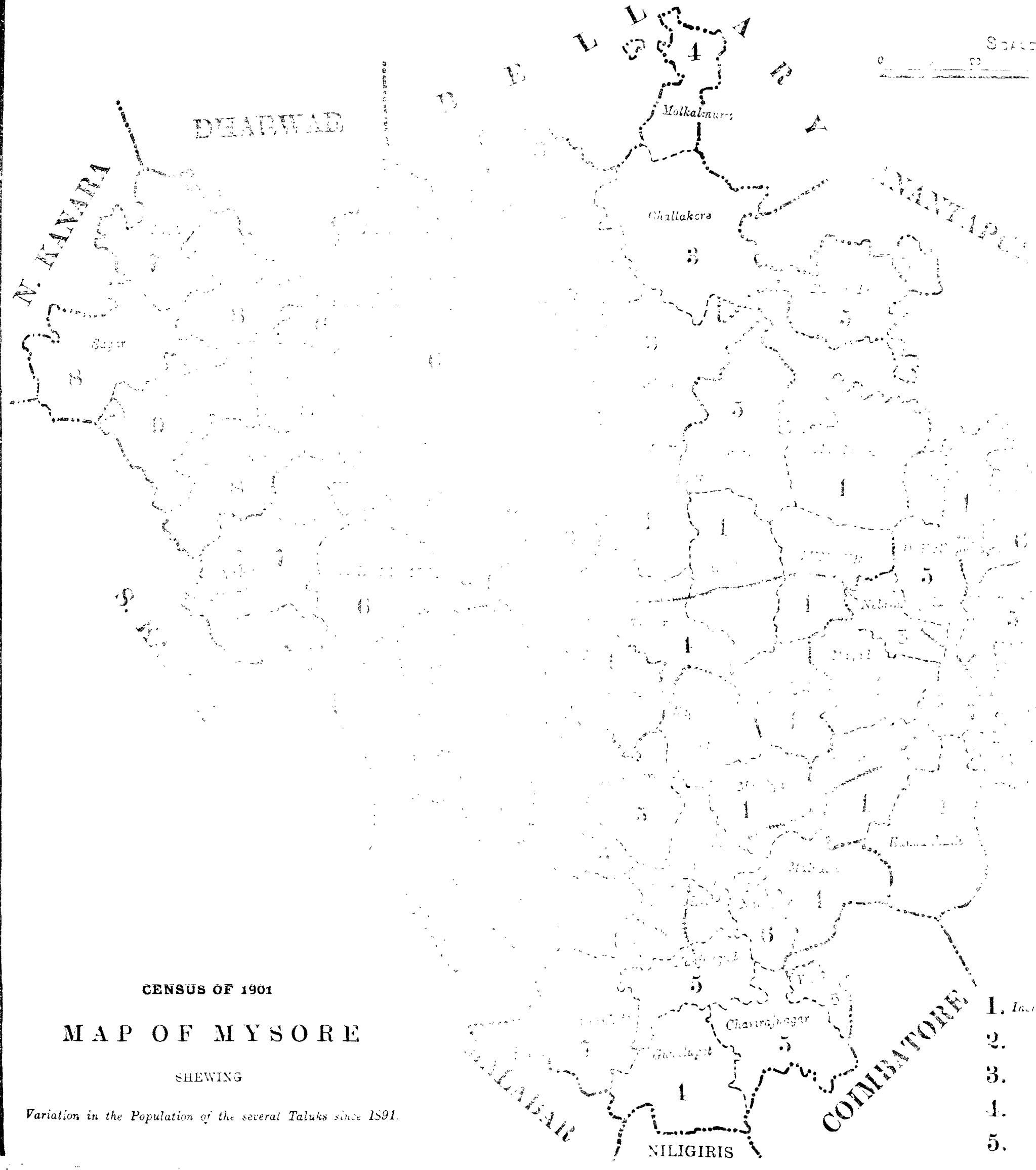
REFERENCE.

Percentage of Variation

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Increase — 20 % & over. | 4. Increase — Under 5 %. |
| 2. " 10—20 %. | 5. Decrease — Under 5 %. |
| 3. " 5—10 %. | 6. " 5 % & over. |

MAP OF MYSORE

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ x_5 & x_6 & x_7 & x_8 \\ x_9 & x_{10} & x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{13} & x_{14} & x_{15} & x_{16} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \\ \beta_4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \epsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon_3 \\ \epsilon_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$




Scale 1:100,000
 0 1 2 Miles
 0 1 2 Kilometers

CENSUS OF 1901
MAP OF MYSORE
 SHEWING

Variation in the Population of the several Taluks since 1891.

| | | |
|----|----------|--------|
| 1. | Increase | 0 |
| 2. | " | 7. |
| 3. | " | 8. |
| 4. | " | 9. |
| 5. | " | 10—15% |

MYSORE CENSUS OF 1901.

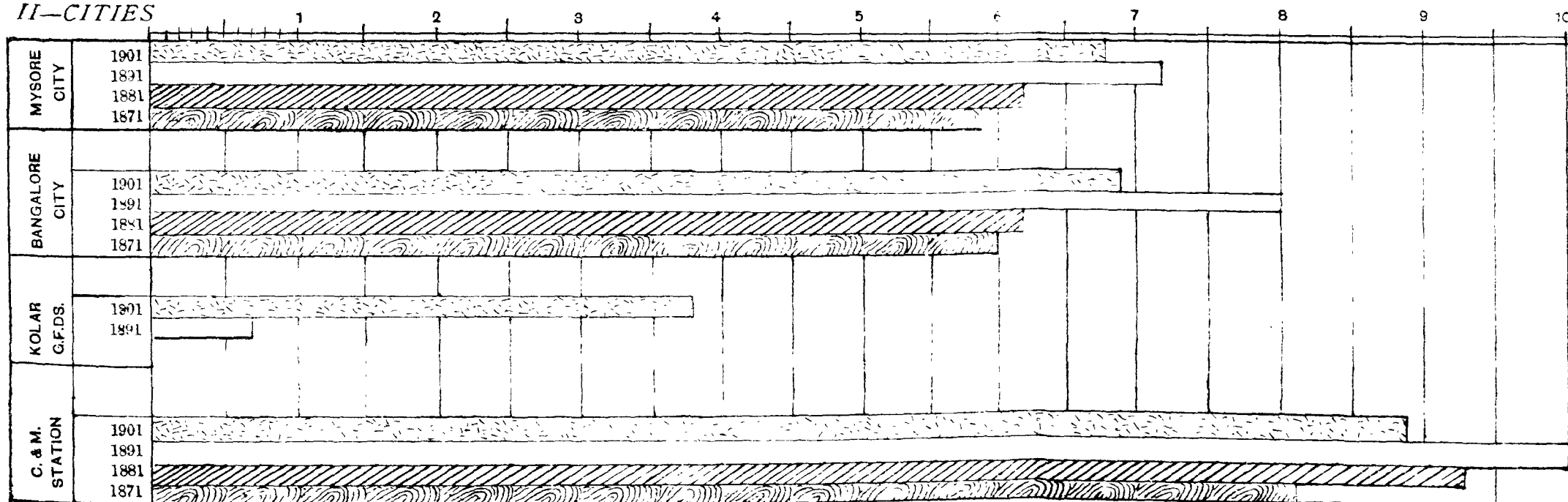
I—DISTRICTS

CHART SHEWING VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1871.

Scale 100,000 Persons an inch.



II—CITIES



Scale 10,000 persons an inch.

CHAPTER II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Title of the chapter explained.—The expression “Movement of the population” taken as the title of this Chapter is an expression prescribed or sanctioned by statistical usage to denote the combined effect of the two factors, the balance between Births and Deaths, and the balance between Emigration and Immigration, which determine the strength of the population at any given time. What that strength was in Mysore on the night of the 1st of March 1901 and how it has varied from the strength at preceding decennial Censuses has already been fully explained. We may now proceed to examine to what extent the two factors just mentioned have contributed to the said variation.

2. *Defects in the registration of Vital Statistics.*—First as regards Births and Deaths:—Here, one is very much hampered by the fact that the available Vital Statistics are deficient and unreliable. It is only in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore whose Municipalities are governed by legislative enactment obliging both the Officials and the public to register Births and Deaths, that there is any systematic or effective registration of Births and Deaths: and even there (except probably in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) it is doubtful that the Statistics are at all reliable for the years preceding 1898 when, on the outbreak of Plague, the registration of Vital Statistics began to receive particular attention and scrutiny. As to the rest of the Province, the defects are much the same as complained of in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the remedial legislative measures adopted there have here yet to come. In these areas, the registration is done by the village Patel under the supervision and control of the Revenue Department, and the results are compiled and furnished to the Deputy Commissioner and Sanitary Commissioner in due course. Revenue Officers on tour, and particularly on *jamabandi* duty, are supposed to check the registers which are written up by the Patel often with the help of the Shanbogue or other amanuensis. But this check is often perfunctory, for it requires a sort of mustering of the people themselves and an inquiry in regard to births and deaths which is seldom done, and which, it must also be admitted, is seldom practicable. The Patel is supposed to learn or inform himself of these domestic events, but this, in view of the dissimilarity of creeds, castes, and occupations of persons inhabiting a town or village, is impracticable in most cases, and it is alike unjust and useless to hold him responsible for correct registration when there is no obligation on the heads of families to inform him as occasion arises. Very often he places the cross mark or number denoting a birth or death in the wrong sex column of the Register, thus vitiating the statistics in sex distribution; and in the absence of light and leading and prompt correction, the mistake is perpetrated in a sufficiently large number of cases to vitiate the conclusions which will naturally be drawn from such statistics in respect of the law of sexes ruling in the particular locality. The placing of the mark or number a little to the right or a little to the left of a line which is length without breadth, makes all the difference between a birth and a death, and every such mistake doubles itself in the final balance between the two. Very often, individual births and deaths are kept out of the Register for reasons no doubt honestly believed to be sound and sufficient, but such as will distress the student of vital statistics:—“I did not enter this birth because the child was still-born,” or “because the child was not strong and healthy and likely to live long,” or “because it was a case in which the mother and child would be soon leaving the village.” Or “because it was an illegitimate child.” Or “because the parents were under a vow to give it away.” Or “because I intended but forgot to register after the mother and child had their bath, and the child was named,” or “that it is now dead” and so forth. In the case of deaths a very frequent reason for omission is that the dead person was not a resident of the village in which that person died or that the cause of death was not known to the Patel. Oftentimes also it is only a boy or a girl and not an adult that died, and social etiquette which governs the practice of condolences prohibits the making much of small things, and so forth.

3. *Balance between Births and Deaths contrasted with variation in Population.*—Such as they are, however, some birth and death Registers have been kept, and statistics base upon them have been compiled and sent up. They are worked out in the three Statements marked A, B and C appended to this Chapter. Statement A shows the total number of births and deaths during the ten years and two months which intervened between the Census of 1891 and the Census of 1901, together with the respective ratios and balance for the several Districts and Divisions. Statement B shows the proportions to population of births and deaths and the balance for the several Districts and Divisions for *each of the years* aforesaid. Statement C shows the number of deaths distributed over the *causes of death*. The balance as appearing in Statement A is transcribed here below, and by way of contrast shown alongside of the variation in population by Census enumeration already explained.

(Note.—Both the sets of figures here subjoined are percentages; whereas the proportions given in Statement A are per milleages.)

| Districts and Divisions. | Balance of Births and Deaths per cent on the population of 1891. | Variation in Census population 1901 from 1891. |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Mysore (including City) ... | — 20 | + 9.5 |
| Bangalore (including City) ... | + 2.34 | + 12.35 |
| Kolar ... | + 4.10 | + 22.41 |
| Tumkur ... | + 3.15 | + 16.89 |
| Chitaldrug ... | + 6.75 | + 20.49 |
| Eastern Division ... | + 2.90 | + 14.85 |
| Hassan .. | + 1.62 | + 11.12 |
| Kadur ... | — .75 | + 9.09 |
| Shimoga .. | — 3.52 | + 0.60 |
| Western Division ... | — .93 | + 6.58 |
| Total Province ... | + 1.81 | + 12.51 |
| Civil and Military Station ... | — 7.17 | — 10.47 |
| Total State including Civil and Military Station. | + 1.63 | + 12.1 |

If registration of vital statistics were perfect and as a consequence column 2 in the above statement contained true figures, the difference between col. 2 and col. 3 would truly represent the balance between Emigration and Immigration. But unfortunately it is far, very far, from this.

Statement B which, as already stated, shows the proportions of Births and Deaths in the several Districts and Divisions *by years*, will serve at least one useful purpose, *viz.*, that of indicating the prevalence of epidemics and contrasting one year with another in point of healthiness. Judging from it, the year 1894-95 was the most favorable for the Province as a whole in which the births exceeded the deaths by 6.41 per cent of the population according to the Census of 1891, the excess in the Eastern Division alone being more than 8 per cent. For the Western Division, the following year 1895-96 seems to have been the most propitious. The year 1898-99 was the first year of the Plague in the Province; but the country had begun to get into the wrong side of the account from the preceding year 1897-98 when there was a particularly heavy mortality from fever as will appear from appended Statement marked C which distributes the deaths over the several reported causes for each of the years intervening between the two Censuses.

4. *Fallacy in taking Birth-place as the criterion of Emigration and Immigration.*—Passing on now to the balance between Emigration and Immigration, we are confronted with some difficulty here also. Of migrations of the people we have no direct statistics, and they have to be inferred only from the birth-places of the enumerated population. A foreign birth-place is not always conclusive proof of immigration in the ordinary sense of the word, because in the first place a number of persons enumerated on the night of the 1st of March might have been but casual visitors where they then were. At the Census of 1891 there were 279,326 such visitors (*Vide* page 17 of the Report of 1891). We cannot say how many such visitors there were in 1901, as the enumerators were not instructed to record this item of information, though, in view of the preliminary arrangements generally described in the Introductory Chapter of this Report, it is not likely that this number was proportionately large. In the second place a number of persons belonging to families permanently domiciled in the District of enumeration may nevertheless have been born elsewhere because the mothers had gone there to the home of their parents

or other close relations for *accouchement*. Of this there must be a large number, as it is one of the customs of Hindu society for the females to go to their mother's house, or a sister's house for confinement, particularly for the first two confinements, and oftentimes for the subsequent ones except the third, as to which there is a prohibition based upon the supposition that the first cries of the new-born child should not be heard by the grandmother or other close relations of the child's mother. In this way, if a girl from country or District A were married into a family domiciled in country or District B, not only would she appear in the Census Tables as an immigrant into place B, but probably all her children (except perhaps one) would appear there as immigrants also. If one or more of these children be girls and are married into families domiciled in countries or Districts C, D, etc., they and their children would probably appear as immigrants at C, D, etc., the place of emigration being recorded, not as place B which actually is the case, but as place A where they have happened to be born. And so on. In the case of immigrants into the State taken as a whole, this fact need not materially vitiate the conclusions which may be drawn by comparing the present Census statistics with preceding Censuses, because there are so few of the latter for comparison, and the facilities afforded by social progress and interpresidential communications for intermarriages between families in different provinces, are comparatively of recent growth. But all the same, the point noticed is a disturbing element to be reckoned with, and to suggest the adoption of some means whereby inferences regarding migrations of people may in the future be based upon some data other than their birth-places alone. This is particularly so in respect of migrations between Districts of the Province or between them and contiguous Districts of British India. Some useful light would have been thrown on this feature of the case if we had sorted for and tabulated the ages and the castes of those who appear as immigrants in Table XI. But the limits of available time would probably have dissuaded us from attempting this, even if we had thought of it in the course of abstraction and tabulation.

5. *Immigrants into the Mysore State as a whole.*—Such as it is, however, taking birth-place as the test, we find from Table XI-Part B, that, out of a total population of 5,539,399 enumerated in the entire State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, 306,381 or about 5.5 per cent have named their birth-places as situated outside the Mysore State. The countries which have contributed to this number are shown in Subsidiary Table V appended to this Chapter.

6. *Emigrants from the Mysore State as a whole.*—Similarly from Census Table XI of other Provinces of British India and Ceylon, we learn that 132,342 persons born in the Mysore State are to be found there. There may be other countries of the world to which also Mysore-born people have emigrated, but we have no complete information in regard to such. The Provincial Administration Reports show that 474 emigrants to Natal and Mauritius were registered by the District Magistrate of Bangalore between the years 1891 and 1898 when further registration was stopped, against 1,243 emigrants during the preceding decade to the said places as well as to others farther away. It is quite possible that some of these had not returned by the date of the present Census. But the statistics relating to these countries as well as other countries beyond India and Ceylon, are not available to us. The Provinces in India in which Mysore-born people are reported to have been found are given in columns 5, 6 and 7 of Subsidiary Table IV appended to this Chapter; the number shown for Ceylon are stated to be "India-born Kanarese people" which may mean people born in North or South Canara or Mysore. But we venture to reckon them all as Mysore people, first because Ceylon does not appear to be exchanging with the two Canara Districts, and, second because Bombay and Madras do not appear to have taken credit for the persons in question.

7. *Net result to the Mysore State as a whole.*—Putting the two together, we find that between 306,381 foreign-born persons found in the Mysore State and 132,342 Mysore-born persons found elsewhere, the balance of 174,039 persons is in favor of Mysore, that is to say, the State has received this number more than it has given away to other Provinces in India and Ceylon.

8. *Foreign-born Immigrants compared with previous Censuses Districtwise.*—The numbers of foreign-born persons found in the Mysore State (including the Civil

and Military Station of Bangalore) at the present and preceding Censuses are contrasted below :—

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 174,477 |
| 1891 | .. | ... | .. | ... | 197,508 or 13 per cent above 1881 |
| 1901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 306,381 or 55 per cent above 1891 and 75 per cent above 1881. |

If all these may be regarded as immigrants (as well they may in the circumstances already explained), it will be most interesting to ascertain the occupations upon which they are employed and by which they earn a livelihood. This will be noticed further on.

The distribution of the foreign-born immigrants in the several Districts of the State at the Censuses of 1901 and 1891 has been as shown below :—

| | | | 1901. | 1891. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------|---------|
| Mysore (including City) | ... | ... | 14,915 | 11,627 |
| Bangalore (including City) | ... | ... | 24,541 | 19,843 |
| Kolar (including Gold Fields) | ... | ... | 92,347 | 39,875 |
| Tumkur | ... | ... | 26,366 | 20,779 |
| Chitaldrug | ... | ... | 39,700 | 21,689 |
| Eastern Division | ... | ... | 197,869 | 113,813 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | 12,821 | 5,931 |
| Kadur | ... | ... | 36,905 | 19,585 |
| Shimoga | ... | ... | 33,931 | 27,359 |
| Western Division | ... | ... | 83,657 | 52,875 |
| Total Province | ... | ... | 281,526 | 166,688 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | ... | ... | 24,855 | 30,820 |
| Total, Mysore State | ... | ... | 306,381 | 197,508 |

9. *Proportion of the aforesaid foreign-born Immigrants appertaining to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore compared with 1891.*—Of the 306,381 foreign-born persons just mentioned, 24,855 or more than 8 per cent appertain to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. This number is 5,905 fewer than in 1891. If these persons may be regarded as floating * population with their permanent residences at their birth-places outside the Province, the probability is that they left the Civil and Military Station owing to the outbreak of plague, rather than that any appreciable number of them died of the plague. In that case, their departure would account for more than half the decrease of 10,482 already noticed in the entire population of this tract. The deaths from plague numbered 6,080.

10. *The Countries whence they come.*—Of the 24,855 foreign-born persons found in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the great majority (*viz.*, 21,063) are from British India, 18,184 of them being from the Madras Presidency and the rest from various other Provinces.

2,016 are from Native States and this is nearly a third of the number for the whole of the Mysore State; 1,676 of them are from Hyderabad, and the remaining from Madras and Rajputana States.

177 are from Pondicherry, and this is about half the number for the entire State from that place.

1,442 belong to various countries in Europe (out of 2,306 for the entire State), the great majority of them, *viz.*, 1,347, hail from the British Isles, while France with 51, and Germany with 26, nearly exhaust the remainder. The rest are nearly equally divided between all the other countries of Europe. It may here be remarked that Germans and Frenchmen are pretty equally divided between the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the rest of the Mysore State in the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur, while of Italians there are only 4 in the Civil and Military Station against 59 in the rest of the State, of whom 56 are in the Kolar Gold Fields. What has just been said of Italians is true also of Americans of whom there are 9 in the Civil and Military Station against 11 elsewhere in the country distributed nearly equally over all the Districts. Australia has also contributed a small quota of 11 to the foreign-born found in the Civil and Military Station.

NOTE.—* The decrease may also be partly due to the existence of fewer troops and followers in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore than in 1891.

11. *Proportion of the foreign-born Immigrants appertaining to the rest of the State compared with 1891.*—Of the entire number of 306,381 foreign-born immigrants, the vast majority of 281,526 or nearly 92 per cent are to be found in the Cities and Districts of the State other than the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. This number contrasts as shown below with those of the previous Censuses :—

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1881 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 174,477 |
| 1891 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 166,688 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below 1881 |
| 1901 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 281,526 or 69 per cent above 1891 |

In 1891, Coorg alone seemed to have sent more than in 1881, while Madras Bombay and other Provinces had sent less. In 1901 all Provinces have contributed to the increase in various degrees as shown below :—

| 1881. | From | 1891. | 1901. | Increase in 1901. |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 140,021 | Madras | ... 139,580 | 236,733 | 97,153 |
| 23,410 | Bombay | ... 20,428 | 35,258 | 14,830 |
| 662 | Coorg | ... 1,607 | 2,493 | 886 |
| 10,384 | Other Provinces | ... 5,073 | 7,042 | 1,969 |
| <u>174,477</u> | | <u>166,688</u> | <u>281,526</u> | <u>114,838</u> |

The distribution of these immigrants by sexes is very much in accord with the variation in their total number, except in the case of the Madras Presidency as to which the figures are as given below, showing that there has been a steady increase of males at all the three Censuses, whereas among the females there was a decrease found at the Census of 1891 which has been very much out-numbered by the increase recorded in 1901.

| Immigrants from Madras— | | | | | Males. | Females. |
|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|----------------|
| 1881 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 74,332 | 65,689 |
| 1891 | .. | ... | ... | .. | 79,183 | 60,397 |
| | | | | | <u>+4,851</u> | <u>—5,292</u> |
| | | | | | <u>133,114</u> | <u>103,619</u> |
| | | | | | <u>+53,931</u> | <u>+43,222</u> |

12. *The Countries whence they come.*—Of the 281,526 foreign-born persons found in the Mysore Province, the vast majority of 275,707 are from British India, and a small contingent of 4,176 from Native States, and 492 from French and Portuguese Settlements and other parts of India 753 hail from the British Islands, of whom 605 are in the Eastern Division chiefly in the Kolar Gold Fields and Bangalore and Mysore Cities, and 148 in the Western Division practically all in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. The other countries of Europe contribute 111, of whom 97 are in the Eastern Division chiefly in the Kolar Gold Fields and 14 in the Western Division almost entirely in the Kadur District. Other continents have also contributed small numbers.

13. *Emigrants to Countries in India and Ceylon and an analysis of the balance of interchanges.*—It has already been stated that the account of immigration and emigration for the State taken as a whole, shows a balance of 174,039 persons in favor of Mysore. Of these, 3,306 persons are immigrants from countries beyond India and Ceylon, whose Census statistics, as has already been remarked, are not available to us for calculation of interchanges. The remaining 170,733 persons belong to Districts in India and Ceylon, and the columns 8, 9 and 10 of Subsidiary Table IV show how this number is distributed between the several Presidencies and Districts. It is the net result of an emigration of 132,342 persons—64,747 males, 67,595 females, and an immigration of 303,075 persons—168,447 males, 134,628 females between all those Districts on the one hand, and Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore on the other, as shown in the first seven columns of Subsidiary Table IV.

The 132,342 emigrants there shown are nearly 8 per cent less than the number (143,533) by the Census of 1891. How many of them were born in the

Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as distinguished from the rest of the State or in particular Districts of the State as distinguished from other Districts, we cannot say, as the necessary distinction does not appear to have been made in the Census enumeration of the Provinces concerned. They are to be found in all parts of India and in Ceylon, which between them have sent us the 303,075 immigrants above mentioned. A close study of Subsidiary Table IV will furnish information of interest and value. It will be found therefrom that the interchange of population is greatest with the contiguous Districts of North Canara, Dharwar Bellary, Anantapur, Cudappa, North Arcot, Salem, Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Coorg. All except the Nilgiris and Coorg take many from us but give us more; and of the many that they take, the females are more numerous than the males, while of those whom they send, the males are the more numerous of the two sexes. In the case of the Nilgiris and Coorg, however, the numbers they take are far more than those they give. What they have given are probably only nominally so, being really children of Mysorean parents born when they were temporarily living in those Provinces.

14. *Occupations of the Emigrants; and Literary and Occupation of the Immigrants.* - Of the occupations of the Mysore-born emigrants in the Provinces where they are found, we have no accurate knowledge. But it is well known that most of those in Coorg and the Nilgiris are laborers temporarily employed on tea and coffee plantations where Mysore agricultural labor is most highly prized. And some are employed in Administrative Artistic and professional callings elsewhere. It is probable also that many are exchanges of social relations, rather than possessing importance from an economic point of view.

Of the occupations of the foreign immigrants into Mysore, however, we have worked out special statistics. They relate to the Province of Mysore excluding the Civil and Military Station, and are compiled in Main Table XI-A, and worked out for proportions in Subsidiary Table VI appended to this Chapter. These Tables show not only the occupations of the immigrants but also the extent of literacy among them.

Out of the total number of 281,526 immigrants from all countries beyond Mysore (India, Asia and other continents) 27,437, *viz.*, 24,721 males and 2,716 females are literate in the Census term of the word, that is to say, sufficiently educated to be able to read and write. Of this number 26,502 are India-born. In both cases the proportion to the total is between 9 and 10 per cent. Indeed the difference between the India-born and those born in all countries including India is so small that practically it makes no difference in the percentage proportions whether in respect of literacy or of other attributes to be hereafter noticed.

With regard to their occupations 151,504 are actual workers earning wages by their labor, and 130,022 are dependents upon the actual workers. Their distribution by sexes and between the two natural divisions is as follows:—

| <i>Actual Workers—</i> | | | | Males | Females. | Total. |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Eastern Division | ... | ... | ... | 69,968 | 19,503 | 89,471 |
| Western Division | ... | ... | ... | 46,813 | 15,220 | 62,033 |
| | | | | <u>116,781</u> | <u>34,723</u> | <u>151,504</u> |
| <i>Dependents—</i> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Division | ... | ... | ... | 83,923 | 74,475 | 108,398 |
| Western Division | ... | ... | ... | 6,566 | 15,058 | 21,624 |
| | | | | <u>40,489</u> | <u>89,533</u> | <u>130,022</u> |

In several cases the actual workers earning a wage have more than one occupation or means of livelihood. We have worked out the statistics relating only to the principal occupations, omitting the subsidiary occupations as being comparatively unimportant in the case of immigrants. Distributed over principal occupations, and grouping the occupations under the main heads called "Orders" in the scheme of classification to be hereafter explained, the actual numbers and the percentage proportions are as shown in appended Subsidiary Table VI, where the occupations are arranged in the

numerical order of the persons living by them. It will appear therefrom that the immigrants are mostly employed on occupations alike profitable to themselves and beneficial to the Province as a whole. Almost all the important occupations are represented in the list, and in all occupations with two exceptions, the greater part of the numbers employed are in the Eastern Division which is proportionately larger than the Western Division. The two exceptions are Agriculture and Preparation and supply of material substances made of wood, cane and leaves. The former is due to the large influx of laborers from below the Ghats to work on coffee estates and areca-nut gardens in the Malnad tracts, while the latter comprising carpenters, sawyers, dealers in timber and bamboos, basket-makers, leaf-plate-makers and sellers, is of course due to the existence of the raw material of work in greater abundance in the Western Division.

In Subsidiary Table VI just referred to, the percentage proportions which the immigrant actual workers bear to the entire number of actual workers in the whole Province under each "Order" of occupation is also shown. It will appear therefrom that the following heads show large and noteworthy proportions :—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Earth-work and general labor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21·3 per cent. |
| Personal, household and sanitary services | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14·4 do |
| Means of livelihood, independent of occupations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 do |
| Commerce | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13·5 do |
| Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 do |
| Buildings | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24·3 do |
| Transport and storage | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29·7 do |
| Preparation and supply of materials made of wood, cane etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15·2 do |

Examining the heads of occupations, it is observed that Earth-work and general labor employs 51,838 persons or above 18 per cent of the total number of immigrants ; and 21 per cent of the entire number of actual workers under the same head in the Province. This is an index of the demand that there is for unskilled labor, and the disparity between the outlay on wages for unskilled labor and the power of the local landless community to absorb it. Of the 42,389 employed on Agriculture, which is the next numerous head, the vast majority (36,315) are from the Madras Presidency and an appreciable contingent (5,357) are from the Bombay Presidency. The former are found chiefly in the Kolar (6,909), Tunkur (4,348) and Chitaldrug (4,146) Districts of the Eastern Division, and in all the Districts of the Western Division, *viz.*, Hassan (4,454), Kadur (9,581) and Shimoga (4,847). The latter, on the other hand, *i. e.*, the Bombay immigrants employed on Agriculture, are to be found almost entirely (3,337) in the Shimoga District and only a few are found in the Kadur (284) and Chitaldrug (842) Districts. It is very much so also in the case of the 8,407 persons employed in Personal, Household and Sanitary services. The great majority of them (*viz.*, 7,700) are from the Madras Presidency and are nearly equally divided between the Eastern Division (4,674) and Western Division (3,026). Of the small contingent of 488 from the Bombay Presidency, the majority (259) are found in the Western Division.

The 7,082 immigrants employed on "Metals and Precious Stones" represent about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the entire number in the Province comprised under this head of occupation and chiefly consist of workers in brass, copper and bell-metal, tin and iron and steel. The great majority (6,187) come from the Madras Presidency. Small but valuable contingents come also from Bombay (431), the Nizam's Dominions (30), Rajputana States (11), French Settlements (27) and Portuguese Settlements (10). The Kolar District including the Kolar Gold Fields absorb 5,183 of these immigrants, practically all (4,767) being from the Madras Presidency. The remainder, *viz.*, 1,899, are distributed more or less throughout the Province. Of those from the Madras Presidency, 544 are to be found in the Western Division, *viz.*, 41 in Hassan, 251 in Kadur and 252 in Shimoga. Of the 431 from Bombay, the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts absorb the largest number (239 + 109 = 348). The Chitaldrug District takes all the 13 from the Central Provinces. Taking the immigrants employed on the occupation under review as a body, the 410 of them in the Bangalore City and District, and 104 of them in the Mysore City and District may not appear so remarkable or noteworthy as the 217 in the Tunkur District, 308 in the Chitaldrug District, 69 in the Hassan District, 289 in the Kadur District and 502 in the Shimoga District. Railway and Government Public Works generally and the great

Marikanave Reservoir Works in the Hiriyur Taluk of the Chitaldrug District, the new Palace Works at Mysore, the Water Works at Bangalore and Mysore, the requirements of the Gold Mining Industry in Kolar and of the Cauvery Power Scheme in Malvalli Taluk of the Mysore District, no doubt account for a large proportion of these immigrants. There is reason to believe that the growing wants of local private communities also account for the existence of an appreciable proportion of this class of immigrants.

The next largest number, *viz.*, 6,757, are under means of subsistence, independent of occupations, such as house-rent and other property not being land, mendicancy and at the State expense, such as pensioners, inmates of Asylums, Jails, etc.

The 7,851 under the combined heads of Commerce and Transport and Storage represent the briskness of trade and communications generally.

The 4,529 employed on Textile Fabrics and Dress, the 3,816 employed on Buildings, the 2,769 employed on working up Wood, Cane and Leaves are all quite as significant as those employed on metals and precious stones. The 2,671 employed under Administration (which includes some of the Imperial Government employés, Railway Police, Durbar Officials and menials, Service of Local and Municipal bodies and village service) and the 2,541 employed in the Learned and Artistic professions come last, among the heads of employment which cover more than 2,000 persons each. The other heads are comparatively insignificant and may here be passed over.

Viewed by nationalities, the principal occupations of actual workers among European and American immigrants may be worth noting here. Of European immigrants there are 612 actual workers distributed over "Orders" of occupation as shown below:—

| Number of Actual Workers. | "Order." |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12 | Administration. |
| 17 | Defence. |
| 107 | Agriculture (<i>viz.</i> , 2 in Mysore City, 4 in Bangalore City, 1 in Kolar Gold Fields, 44 in Hassan and 56 in Kolar District). |
| 9 | Personal, Household and Sanitary Services (<i>viz.</i> , 8 in Mysore City and 1 in the Kolar District). |
| 2 | Preparation of Food, drink and stimulants in the Bangalore City. |
| 13 | Preparation of Supplementary requirements, all in the Kolar Gold Fields. |
| 1 | Textile Fabrics in the Bangalore City. |
| 338 | Metals and Precious stones (<i>viz.</i> , 2 in the Bangalore City and 336 in the Kolar Gold Fields). |
| 1 | Glass, Earthenware and Stoneware in the Mysore District. |
| 2 | Preparation of substances in wood, cane and leaves, both in the Tumkur District. |
| 7 | Commerce (<i>viz.</i> , 3 in the Bangalore City, 2 in Hassan and 2 in Kolar). |
| 24 | Transport and Storage (chiefly Railways). |
| 69 | Learned and artistic professions (found in all Districts except Shimoga). |
| 1 | Indefinite |
| 18 | Independent (3 in Mysore City, 1 in Mysore District, 12 in Bangalore City, 2 in Tumkur and 1 in Hassan District). |

And of Americans there are 10 actual workers employed as follows:—

| Number of Actual Workers. | "Order." |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Administration. |
| 1 | Personal, Household and Sanitary Services in the Bangalore City. |
| 1 | Agriculture. |
| 4 | Metals and Precious Stones (Kolar Gold Fields). |
| 2 | Learned and artistic professions (Kolar Gold Fields). |
| 1 | Independent. |

Attention may also be specially drawn to the cases of 3 Chinese immigrants employed on the Kolar Gold Fields on "Preparation of supplementary requirements" and on "Metals and Precious Stones;" to the cases of 5 immigrants from the Straits Settlements employed on "Transport and Storage" in the Bangalore District and in "Learned and artistic professions" in the Chitaldrug District; and lastly, though not least in importance, to the cases of 2 Japanese employed on agriculture (in experimental cultivation of mulberry) in the Bangalore District.

15. *Subsidiary Tables showing Immigration and Emigration, Districtwar, viz., Subsidiary Tables I, II, III and Triangular Table marked D.*—We have hitherto been considering Immigration and Emigration in respect of the State as a whole. But it is necessary also to consider them by Natural Divisions and Districts. The actual numbers are to be looked for in Table XI, and the proportions are worked out and exhibited in the Subsidiary Tables I, II and III.

In studying these Subsidiary Tables, it should be borne in mind that immigrants in respect of a District or Natural Division mean immigrants from the Districts of the Province as well as from beyond the Province altogether. Similarly emigrants ought to mean emigrants to other Districts of the Province as well as to places outside the Province altogether; but as the available statistics of the latter are (as has already been observed) with reference to the Province as a whole, and not by Districts, the number who have emigrated out of the Province altogether has to be entered at foot of the Subsidiary Table II apart from Districts and Natural Divisions; so that the statistics of "Emigration" opposite to names of Districts practically cover only emigrants to other Districts within the Province.

Subsidiary Table I shows the proportion of immigrants to the population enumerated in each Division and District, and distributes ten thousand of the censused population proportionately by their birth-places according as these are situated in the Division or District of enumeration, in contiguous or non-contiguous Districts of the Province, in contiguous or non-contiguous Districts of British India, in countries contiguous to or remote from India, and in other countries of the world.

Subsidiary Table II shows the proportion of emigrants from each Division and District to the population born therein and distributes ten thousand of the population born in the Division or District between "enumerated in the same Division or Districts," "in other Divisions or Districts" and "elsewhere."

Subsidiary Table III compares 1901 with 1891 with a view to showing variation in migration

And the triangular Table forming Appendix marked D in a set of three parts relating respectively to the three censuses shows in one view the actual number of persons by sexes appearing as migrants in the Census returns of 1881, 1891 and 1901.

This mass of statistics can have no interest to readers outside Mysore, and may be somewhat repulsive even to readers within the country. But they are likely to have a special significance to the few still here who knew the country intimately before the Great Famine of 1876-78, which is a land-mark in the economical history of the country, and to the many more who, having witnessed the painful events of that memorable period, have been spared to watch the progress of the succeeding years.

16. *Analysis of Immigration, Districtwar Subsidiary Table I.*—Out of the 5,539,399 souls censused in 1901, 5,038,797 or nearly 94 per cent were persons born in the Districts in which they were respectively found. These numbers include the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. In this connection, it should be explained and noted that in regard to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore all born in the Province as a whole, are put together as indigenous, because details by Districts are not available.

If this tract be excluded, the number of indigenous people censused in all the Districts of the Province is 4,974,053 or a little more than 91 per cent. The remaining 9 per cent therefore cover persons found in Districts other than those of their birth, who are called immigrants for the purposes of this part of the Report. From column 10 to 12 of Subsidiary Table I, it will be seen that this proportion (16·5 per cent), is largest, of course, in the Kolar District which includes the Kolar Gold Fields. It is the least in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts (with 2·6 and 3·1 per cent respectively) which, as will be noticed later on, are the Districts which most of all send out their indigenous people to other Districts. Tumkur and Chitaldrug contain 9 and 11 per cent immigrants respectively. Curiously enough, the Hassan and Shimoga Districts contain only 6·6 and 8·8 per cent respectively, notwithstanding that their coffee and areca-nut gardens attract a large number of immigrant laborers, which are much smaller figures than those for Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Kadur with its 16·7 per cent reflects the conditions to be expected from the large extent of coffee cultivation to be found in it, and, in this respect, is quite on a par with the Kolar District with its Gold Fields.

By sexes, they are generally equal in number in all the Districts except in the Kolar and Kadur Districts, where, as might be expected, the proportion of males preponderates. In the Tumkur District it is the other way, the females being one per cent more numerous than the males.

Viewed by the contiguity or remoteness of the Districts whence they come, whether these be the Districts of the Mysore Province or British India, it will be observed from columns 3 to 6 of Subsidiary Table I, that in all the Districts except Kolar, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga, the proportion of contingents from contiguous Districts of the Province exceeds that of contingents from contiguous Districts of British India. This is due in the case of the respective Districts to the Gold Mining Industry in Kolar, and the coffee and areca-nut cultivation in Kadur and Shimoga Districts. In the Chitaldrug District the cause is not so briefly explainable. On an examination of the statistics by "Groups" and "Sub-orders" of occupations (not printed) it appears that almost every important occupation evidencing or promoting fair prosperity of local communities is represented among the immigrants from beyond Mysore. Of 16,958 Foreign-born immigrant actual workers in the District, the more interesting or noteworthy heads of occupations, and the numbers thereunder, are as shown below:—

5,044 under (5) Agriculture, 2,796 of them being proprietors of land, and 2,239 tenants or renters or co-cultivators.

4,842 under (22) Earth-work and general labor, only 5 of them being well-sinkers.

934 under (9) Building, 887 of them being masons and builders.

898 under (12) Textile fabrics and dress, 478 of them being cotton weavers (hand industry); 198 piece-goods dealers; 60 Tailors and dress makers.

308 under (13) Metals and precious stones, of whom 155 are workers in gold, silver and precious stones, and 134 are workers in the inferior metals of iron, tin, zinc, etc.

159 under (14) Glass, earthenware and stoneware, of whom 140 are potters.

384 under (15) Wood, cane and leaves, of whom 249 are carpenters, 53 wood-cutters, sawyers, etc.

118 under (17) Leather, of whom 38 are shoe, boot and sandal workers, and 62 sellers of hides, etc.

500 under (18) Commerce including 4 Bankers and money-lenders and 433 general shop-keepers (unspecified).

244 under (19) Transport, of whom 184 are cart-owners, drivers, etc.

236 under (20) Learned and artistic professions, of whom 96 are under religious occupations and 67 are under educational occupations.

And lastly, 1,189 under (24) Means of Livelihood independent of occupations, of whom 1,160 are mendicants not in connection with a religious order.

In regard to non-contiguous Districts, however, the case stands the other way, that is to say, the proportion of contingents from non-contiguous District in British India is greater than the proportion of the contingents from non-contiguous Districts of the Province itself. The disparity, however, is not much in the case of the Hassan, Shimoga and Mysore Districts. It is greatest in the Kadur District and nearly so in the Kolar District; Bangalore District comes next; and the Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts stand last and nearly equal.

Taking the Province as a whole, the proportions are—

3.06 per cent for contiguous Districts of the Province.

3.54 per cent for contiguous Districts of British India.

5.50 per cent for non-contiguous Districts of the Province.

1.59 per cent for non-contiguous Districts of British India.

8.69 per cent being the total of all.

The numbers from countries beyond India are too small to yield appreciable proportions.

17. *Comparison of Migration with Madras and Bombay Districts.*—It has been stated above that a little more than 91 per cent of the entire population in the Province were born in the Districts in which they were enumerated on the Census night. The corresponding proportions for the Natural Divisions of the Madras Presidency are 96 for the East Coast Division, 94 for the Deccan Division (Cuddappa, Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur, etc.), 95 for the South Division (Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevely, etc.), and 98 for the West Coast Division (Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara), all together making an average of 96 for the entire Presidency, which Mr. Francis (the Superintendent of Madras Census Operations) remarks “demonstrates how unadventurous the inhabitants of this Presidency are in the matter of inland travel.” Tested by this standard, the Mysore people seem to be more adventurous than Madras to the extent of about 5 per cent of their numbers. Of the Districts of Bombay Presidency, 11 Districts show greater venture, while 13 other Districts are on a par with or behind Mysore (*viz.*, Belgaum, Poona, Canara, Surat, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Shikarpur).

18. *Analysis of Emigration, Districtwise—Subsidiary Table II.*—Passing on to Subsidiary Table II which relates to emigration, it may be observed that the 5,038,797 persons counted as the number found on the Census night in the Districts in which they were born, and which has formed a cardinal point of Subsidiary Table I, is still a cardinal point for Subsidiary Table II. In the former case its component District parts were compared with the populations respectively found in the several Districts of the Province. In the latter case, those same parts are compared with the total living persons born in those Districts respectively, as appearing from column 2 of Table XI;—born at any time, and not only during the decade intervening between the past and the present Censuses.

Taking the State as a whole including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, 5,038,797 persons are found in the Districts of birth; 194,221 persons are found in other Districts of the Province; 132,342 persons are found in other Provinces of India and Ceylon.

That is to say, out of every 100 of the persons born in each District including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, 93·92 are found in the District of birth; 3·62 are found in other Districts of the Province; 2·46 are found in other Provinces of India and Ceylon.

Here, as in other cases, a decimal fraction of persons is of course purely imaginary and arithmetical, and 2·46 per cent is an abbreviated form of 246 per ten thousand.

In examining the proportions of emigrants by Districts as shown in columns 5 to 7 of Subsidiary Table II, it should be noted that as we have no details showing in what Districts the 132,342 persons found in Provinces of India and Ceylon beyond Mysore were born, the percentages worked out and entered in these columns are only the percentages of emigrants found in Districts of the Province itself other than the District of birth. It will be found therefrom that the averages for the Eastern and Western Divisions are much the same (3·8 and 3·6 per cent respectively) and that the Provincial average is 6·08 per cent. The Bangalore District shows the largest proportion of emigrants, *viz.*, 5·8 per cent, though in point of numbers, as will be observed on a reference to the appended triangular Statement marked D, it is next after the Mysore District. Next to Bangalore comes Tumkur with 4·3 per cent, though putting emigration and immigration together, as will be observed on a reference to the Statement D, the net result is a gain of 7,256 persons to this District. The three Districts of the Western Division come next with 3·5 or 3·6 per cent each. In the case of one of them alone, *viz.*, the Shimoga District, the net result of emigration and immigration is against the District to the extent of 4,921 while in the case of the Hassan and Kadur Districts it is the other way, the gain being 12,538 in Kadur and 5,585 in Hassan District. Kolar comes next with a proportion of 3·4 per cent, though putting emigration and immigration together the net result is here also a gain of 5,994 in favor of the District. Next comes Chitaldrug with

3·2 per cent, the net result of both emigration and immigration being a small loss of 288. Mysore comes last with the small proportion of 2·6 per cent of emigrants, but the actual number is the largest of all Districts except Bangalore, and the net result larger even than Bangalore.

19. *Brief presentation of Immigration and Emigration proportions.*—The main proportional statistics of immigration and emigration above reviewed, are presented in the following tabular statement, briefly, so as to be taken in one view. In this statement, in the case of each District, the difference between 100 and the figure in column two shows the proportion of immigrants into that District from outside wherever their birth-place may be; and the difference between 100 and the figure in column three shows the proportion of emigrants from that District to other Districts of the State :—

| District | Percentage proportion of the District-born enumerated in the District to the total population of the District (Vide Subsidiary Table I) | Percentage proportion of the District-born enumerated in the District to the total number of persons born in the same District (Vide Subsidiary Table II) |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Mysore | 97 | 97 |
| Bangalore (excluding Civil and Military Station) | 92 | 94 |
| Kolar | 83 | 96 |
| Tumkur | 91 | 95 |
| Chitaldrug | 89 | 96 |
| Eastern Division | 91 | 96 |
| Hassan | 93 | 96 |
| Kadur | 83 | 96 |
| Shimoga | 91 | 96 |
| Western Division | 90 | 96 |
| Province | 91 | 96 |

20. *Variation in Migration, 1901-1891—Subsidiary Table III.*—We may now pass on to Subsidiary Table III which exhibits the variations in migrations by comparing the statistics of the home-born (as we may conveniently designate those born in a given District) for the two Censuses of 1901 and 1891. Columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of home-born in total population by the two Censuses; by way of appraising the significance of these percentages, the variations in the total population and in the population born in the District, whether found in the same or in other Districts, are shown in columns 4 and 5.

Viewing the Province as a whole including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it will be observed—

- that there has been an increase of 10·3 per cent in the births as reckoned from birth-place returns (the corresponding increase at the previous Census of 1891 over 1881 was 18·3 per cent);
- that there has been an increase of 12·1 per cent in the total population enumerated (the corresponding increase at the previous Census of 1891 over 1881 was 18·1 per cent);
- but that the percentage of District-born, *i. e.*, home-born enumerated in the Districts of birth is much the same in 1901 as in 1891, the difference being ·1 per cent less in internal migration.

The variations are more marked in the several Divisions and Districts, as to which the figures in the Table will speak for themselves. Attention, however, may here be specially drawn to the Chitaldrug District in which all the proportions are the highest of all. The increase in District-born population is 16·4 per cent, and they have remained in the District to the extent of ·2 per cent more in 1901 than in 1891; and there is an increase of 20·5 per cent in the entire population of the District.

21. *Review of statistics of interchange of populations between each two Districts.*—We have hitherto reviewed immigration and emigration in the case of each District taken as against all other Districts of the Mysore State and Provinces of India put together. Equal if not greater interest attaches to the movement of the people from one District to another District within the State itself, that is to say, interchange of population between every two Districts of the State. Here, actual figures are more useful than proportions, and their interest is enhanced by comparison of the statistics by the three Censuses for which statistics are available, and by comparison not only of persons, but also of their distribution by sexes. Appended triangular statement marked D presents the comparative statistics in one view.

It will appear therefrom that, taking the Province as a whole, the populations migrating from the Districts of birth to other Districts have been found to be at the three Censuses as shown below, the total by the present Census being 7·85 per cent above 1891 and 3·92 per cent above 1881:—

| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|------|-----|----------|--------|----------|
| 1901 | ... | 194,221 | 90,121 | 104,100 |
| 1891 | ... | 180,072 | 83,755 | 96,317 |
| 1881 | ... | 186,836 | 84,769 | 102,127 |

The net results of interchanges in each District are as shown below:—
+ denoting gain, and — denoting loss.

| | | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
|------------|-----|-----|-------------|---------|---------|
| Mysore | .. | ... | { P —14,303 | —16,022 | —8,537 |
| | | | { M —5,794 | —7,320 | —2,872 |
| | | | { F —8,509 | —8,702 | —5,665 |
| Bangalore | ... | ... | { P —11,861 | —14,523 | —4,528 |
| | | | { M —6,831 | —5,025 | —2,451 |
| | | | { F —5,030 | —9,498 | —2,077 |
| Kolar | ... | .. | { P +5,994 | +13,394 | —764 |
| | | | { M +3,534 | +3,154 | —1,065 |
| | | | { F +2,460 | +10,240 | +301 |
| Tumkur | ... | ... | { P +7,256 | +613 | —5,809 |
| | | | { M +1,816 | +35 | —3,452 |
| | | | { F +5,440 | +581 | —2,357 |
| Chitaldrug | ... | ... | { P —288 | —2,416 | —11,309 |
| | | | { M —93 | —1,686 | —6,078 |
| | | | { F —195 | —730 | —5,231 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | { P +5,585 | +6,305 | +5,140 |
| | | | { M +3,922 | +2,893 | +1,686 |
| | | | { F +1,663 | +3,412 | +3,454 |
| Kadur | ... | ... | { P +12,538 | +11,597 | +15,956 |
| | | | { M +6,698 | +7,703 | +9,703 |
| | | | { F +5,840 | +3,894 | +6,253 |
| Shimoga | ... | ... | { P —4,921 | +1,049 | +9,851 |
| | | | { M —3,252 | +246 | +4,529 |
| | | | { F —1,663 | +803 | +5,322 |

Examining them by Districts, the following salient features will be observed. We may here employ the words “give” and “take,” or “giving” and “taking” to briefly denote the net results according as they are respectively against, or in favor of a District.

Mysore District.—At the three Censuses the balance of migration between this District and all the other Districts has always been against the Mysore District, that is

to say, it has sent out persons in larger numbers than it has received. Both in giving and in taking, the males have exceeded the females in all cases except in those of the Hassan and Tumkur Districts, to which Mysore is found to have given more females than males at all the three Censuses. This excess of females over males is found in its relation also with the Kolar and Bangalore Districts at the Censuses of 1891 and 1901.

Bangalore District.—This District is also a great centre in which the emigrants are more numerous than the immigrants. At all the three Censuses it is found to have sent persons to all the Districts except Mysore from which it has taken in the net result. In all giving and taking, the males have exceeded the females in number, except in its relation with the Tumkur District to which it is found to have given more females than males at all the three Censuses.

Kolar District.—A small emigration of 764 persons in 1881, was at the next Census found to have been displaced by a very large immigration of 13,394 persons, which, however, at the ensuing Census of 1901 has been reduced to 5,994. The rush in the decade preceding 1891 was doubtless due to the development of the Gold Mining Industry. This development has continued during the succeeding decade, but foreign laborers have taken the place of Provincials, doubtless because, with favorable seasons, the latter have found greater satisfaction in their agricultural occupations nearer home.

Examined in its relation with individual Districts, the tide of Kolar emigration has always run to the Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts.

In 1881 and 1891, it ran to the Shimoga District also, but it has turned the other way in 1901.

In 1881 and 1891, the Kolar District under consideration, gained from Tumkur. In 1901, it is found to have given to Tumkur as a net result.

In regard to the details of sexes, the balance has oscillated considerably. The males exceeded the females in all giving and taking, except in the following cases in which the females have outnumbered the males :—

- (a) In taking from Mysore at all the three Censuses.
- (b) In taking from Tumkur at the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.
- (c) In taking from Bangalore at the Censuses of 1891 and 1901.
- (d) In giving to Kadur at the Census of 1901.

Tumkur District.—In 1881, the net result was against the District. At the two subsequent Censuses, the net result has been in its favor, the females exceeding the males.

The District has always taken from Mysore and Bangalore, and given to the coffee Districts of Kadur and Hassan.

It had given to Shimoga in 1881 and again in 1891. But in 1901 it is found to have taken from Shimoga.

To Chitaldrug it has been giving in 1891 and 1901.

The females exceed the males in taking from Mysore and Chitaldrug in 1891 and 1901 and in taking from Bangalore and Shimoga in 1901.

Chitaldrug District.—Owing to the great famine of 1876-78, the Census of 1881 saw a large number of Chitaldrug born people in other Districts. The number has been steadily diminishing at the subsequent Censuses.

At all the three Censuses it is found to have sent its home-born to the coffee Districts of Hassan and Kadur.

It had given to Shimoga in 1881 and 1891. But in 1901 it has taken from Shimoga.

It has always taken from Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar.

In 1881 it was found to have taken from Tumkur. At the two subsequent Censuses it is found to have given to Tumkur the females exceeding the males on both these occasions.

Hassan District.—On account of its coffee cultivation, the Hassan District imports labor from other Districts; and, therefore, the balance between emigration and immigration is always found to be against the District. The net result is found to be much the same at the three Censuses, the variations being slight. The females have exceeded the males at the two earlier Censuses, but the case stands the other way in 1901.

Though on the whole an importer of labor, it has always given to Kadur and Shimoga Districts, taking only from the other five Districts.

In the giving to Shimoga at the two recent Censuses, the females have exceeded the males in number.

Kadur District.—The Kadur District is a coffee-growing District in a greater degree than Hassan, and as such, always attracts a larger number of laborers, and thus takes from all Districts, giving its home-born to none. The number has been much the same at the three Censuses, and the males have always exceeded the females.

It is worthy of remark here that, taking the Hassan and Kadur Districts together, the statistics do not reflect the features of the labor market reported as a matter of experience about 1891 and 1901. At the former period there was a great complaint of a dearth of Mysore laborers, and at the latter period it is reported that they are available in larger numbers. It thus appears that variations of statistics by birth-place are not altogether synonymous with variations in the supply of labor to the coffee industry in these Districts.

Shimoga District.—In 1881 and 1891 the Shimoga District is found to have received migrants from all Districts and on the whole the females exceed the males. But in 1901, the tide is found to run the other way. It has still been taking from Hassan, Bangalore and Mysore. But it has given in greater numbers to Kadur, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar.

For the numerical value of each of the features noticed in the foregoing review of the statistics of internal migration, reference should be made to the appended triangular Table marked D. This review and the statistics therewith presented are intended to enlist the attention of local officers and observers to the facts and features of migration with a view to their satisfactory explanation at future Censuses. It is easy even now to catalogue the commonplace causes which, under a civilized Government and in quiet times, lead to a shifting of persons from the Districts of birth. But in the absence of sufficient observation and explanation, it is now not possible to assign a numerical value to each of these causes and to say to what extent these migrations are casual and temporary, or permanent and having an abiding effect upon the economic condition of the local communities concerned. Of famines there have been none; plague scattered people only over small areas; Government Public Works do not account for more than a very small proportion of the migrations. It seems that a full reliable explanation can be had only with adequate observation in the future, and by special arrangements at the next Census for working out the recorded ages and occupations of the migrants, and for recording and working out the approximate dates and purposes of migration in all cases.

22. *Comparison of the actual with the estimated population for 1901.*—Before we close this Chapter and pass on to the next, we may stop a moment to compare the actual population by the Census of 1901 with the forecast of it made at page 38 of the last Report. The ascertained ratios of variation during the two preceding decades being worked out with high mathematics, it was estimated that the population by the Census of 1901 would be 5,833,000 souls for the entire State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, viz., 2,957,000 males and 2,881,000 females. The actual population has been 5,539,399 souls, viz., 2,797,024 males and 2,742,375 females. Thus the actuals have fallen short of the estimate by 298,601 persons, viz., 159,976 males and 138,625 females which is a proportion of about 5 per cent all round. The forecast was based upon 1.68 per cent representing the annual rate of increase for the entire State, a little more for the Eastern Division and a little less for the Western Division, a little more for males, and a little less for

females. The rates for the entire decade in each case, both estimated and actual, are contrasted here below for the several Districts and Natural Divisions : —

| Districts. | Rates of increase for the entire decade adopted in forecast. | | | Actual rates of increase for the entire decade. | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Mysore | 14.4 | 14.9 | 13.9 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 8.8 |
| Bangalore | 18.1 | 18.8 | 17.4 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 11.0 |
| Kolar | 22.8 | 24.9 | 20.7 | 22.4 | 23.5 | 21.3 |
| Tumkur | 28.3 | 30.1 | 26.5 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Chitaldrug | 33.3 | 34.0 | 32.6 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 18.9 |
| Eastern Division ... | 20.7 | 21.8 | 19.6 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 13.9 |
| Hassan | 19.5 | 20.3 | 18.6 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 10.6 |
| Kadur | 12.9 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 9.8 |
| Shimoga | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Western Division ... | 11.6 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Province | 18.0 | 19.0 | 17.1 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 11.1 |

Future rate of increase.—It is usual in Census Reports to prepare a forecast of population by the next Census, but it is essentially a case in which the advice holds good “do not prophesy unless you know.” The general Censuses of the populations in the past are not numerous enough to afford a satisfactory basis for calculating the normal natural growth of the people. We have no reliable vital statistics of indigenous and immigrant peoples, and no account of nor control over migrations of peoples indigenous and foreign. Epidemics may occur, but the mortality therefrom which has occurred in past times is no gauge for the future when the campaign against epidemics will be conducted with increasing efficiency, with more science and more popular co-operation brought to bear upon the struggle. Famine may occur, but the staying power of the people being greater than ever before, past experiences are no guide, and much will depend upon the extent to which the policy of a famine campaign may favor relief works near people’s homes which will tend to prevent great movements of the population. The most arid and sparsely populated tracts are being protected by Irrigation Works. In respect of them as well as of some works of assured irrigation elsewhere which are considered unremunerative for want of cultivators to cultivate lands commanded by them, some special policy which Government may adopt in regard to the tenure of these lands may induce an influx of people sufficient to upset the most careful forecasts of a Census Reporter. The contemplated extensions of the Railway line to the West Coast may disturb the normal conditions of the Western Division. Greater attention such as is contemplated to the numerous small tanks abounding in the country may materially arrest the migrations of agriculturists who now devote the slack season of the year to subsidiary occupations far from their homes, playing carts on hire, driving droves of cattle for profitable sale, temporary employment on coffee estates and areca-nut gardens, earth-work and labor on distant Government Public Works, and so forth. A detailed examination of the resources of each Taluk in respect of land available for cultivation and land actually occupied for cultivation may indicate the directions in which excessive pressure of the population in various localities may find relief. But such examination is hampered by the fact that Agricultural statis-

tics are not available for alienated tracts which constitute an appreciable proportion (about one-sixth) of the cultivated area, and contain about 9 per cent of the population in the entire Province. Under these and other circumstances, it seems useless to endeavour to forecast the exact rate at which the population will increase in each of the Districts and Natural Divisions of the Province, and indeed any forecast that can be attempted must at best be only a sum in arithmetic worked out on such data as the worker may choose to rely upon.

For any purpose, however, for which any Department of Government may require a formula for calculating the population of a District in any given year before the next decennial Census in 1911, it may be laid down that the increase for each District and Natural Division should be calculated at the rate given here below for each completed year subsequent to the general Census of 1901. The rates are rough approximations adjudged from Census statistics generally :—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----------|
| Mysore | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.0 | per cent |
| Bangalore | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.25 | do |
| Kolar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.50 | do |
| Tumkur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.50 | do |
| Chitaldrug | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.50 | do |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Division | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1.28 | do |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| Hassan | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1.00 | do |
| Kadur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.50 | do |
| Shimoga | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0.25 | do |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| Western Division | ... | ... | ... | .. | 0.60 | do |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| Total Province | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.10 | do |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration per 10,000 of population.

| Natural Division, District or City of enumeration | Born in India | | | | | | Born in Asia beyond India | | Born in other continents | Percentage of Immigrants to total Population of the District, etc., named in column 1. | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | In place of enumeration mentioned in column 1 | In contiguous Districts of the Province | In contiguous Districts of British India | In non-contiguous Districts of the Province | In non-contiguous British Districts | Countries contiguous to India | | Countries remote from India | | Persons | Males | Females |
| | | | | | | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| Mysore City | 8,765.69 | 507.99 | 65.19 | 134.78 | 517.54 | 0.44 | 0.58 | 7.79 | 12.3 | 6.7 | 5.6 | |
| Mysore District | 9,791.98 | 107.99 | 41.46 | 11.31 | 46.39 | 0.13 | 0.03 | 0.71 | 2.08 | 1.95 | 1.03 | |
| Bangalore City | 7,761.74 | 653.91 | 175.68 | 170.48 | 1,216.90 | ... | 1.44 | 16.85 | 22.37 | 12.72 | 9.65 | |
| Bangalore District | 9,358.26 | 416.41 | 92.79 | 20.64 | 111.56 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.26 | 6.41 | 2.92 | 3.49 | |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 638.68 | 918.76 | 4,981.68 | 94.75 | 3,222.18 | 7.32 | 1.31 | 133.32 | 93.61 | 56.15 | 37.46 | |
| Kolar District | 8,781.27 | 300.16 | 764.60 | 36.56 | 117.15 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 12.18 | 6.05 | 6.13 | |
| Tumkur District | 9,100.4 | 501.2 | 266.8 | 9.9 | 121.1 | 0.4 | .. | 0.2 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | |
| Chitaldrug District | 8,913.6 | 235.7 | 627.9 | 54.8 | 167.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | |
| Total Eastern Division | 9,171.45 | 303.94 | 336.91 | 28.22 | 157.18 | 0.19 | 0.07 | 2.04 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | |
| Hasan District | 9,335.0 | 351.1 | 109.0 | 88.6 | 114.4 | 0.1 | ... | 1.8 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 3.0 | |
| Kadur District | 8,325.7 | 486.4 | 680.4 | 170.5 | 334.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 16.7 | 10.2 | 6.5 | |
| Shimoga District | 9,118.2 | 154.0 | 529.7 | 89.7 | 108.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 4.1 | |
| Total Western Division | 9,006.01 | 513.00 | 403.49 | 100.32 | 166.67 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 1.29 | 9.9 | 5.7 | 4.2 | |
| Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station | 9,127.03 | 306.38 | 354.79 | 50.01 | 159.68 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 1.86 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 7,225.97 | ... | ... | ... | 2,599.59 | 5.36 | 4.79 | 164.29 | 27.7 | 15.1 | 12.6 | |
| Total Mysore Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 9,096.3 | 301.4 | 349.1 | 49.2 | 199.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 | |

[Subsidiary Table C-2.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration per 10,000 of Population.

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | Enumerated in— | | | Percentage of emigrants to Population born in District. | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Natural Divisions and Districts where born. | Other Districts of Province. | Other Provinces in India. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mysore District | 9742.6 | 257.4 | ... | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Bangalore District* | 9,416.9 | 583.1 | ... | 5.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Kolar District | 9,664.8 | 335.2 | ... | 3.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Tumkur District | 9,574.3 | 425.7 | ... | 4.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Chitaldrug District | 9,678.3 | 321.7 | ... | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Total Eastern Division ... | 9,623.4 | 376.6 | ... | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Hassan District | 9,647.1 | 352.9 | ... | 3.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Kadur District | 9,639.5 | 360.5 | ... | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Shimoga District | 9,644.3 | 355.7 | ... | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Total Western Division ... | 9,644.4 | 355.6 | ... | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Total both Divisions... | 9,392.5 | 362.0 | ... | 3.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. | 9,391.34 | 361.99 | 246.68† | 6.08 | 2.88 | 3.20 |

* Excluding Civil and Military Station.

† This figure relates to the entire State as distribution by Districts is not available.

[Subsidiary Table C-3]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in Migration.

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | Percentage of District-born enumerated in the District | | Percentage of increase among— | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 1901. | 1891. | District-born enumerated in the Province. | Total Population. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Mysore District | 97.1 | 97.3 | 9.1 | 9.6 |
| Bangalore District* | 93.68 | 92.86 | 9.9 | 12.35 |
| Kolar District | 96.6 | 96.7 | 16.3 | 22.4 |
| Tumkur District | 95.7 | 95.3 | 15.4 | 17.0 |
| Chitaldrug District | 96.8 | 96.6 | 16.4 | 20.5 |
| Total Eastern Division ... | 96.17 | 95.90 | 12.29 | 14.86 |
| Hassan District | 96.5 | 96.7 | 9.5 | 11.1 |
| Kadur District | 96.4 | 96.3 | 4.8 | 9.3 |
| Shimoga District | 96.4 | 97.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Total Western Division .. | 96.4 | 96.8 | 5.0 | 6.6 |
| Total Both Divisions ... | 96.24 | 96.15 | 10.28 | 12.52 |
| Total Mysore State including the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 96.3 | 96.2 | 10.3 | 12.1 |

* Excluding Civil and Military Station.

[Subsidiary Table C—4.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration to and from British India and Native States.

| State or Province (Districtwar). | Gives to Mysore. | | | Takes from Mysore. | | | Net gain (+) or loss (—) to Mysore. | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------|----------|--------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| B. —Provinces or States in India beyond the Province. | | | | | | | | | |
| I. British Territory— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Ajmere-Merwara | 11 | 8 | 3 | 21 | 19 | 2 | —10 | —11 | + 1 |
| 2 Andaman Islands | 14 | 8 | 6 | 150 | 140 | 10 | —136 | —132 | — 4 |
| 3 Assam | 4 | 3 | 1 | 170 | 77 | 93 | —166 | — 74 | — 92 |
| 4 Bengal— | | | | | | | | | |
| Behar | 7 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | + 7 | + 6 | + 1 |
| Calcutta | 29 | 19 | 10 | 145 | 44 | 101 | —116 | —25 | — 91 |
| Chitagon | 31 | 15 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 3 | + 24 | + 11 | + 13 |
| Cuttack | 3 | 3 | .. | 37 | 15 | 22 | — 34 | —12 | — 22 |
| Howrah | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | + 3 | — 3 |
| Monghyr | 1 | 1 | .. | 9 | 4 | 5 | — 8 | — 3 | — 5 |
| Murshidabad | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | .. | + 1 | — 2 | + 3 |
| Mymensingh | 3 | 3 | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | — 3 | — 3 | — 1 |
| Orissa | 5 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | + 4 | + 5 | .. |
| Patna | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | + 6 | + 6 | .. |
| Twenty-four Parganas | 6 | 6 | .. | 39 | 14 | 25 | — 33 | — 8 | — 25 |
| Unspecified | 314 | 218 | 96 | 370 | 242 | 128 | — 56 | — 24 | — 32 |
| Total Bengal | 415 | 289 | 126 | 623 | 335 | 288 | —208 | — 46 | —162 |

[Subsidiary Table C—5]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Migration to and from British India and Native States.

| State or Province (Districtwar). | Gives to Mysore | | | Takes from Mysore | | | Net gain (+) or loss (—) to Mysore | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-------------------|-------|---------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 5 Berar | 9 | 2 | 7 | 36 | 18 | 18 | 27 | — | 16 | 11 |
| 6 Bombay and Sindh— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aden | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | + | 2 | 2 |
| Ahmedabad | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 | ... | 1 | + | 1 | ... |
| Ahmednagar | 20 | 14 | 6 | 15 | ... | 15 | 5 | + | 14 | 9 |
| Bombay | 3,636 | 1,914 | 1,722 | 515 | 344 | 171 | 3,121 | + | 1,570 | 1,551 |
| Belgaum | 1,005 | 546 | 459 | 319 | 176 | 143 | 686 | + | 370 | 316 |
| Bijapur | 3,257 | 1,592 | 1,665 | 130 | 86 | 44 | 3,127 | + | 1,506 | 1,621 |
| Dharwar | 20,769 | 10,302 | 10,467 | 8,782 | 3,589 | 5,193 | 11,987 | + | 6,713 | 5,274 |
| Hyderabad (Sindh) | 1 | 1 | ... | 17 | 12 | 5 | 16 | — | 11 | 5 |
| Karachi | 2 | ... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | 2 | 1 |
| Nasik | 25 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 21 | + | 10 | 11 |
| North Canara | 4,374 | 2,846 | 1,528 | 3,000 | 1,446 | 1,554 | 1,374 | + | 1,400 | 26 |
| Poona | 528 | 293 | 235 | 46 | 24 | 22 | 432 | + | 269 | 213 |
| Satara | 802 | 427 | 375 | 25 | 17 | 8 | 777 | + | 410 | 367 |
| Sholapur | 742 | 444 | 298 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 727 | + | 438 | 289 |
| Surat | 22 | 15 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | + | 15 | 7 |
| Unspecified | 678 | 383 | 295 | 89 | 41 | 48 | 589 | + | 342 | 247 |
| Total Bombay and Sindh | 35,874 | 18,798 | 17,076 | 12,970 | 5,751 | 7,219 | 22,904 | + | 13,047 | 9,857 |
| 7 Burma | 184 | 75 | 109 | 452 | 384 | 68 | — | — | 309 | 41 |
| 8 Central Provinces— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpur | 41 | 28 | 13 | 113 | | | 72 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kampti | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | | | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nagapur | 191 | 129 | 62 | 273 | | | 82 | ... | ... | ... |
| Saugar | 1 | 1 | ... | 9 | | | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Seronji | 62 | 51 | 11 | ... | | | 62 | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified | 1,235 | 621 | 614 | ... | | | 845 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Central Provinces | 1,532 | 831 | 701 | 785 | 471 | 314 | 747 | + | 360 | 387 |

| 9 Coorg | | 2,533 | 1,001 | 1,552 | 24,713 | 14,064 | 10,649 | -22,160 | -13,063 | -9,097 |
|----------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 10 Madras Presidency— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ananthapur | | 29,448 | 13,373 | 16,075 | 21,533 | 8,645 | 12,888 | + 7,915 | + 4,728 | + 3,187 |
| Bellary | | 30,913 | 15,639 | 15,274 | 10,109 | 4,757 | 5,352 | + 20,801 | + 10,882 | + 9,922 |
| Chingleput | | 1,988 | 906 | 1,082 | 1,033 | 523 | 510 | + 955 | + 383 | + 572 |
| Coimbatore | | 6,843 | 3,600 | 3,243 | 8,236 | 3,293 | 4,943 | + 1,393 | + 307 | + 1,700 |
| Cuddapah | | 13,506 | 6,964 | 6,542 | 3,933 | 1,601 | 2,332 | + 9,573 | + 5,363 | + 4,210 |
| Ganjam | | 50 | 36 | 14 | 210 | 117 | 93 | + 160 | + 81 | + 79 |
| Godavari | | 84 | 45 | 39 | 358 | 213 | 145 | + 271 | + 168 | + 106 |
| Krishna | | 203 | 136 | 67 | 547 | 359 | 188 | + 314 | + 223 | + 121 |
| Kurnool | | 142 | 83 | 59 | 445 | 200 | 245 | + 303 | + 117 | + 186 |
| Madras | | 25,016 | 14,802 | 10,214 | 4,531 | 2,356 | 2,175 | + 20,485 | + 12,446 | + 8,039 |
| Madura | | 502 | 350 | 152 | 251 | 136 | 115 | + 251 | + 214 | + 37 |
| Malabar | | 3,108 | 2,509 | 599 | 4,468 | 2,726 | 1,742 | + 1,300 | + 217 | + 1,143 |
| Nellore | | 1,031 | 663 | 368 | 212 | 132 | 110 | + 789 | + 531 | + 307 |
| Nilgiris | | 279 | 142 | 137 | 10,104 | 6,360 | 3,744 | + 9,825 | + 6,218 | + 3,607 |
| North Arcot | | 54,175 | 29,745 | 24,430 | 7,208 | 3,054 | 4,154 | + 46,967 | + 26,691 | + 20,276 |
| Calem | | 20,994 | 10,589 | 10,405 | 11,125 | 4,196 | 6,929 | + 9,869 | + 6,393 | + 3,476 |
| South Arcot | | 3,209 | 2,217 | 992 | 388 | 172 | 166 | + 2,871 | + 2,045 | + 826 |
| South Canara | | 42,392 | 29,745 | 12,647 | 2,404 | 1,768 | 696 | + 39,988 | + 28,037 | + 11,951 |
| Tanjore | | 1,157 | 654 | 503 | 595 | 324 | 271 | + 562 | + 330 | + 232 |
| Tinnevely | | 345 | 189 | 156 | 110 | 56 | 54 | + 235 | + 133 | + 102 |
| Trichinopoly | | 863 | 469 | 394 | 1,153 | 549 | 604 | + 290 | + 80 | + 210 |
| Vizagapatam | | 133 | 82 | 51 | 344 | 189 | 155 | + 211 | + 107 | + 104 |
| Unspecified | | 18,536 | 9,669 | 8,867 | 153 | 67 | 86 | + 18,383 | + 9,602 | + 8,781 |
| Total Madras Presidency | | 254,917 | 142,607 | 112,310 | 89,430 | 41,733 | 47,697 | + 165,487 | + 100,874 | + 64,613 |
| 11 North-West Provinces and Oudh— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agra | | 23 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | + 19 | + 13 | + 6 |
| Allahabad | | 46 | 35 | 11 | 7 | 7 | ... | + 39 | + 28 | + 11 |
| Benares | | 151 | 108 | 43 | 81 | 16 | 65 | + 70 | + 92 | + 22 |
| Cawnpore | | 68 | 44 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 3 | + 64 | + 13 | + 21 |
| Farrukhabad | | 4 | 4 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | + 2 | ... | + 6 |
| Jhansi | | 1 | 1 | ... | 31 | 20 | 11 | + 30 | + 19 | + 11 |
| Meerut | | 19 | 18 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | + 19 | + 18 | + 1 |
| Muttra | | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | + 4 | + 3 | + 1 |
| Oudh | | 49 | 40 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 2 | + 42 | + 35 | + 7 |
| Unspecified | | 355 | 306 | 49 | 27 | 16 | 11 | + 313 | + 290 | + 28 |
| Total North-West Provinces and Oudh... | | 720 | 575 | 145 | 167 | 68 | 99 | + 553 | + 507 | + 16 |

[Subsidiary Table C—5—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—*contd.*
Migration to and from British India and Native States.

| State or Province (Districtwar) | Gives to Mysore | | | Takes from Mysore | | | Net gain (+) or loss (—) to Mysore | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 12 Punjab— | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Delhi | 32 | 27 | 9 | 1 | 1 | ... | 31 | 26 | 5 |
| Lahore | 19 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 2 |
| Rawalpindi | 8 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Simla | 1 | 1 | ... | 13 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| Unspecified | 305 | 254 | 51 | 163 | 153 | 10 | 142 | 101 | 41 |
| Total Punjab | 365 | 301 | 64 | 205 | 174 | 31 | 160 | 127 | 33 |
| 13 British Territory unspecified | 172 | 104 | 68 | .. | .. | .. | 172 | 104 | 68 |
| Total B I.—British Territory | 296,770 | 164,602 | 132,168 | 129,722 | 63,234 | 66,488 | +167,048 | +101,368 | +65,680 |
| 11. Feudatory States— | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 Baroda | 168 | 81 | 87 | 22 | 16 | 6 | 146 | 65 | 81 |
| 15 Bengal States Sikkim | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | + | + | ... |
| 16 Bombay States— | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutch | 57 | 33 | 24 | 2 | 2 | ... | + | 31 | 24 |
| Guzarat | 19 | 18 | 1 | 5 | 4 | ... | + | 14 | ... |
| Janakhandi | 34 | 16 | 18 | 121 | 77 | 44 | + | 16 | 24 |
| Singli | 95 | 45 | 50 | 26 | 15 | 11 | + | + | 19 |
| Kathiawar | 186 | 156 | 30 | 46 | 25 | 21 | + | 443 | 358 |
| Kolhapur | 847 | 468 | 379 | 2 | 1 | 1 | + | 1 | 4 |
| Sawantwari | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | + | .. | .. |
| Total Bombay States | 1,243 | 736 | 507 | 202 | 124 | 78 | + 1,041 | + 612 | + 429 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.
Detailed Distribution of Population by Birth-place.

| Birth-place. | | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <i>A.—Districts within the Province</i> ... | | | | | 5,233,018 | 2,626,210 | 2,606,808 |
| <i>B.—Provinces or States in India beyond the Province.</i> | | | | | | | |
| * For details see of Districts in Subsidiary Table IV. | i. | British Territory | ... | ... | 296,770 | 164,602 | 132,168 |
| | ii. | Feudatory States | ... | ... | 6,192 | 3,781 | 2,411 |
| | iii. | French Settlements. | | | | | |
| | | Chandranagar | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | | Karikal | ... | ... | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| | | Pondicherry | ... | ... | 356 | 172 | 184 |
| | | Total French Settlements | ... | ... | 366 | 180 | 186 |
| | iv. | Portuguese Settlements. | | | | | |
| | Goa | ... | ... | ... | 295 | 181 | 114 |
| | v. | India Unspecified | ... | ... | 44 | 21 | 23 |
| Total Provinces or States in India beyond the Provinces | | | | | 303,667 | 168,765 | 134,902 |
| <i>C.—Countries in Asia beyond India.</i> | | | | | | | |
| | Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 18 | 3 |
| | Arabia | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 26 | 4 |
| | Beluchistan | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| | Borneo | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Cambodia | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Ceylon | ... | ... | ... | 105 | 61 | 44 |
| | China | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| | French Cochin China | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| | Hongkong | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Java | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| | Japan | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| | Nepal | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| | Persia | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| | Straits Settlements | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| | Turkistan | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| | Asia, Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Total Countries in Asia beyond India | | | | | 228 | 153 | 75 |
| <i>D.—Countries in Europe.</i> | | | | | | | |
| | England and Wales | ... | ... | ... | 1,996 | 1,546 | 360 |
| | Scotland | ... | ... | ... | 81 | 50 | 31 |
| | Ireland | ... | ... | ... | 110 | 64 | 46 |
| | Channel Islands | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | Austria | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| | Belgium | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| | France | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 38 | 34 |
| | Germany | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 11 | 33 |
| | Gibraltar | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| | Holland | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| | Italy | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 58 | 5 |
| | Malta | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | Portugal | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Russia | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| | Spain | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| | Sweden | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| | Switzerland | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Turkey | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Total Countries in Europe | | | | | 2,306 | 1,782 | 524 |

[Subsidiary Table C-7.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—concluded
Detailed Distribution of Population by Birth-place.

| Birth-place. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <i>E.—Countries in Africa.</i> | | | |
| Egypt | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Mauritius | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Zanzibar | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Reunion Island | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Unspecified | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Total Countries in Africa ... | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| <i>F.—Countries in America.</i> | | | |
| British Guiana | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Canada | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Chili | 1 | 1 | .... |
| United States | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| West Indies | 3 | 3 | .... |
| America, Unspecified | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Total Countries in America ... | 27 | 20 | 7 |
| <i>G.—Countries in Australasia.</i> | | | |
| Australia | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| New South Wales | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| New Zealand | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Countries in Australasia ... | 16 | 5 | 11 |
| <i>H.—Born at Sea</i> | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>I.—Birth-place, Untraceable</i> ... | 116 | 75 | 41 |
| Total Immigrants B to I ... | 306,381 | 170,814 | 135,567 |
| Total Province including Civil and Military Station.. | 5,539,399 | 2,797,024 | 2,742,375 |

[Subsidiary Table C-7-conclud.]

SUBSIDIARY

Literacy and Occupation of Immigrants—

| 1 | | Actual number of Actual workers. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Province. 2 | Eastern Division. 3 | Western Division. 4 |
| Literates | ... | 27,437 | 19,761 | 7,676 |
| Illiterates | | 254,089 | 178,108 | 75,981 |
| Total..... | | 281,526 | 197,869 | 83,657 |
| 1 | XXII. Earth-work & general labour ... | 51,838 | 31,225 | 20,613 |
| 2 | V. Agriculture ... | 42,389 | 18,560 | 23,829 |
| 3 | VI. Personal household & sanitary services ... | 8,407 | 5,000 | 3,407 |
| 4 | XIII. Metals and precious stones ... | 7,082 | 6,222 | 860 |
| 5 | XXIV. Independent ... | 6,757 | 5,111 | 1,646 |
| 6 | XVIII. Commerce ... | 4,785 | 3,673 | 1,112 |
| 7 | XII. Textile fabrics and dress ... | 4,529 | 3,457 | 1,072 |
| 8 | VII. Food, drink and stimulants .. | 4,498 | 2,320 | 2,178 |
| 9 | IX. Buildings ... | 3,816 | 3,080 | 736 |
| 10 | XIX. Transport and storage ... | 3,066 | 2,325 | 741 |
| 11 | XV. Wood, cane and leaves, &c. ... | 2,769 | 1,093 | 1,676 |
| 12 | I. Administration ... | 2,671 | 2,079 | 592 |
| 13 | XX. Learned and artistic professions... .. | 2,541 | 1,583 | 958 |
| 14 | IV. Provision and care of animals ... | 1,688 | 1,158 | 530 |
| 15 | XXI. Sport ... | 1,008 | 183 | 825 |
| 16 | XIV. Glass, earthenware and stoneware... .. | 961 | 619 | 345 |
| 17 | XVII. Leather, etc. ... | 778 | 509 | 269 |
| 18 | VIII. Light, firing and forage .. | 500 | 386 | 114 |
| 19 | XI. Supplementary requirements ... | 471 | 336 | 135 |
| 20 | XXIII. Indefinite and disreputable occupations ... | 353 | 145 | 208 |
| 21 | II. Defence ... | 272 | 172 | 100 |
| 22 | XVI. Drugs, gums and dyes ... | 271 | 222 | 49 |
| 23 | X. Vehicles and vessels .. | 51 | 13 | 38 |
| Total Actual Workers ... | | 151,504 | 89,471 | 62,033 |
| Dependents ... | | 130,022 | 108,398 | 21,624 |
| Total ... | | 281,526 | 197,869 | 83,657 |

TABLE VI.

Actual number and Proportions.

| Proportion to 1,000 Immigrants. | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Province. 5 | Eastern Division. 6 | Western Division. 7 | |
| 97.5 | 70.2 | 27.3 | |
| 902.5 | 632.7 | 269.9 | |
| 1,000 | 702.8 | 297.2 | Percentage of Immigrant Actual workers to total actual workers in the Province in each of the orders named in column 1. |
| 184.1 | 110.9 | 73.2 | |
| 150.6 | 65.9 | 84.7 | 21.3 |
| 29.9 | 17.8 | 12.1 | 3.7 |
| 25.2 | 22.1 | 3.1 | 14.4 |
| 24.0 | 18.2 | 5.8 | 2.5 |
| 17.0 | 13.0 | 4.0 | 16.0 |
| 16.1 | 12.3 | 3.8 | 13.5 |
| 16.0 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 9.4 |
| 13.6 | 10.9 | 2.7 | 10.0 |
| 10.9 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 24.3 |
| 9.8 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 29.7 |
| 9.5 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 15.2 |
| 9.0 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| 6.0 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 9.0 |
| 3.6 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 4.9 |
| 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 9.1 |
| 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | |
| 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.4 | |
| 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | |
| 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | |
| 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | |
| 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | |
| 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | |
| 538.2 | 317.8 | 220.4 | |
| 461.8 | 385.0 | 76.8 | |
| 1,000 | 702.8 | 297.2 | |

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Births and Deaths in the Mysore State for the ten years and two months from 1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901 with ratios and balance.

| Districts and Divisions | No. of Births | No. of Deaths | Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population | Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population | Difference Excess (+) or Defect (—) of Births over Deaths |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Mysore including City .. | 180,158 | 183,807 | 152.44 | 153.53 | — 3.09 |
| Bangalore including City .. | 129,138 | 112,667 | 183.71 | 160.28 | + 23.43 |
| Kolar including Gold Fields ... | 104,750 | 80,508 | 177.23 | 136.22 | + 41.01 |
| Tumkur ... | 122,278 | 86,519 | 210.54 | 148.97 | + 61.57 |
| Chitaldrug .. | 95,801 | 67,821 | 231.41 | 163.82 | + 67.59 |
| Eastern Division .. | 632,125 | 531,322 | 182.14 | 153.09 | + 29.05 |
| Hassan ... | 93,421 | 85,075 | 181.42 | 165.21 | + 16.22 |
| Kadur .. | 55,879 | 58,359 | 169.29 | 176.79 | — 7.50 |
| Shimoga ... | 100,400 | 119,023 | 190.16 | 225.43 | — 35.27 |
| Western Division ... | 249,700 | 262,457 | 181.86 | 191.16 | — 9.30 |
| Total Province ... | 881,825 | 793,779 | 182.07 | 163.88 | + 18.19 |
| Civil and Military Station ... | 24,127 | 31,304 | 241.07 | 312.79 | — 71.72 |
| Total State including Civil and Military Station | 905,952 | 825,083 | 183.26 | 166.90 | + 16.36 |

N. B.—The Population per thousand of which is taken for calculating the proportions in Columns 4 and 5, is the Population by the Census of 1891.

The Statistics for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are for ten years only.

[Appendix A to Chapter II.]

APPENDIX A.—contd.

Statement showing the number of Births and Deaths registered from
1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901.—(Eastern Division.)

Population by Census of 1891—**3,470,527.**

| Year | No. of Births | No. of Deaths | Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population | Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population | Difference Excess (+) or Defect (—) of Births over Deaths |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1891 .. | 69,162 | 44,767 | 19.93 | 12.90 | + 7.03 |
| 1892-93 (18 months) ... | 88,767 | 78,513 | 25.58 | 22.62 | + 2.96 |
| 1893-94 .. | 62,448 | 41,547 | 17.99 | 11.97 | + 6.02 |
| 1894-95 ... | 69,697 | 41,675 | 20.08 | 12.01 | + 8.07 |
| 1895-96 ... | 61,198 | 43,630 | 17.63 | 12.57 | + 5.06 |
| 1896-97 ... | 61,187 | 49,737 | 17.63 | 14.33 | + 3.30 |
| 1897-98 ... | 55,187 | 64,177 | 15.90 | 18.49 | — 2.41 |
| 1898-99 ... | 55,574 | 64,869 | 16.01 | 18.69 | — 2.68 |
| 1899-1900 ... | 67,523 | 54,479 | 19.46 | 15.70 | + 3.76 |
| From 1st July 1900 to 28th February 1901 | 41,382 | 47,928 | 11.92 | 13.81 | — 1.89 |
| Total .. | 632,125 | 531,322 | 182.14 | 153.09 | + 29.05 |

Appendix A.—Statement showing the number of Births and Deaths registered from
1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901.—(Western Division).

Population by Census of 1891.—**1,372,996.**

| Year | No. of Births | No. of Deaths | Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population | Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population | Difference Excess (+) or Defect (—) of Births over Deaths |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1891 ... | 26,760 | 23,215 | 19.49 | 16.91 | + 2.58 |
| 1892-93 (18 months) ... | 38,462 | 42,532 | 28.01 | 30.98 | — 2.97 |
| 1893-94 ... | 25,266 | 23,898 | 18.40 | 17.40 | + 1.00 |
| 1894-95 ... | 25,605 | 22,556 | 18.65 | 16.43 | + 2.22 |
| 1895-96 ... | 26,589 | 20,703 | 19.36 | 15.98 | + 4.28 |
| 1896-97 ... | 25,149 | 22,921 | 18.32 | 16.69 | + 1.63 |
| 1897-98 ... | 20,477 | 33,864 | 14.91 | 24.66 | — 9.75 |
| 1898-99 .. | 21,273 | 27,572 | 15.49 | 20.08 | — 4.59 |
| 1899-1900 ... | 22,935 | 26,125 | 16.70 | 19.03 | — 2.33 |
| From 1st July 1900 to 28th February 1901 | 17,184 | 19,071 | 12.51 | 13.89 | — 1.38 |
| Total ... | 249,700 | 262,457 | 181.86 | 191.16 | — 9.30 |

(Appendix A to Chapter II—contd.)

APPENDIX A.—concl'd.

Statement showing the number of Births and Deaths registered in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the decennial period (1st April 1891 to 31st March 1901).

Population by Census 1891—**100,081.**

| Year. | | | Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population by 1891 Census. | Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population by 1891 Census. | Difference Excess (+) or Defect (—) of Births over Deaths. |
|-----------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1891—92 | ... | ... | 16·84 | 18·43 | — 1·59 |
| 1892—93 | ... | ... | 14·01 | 24·23 | —10·22 |
| 1893—94 | ... | ... | 20·22 | 15·33 | + 4·89 |
| 1894—95 | ... | ... | 26·48 | 16·89 | + 9·59 |
| 1895—96 | ... | ... | 26·84 | 31·65 | — 4·81 |
| 1896—97 | ... | ... | 25·11 | 25·40 | — 0·29 |
| 1897—98 | ... | ... | 25·35 | 21·53 | + 3·82 |
| 1898—99 | ... | ... | 21·91 | 77·14 | —55·23 |
| 1899—1900 | ... | ... | 32·36 | 25·85 | + 6·51 |
| 1900—1901 | ... | ... | 31·93 | 56·29 | —24·36 |
| Total | | | 241·07 | 312·79 | —71·72 |

APPENDIX B.

Statement giving the Births and Deaths Statistics of the Mysore State for the ten years and two months from 1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901.

| Year. | Total Province. | | | Eastern Division. | | | Western Division. | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | Birth per 1,000 of Population. | Death per 1,000 of Population. | Excess (+) or Defect (—) of Births over Deaths. | Birth per Mille. | Death per Mille. | Excess (+) or Defect (—). | Birth per Mille. | Death per Mille. | Excess (+) or Defect (—). |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1891 | 19.80 | 14.03 | + 5.77 | 19.93 | 12.90 | + 7.03 | 19.49 | 16.91 | + 2.58 |
| 1892—93 (18 months) | 26.27 | 24.99 | + 1.28 | 25.58 | 22.62 | + 2.96 | 23.01 | 30.98 | — 2.97 |
| 1893—94 | 18.10 | 13.51 | + 4.59 | 17.99 | 11.97 | + 6.02 | 18.40 | 17.40 | + 1.00 |
| 1894—95 | 19.67 | 13.26 | + 6.41 | 20.08 | 12.01 | + 8.07 | 18.65 | 16.43 | + 2.22 |
| 1895—96 | 18.12 | 13.28 | + 4.84 | 17.63 | 12.57 | + 5.06 | 19.36 | 15.08 | + 4.28 |
| 1896—97 | 17.83 | 15.00 | + 2.83 | 17.63 | 14.33 | + 3.30 | 18.32 | 16.69 | + 1.63 |
| 1897—98 | 15.64 | 20.24 | — 4.60 | 15.90 | 18.49 | — 2.41 | 14.91 | 24.66 | — 9.75 |
| 1898—99 | 15.87 | 19.09 | — 3.22 | 16.01 | 18.69 | — 2.68 | 15.49 | 20.08 | — 4.59 |
| 1899—1900 | 18.68 | 16.64 | + 2.04 | 19.46 | 15.70 | + 3.76 | 16.70 | 19.03 | — 2.33 |
| 1900—1901 (.8 months) | 12.09 | 13.83 | — 1.74 | 11.92 | 13.81 | — 1.89 | 12.51 | 13.89 | — 1.38 |
| From 1st July to 28th Feb. | 182.07 | 163.88 | + 18.19 | 182.14 | 153.09 | + 29.05 | 181.86 | 191.16 | — 9.30 |
| Total | 182.07 | 163.88 | + 18.19 | 182.14 | 153.09 | + 29.05 | 181.86 | 191.16 | — 9.30 |

(Appendix B to Chapter II.)

APPENDIX B.—contd.
Statement giving the Births and Deaths Statistics of the Mysore State for the ten years and two months from 1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901—contd.

| Year. | Mysore District including City. | | | Bangalore District including City. | | | Kolar District. | | | Tumkur District. | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | Birth per Mille. | Death per Mille. | Excess (+) or Defect (—). | Birth per Mille. | Death per Mille. | Excess (+) or Defect (—). | Birth per Mille. | Death per Mille. | Excess (+) or Defect (—). | Birth per Mille. | Death per Mille. | Excess (+) or Defect (—). |
| 1891 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1891 | 18.09 | 11.74 | + 6.35 | 19.32 | 11.86 | + 7.46 | 19.03 | 14.58 | + 4.48 | 20.75 | 12.69 | + 8.06 |
| 1892—93 (18 months) | 21.81 | 22.17 | — 0.36 | 25.33 | 20.42 | + 4.91 | 23.57 | 21.86 | + 1.71 | 28.71 | 24.77 | + 3.94 |
| 1893—94 | 14.76 | 11.76 | + 3.00 | 17.48 | 10.40 | + 7.08 | 18.62 | 11.83 | + 6.79 | 20.79 | 13.34 | + 7.45 |
| 1894—95 | 16.71 | 11.36 | + 5.35 | 20.35 | 12.18 | + 8.17 | 20.12 | 11.57 | + 8.55 | 23.65 | 12.57 | + 11.08 |
| 1895—96 | 14.72 | 12.56 | + 2.16 | 17.37 | 12.15 | + 5.22 | 16.64 | 12.56 | + 4.08 | 21.04 | 12.59 | + 8.45 |
| 1896—97 | 14.79 | 16.66 | — 1.87 | 18.38 | 12.87 | + 5.51 | 17.27 | 12.95 | + 4.32 | 18.54 | 12.95 | + 5.59 |
| 1897—98 | 13.04 | 20.65 | — 7.61 | 16.36 | 17.16 | — 0.80 | 15.55 | 15.05 | + 0.50 | 19.22 | 18.26 | + 0.96 |
| 1898—99 | 12.33 | 17.39 | — 5.06 | 15.44 | 28.82 | — 13.38 | 16.81 | 13.35 | + 3.46 | 19.83 | 15.74 | + 4.09 |
| 1899—1900 | 16.36 | 14.07 | + 2.29 | 19.78 | 18.01 | + 1.77 | 19.43 | 13.32 | + 6.11 | 23.38 | 16.17 | + 7.21 |
| 1900-1901 (8 months) | 9.81 | 17.17 | — 7.36 | 13.90 | 16.41 | — 2.51 | 10.16 | 9.15 | + 1.01 | 14.63 | 9.89 | + 4.74 |
| From 1st July to 28th February. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 152.44 | 155.53 | — 3.09 | 183.71 | 160.28 | + 23.43 | 177.23 | 136.22 | + 41.01 | 210.54 | 148.97 | + 61.57 |

(Appendix B to Chapter II—contd.)

APPENDIX B.—concluded.

Statement giving the Births and Deaths Statistics of the Mysore State for the ten years and two months from 1st January 1891 to 28th February 1901.

| Year. | Chitaldrug District. | | | Hassan District. | | | Kadur District. | | | Shimoga District. | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Birth per Mille. | Death per Mille. | Excess (+) or Defect (—) | Birth per Mille. | Death per Mille. | Excess (+) or Defect (—) | Birth per Mille. | Death per Mille. | Excess (+) or Defect (—) | Birth per Mille. | Death per Mille. | Excess (+) or Defect (—) |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| 1891 | 26.28 | 15.85 | + 10.43 | 19.84 | 14.34 | + 5.50 | 18.09 | 11.65 | + 3.44 | 20.02 | 20.82 | — 0.80 |
| 1892—93 (18 months). | 35.21 | 25.79 | + 9.42 | 29.53 | 25.47 | + 4.06 | 26.46 | 29.49 | — 3.53 | 27.50 | 36.95 | — 9.45 |
| 1893—94 | 23.27 | 13.50 | + 9.77 | 18.18 | 14.35 | + 3.83 | 18.00 | 15.85 | + 2.15 | 18.87 | 21.36 | — 2.49 |
| 1894—95 | 24.18 | 13.40 | + 10.78 | 18.80 | 14.13 | + 4.67 | 17.40 | 14.86 | + 2.54 | 19.29 | 19.65 | — 0.36 |
| 1895—96 | 25.02 | 13.29 | + 9.73 | 19.51 | 15.49 | + 4.02 | 18.19 | 14.29 | + 3.90 | 19.96 | 15.17 | + 4.79 |
| 1896—97 | 25.49 | 14.09 | + 9.60 | 17.40 | 15.92 | + 1.48 | 16.65 | 15.20 | + 1.45 | 20.26 | 18.39 | + 1.87 |
| 1897—98 | 19.12 | 19.83 | — 0.71 | 15.26 | 20.47 | — 5.21 | 13.41 | 23.08 | — 9.67 | 15.52 | 23.74 | — 14.22 |
| 1898—99 | 21.00 | 16.99 | + 4.01 | 14.13 | 16.39 | — 2.26 | 14.11 | 18.15 | — 4.04 | 17.69 | 21.89 | — 4.20 |
| 1899—1900 | 22.27 | 19.14 | + 3.13 | 17.05 | 16.05 | + 1.00 | 15.26 | 16.51 | — 1.25 | 17.27 | 25.30 | — 6.23 |
| 1900—1901 (8 months) | 13.34 | 11.93 | + 1.41 | 11.73 | 12.60 | — 0.87 | 11.72 | 14.21 | — 2.49 | 13.78 | 14.95 | — 1.17 |
| From 1st July to 28th February. | 231.41 | 163.82 | + 67.59 | 181.42 | 165.21 | + 16.22 | 165.29 | 176.79 | — 7.50 | 190.16 | 225.43 | — 35.27 |

(Appendix B to Chapter II—concl.)

APPENDIX C.

Provincial Abstract of Deaths registered from different causes from 1891 to the end of February 1901 taken from the Annual Form No. VI of the Medical and Sanitary Reports.

Population by Census of 1891, Mysore Province **4,843,523.**

| Year | Number | | | | | | | Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|------------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Cholera | Small-pox | Fever | Bowel-complaints | Total injuries | All other causes | Total deaths from all causes | Cholera | Small-pox | Fever | Bowel-complaints | Injuries | All other causes | From all causes |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1891 | 1,204 | 5,099 | 38,307 | 4,935 | 1,001 | 17,436 | 67,982 | 0.25 | 1.05 | 7.91 | 1.02 | 0.20 | 3.60 | 14.03 |
| 1892—93 (18 months) | 5,608 | 12,084 | 64,334 | 7,506 | 1,545 | 29,968 | 121,045 | 1.14 | 2.50 | 13.28 | 1.55 | 0.31 | 6.19 | 24.39 |
| 1893—94 | 856 | 3,211 | 37,853 | 4,218 | 1,152 | 18,155 | 65,445 | 0.18 | 0.66 | 7.82 | 0.87 | 0.24 | 3.75 | 13.51 |
| 1894—95 | 2,120 | 1,740 | 36,677 | 4,513 | 1,069 | 18,112 | 64,231 | 0.44 | 0.36 | 7.57 | 0.93 | 0.22 | 3.74 | 13.26 |
| 1895—96 | 521 | 2,853 | 36,323 | 4,798 | 1,165 | 18,973 | 64,333 | 0.11 | 0.59 | 7.50 | 0.99 | 0.24 | 3.86 | 13.28 |
| 1896—97 | 4,613 | 6,676 | 36,585 | 4,886 | 1,998 | 18,770 | 72,658 | 0.96 | 1.33 | 7.55 | 1.01 | 0.23 | 4.88 | 15.01 |
| 1897—98 | 2,384 | 7,203 | 58,907 | 7,293 | 1,191 | 21,093 | 98,011 | 0.49 | 1.49 | 12.16 | 1.50 | 0.25 | 4.35 | 20.24 |
| 1898—99 | 555 | 4,278 | 41,787 | 7,657 | 4,433 | 52,701 | 92,141 | 0.11 | 0.88 | 8.63 | 1.59 | 0.92 | 6.96 | 19.69 |
| 1899—1900 | 124 | 3,488 | 36,547 | 6,053 | 1,200 | 33,192 | 80,604 | 0.03 | 0.72 | 7.55 | 1.25 | 0.25 | 6.85 | 16.64 |
| For eight months from 1st July 1900 to the end of Feb. 1901. | 1,392 | 2,807 | 26,825 | 4,421 | 1,041 | 30,513 | 66,999 | 0.29 | 0.58 | 5.54 | 0.91 | 0.21 | 6.29 | 13.83 |
| Total | 19,407 | 49,439 | 414,145 | 56,280 | 14,895 | 239,613 | 793,779 | 4.00 | 10.21 | 35.50 | 11.61 | 3.07 | 49.47 | 163.88 |

[Appendix C to Chapter II.]

APPENDIX C—contd.

The following numbers of Deaths from Plague from 12th August 1898 to 1st March 1901 are included in the above statement under "All other causes."

| City or District. | | | | | | Total number of deaths. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| Mysore City | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,628 |
| Mysore District | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,884 |
| Bangalore City | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 5,213 |
| Bangalore District | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,553 |
| Kolar District | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2,138 |
| Tumkur District | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,166 |
| Chitaldrug District | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 351 |
| Eastern Division | | | | | | 29,033 |
| Hasan District | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 82 |
| Kadur District | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Shimoga District... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | 514 |
| Western Division | | | | | | 618 |
| Both Divisions | | | | | | 29,651 |

[Appendix C to Chapter II—continued.]

APPENDIX C—concl'd.

Statement showing the number of Deaths and Death-rate from different causes during the past ten years 1891-92 to 1900-01 in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.—(Population **100,081**).

| Year. | Number. | | | | | | Ratio of deaths per 1000 of population. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------|------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Fevers. | Bowel-complaints. | Total injuries. | All other causes. | Total deaths from all causes. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Fevers. | Bowel-complaints. | Injuries. | All other causes. | From all causes. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| 1891--92... | 55 | 50 | 644 | 230 | 20 | 847 | 1,846 | 0.54 | 0.49 | 6.43 | 2.29 | 0.19 | 8.46 | 18.43 | |
| 1892--93 .. | 86 | 11 | 922 | 328 | 40 | 1,038 | 2,425 | 0.86 | 0.11 | 9.21 | 3.28 | 0.40 | 10.38 | 24.23 | |
| 1893--94... | 5 | 1 | 644 | 188 | 24 | 673 | 1,535 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 6.43 | 1.87 | 0.21 | 6.72 | 15.33 | |
| 1894--95 .. | 13 | 1 | 705 | 195 | 31 | 746 | 1,691 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 7.04 | 1.94 | 0.30 | 7.15 | 16.89 | |
| 1895--96... | 91 | 36 | 1,304 | 315 | 43 | 1,379 | 3,168 | 0.90 | 0.35 | 13.03 | 3.14 | 0.42 | 13.77 | 31.65 | |
| 1896--97... | 198 | 22 | 930 | 277 | 34 | 1,082 | 2,543 | 1.97 | 0.21 | 9.29 | 2.76 | 0.33 | 10.81 | 25.40 | |
| 1897--98... | 12 | 5 | 841 | 241 | 41 | 1,014 | 2,154 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 8.40 | 2.40 | 0.40 | 10.13 | 21.33 | |
| 1898--99 .. | 2 | 3 | 872 | 748 | 79 | 6,017 | 7,721 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 8.71 | 7.47 | 0.79 | 60.12 | 77.14 | |
| 1899--1900 | ... | ... | 120 | 232 | 29 | 2,206 | 2,587 | ... | ... | 1.20 | 2.32 | 0.29 | 22.03 | 25.85 | |
| 1900--1901 | ... | 52 | 250 | 597 | 28 | 4,707 | 5,634 | ... | 0.52 | 2.50 | 5.97 | 0.28 | 47.03 | 56.27 | |
| Total | 462 | 181 | 7,232 | 3,351 | 369 | 19,709 | 31,304 | 4.62 | 1.81 | 72.26 | 33.48 | 3.69 | 196.93 | 312.79 | |

The following numbers of deaths from Plague from 12th August 1898 to 1st March 1901 are included in the above statement under "All other causes."

C. and M. Station No. of deaths.
6,080.

[Appendix C to Chapter II—concl'd.]

Statement showing Internal Migration between each two Districts in Mysore by Census of 1881.

| Districts | Shimoga | | | Kadur | | | Hassan | | | Chitaldrug | | | Tumkur | | | Kolar | | | Bangalore | | | Mysore | | | Net Inter-change | | Immigrants and Emigrants within the Province |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|----|----|------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------|
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | Gain | Loss | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 1 Mysore— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 343 | 203 | 140 | 119 | 63 | 56 | 6,806 | 2,628 | 3,678 | 222 | 138 | 84 | 2,557 | 1,215 | 1,342 | 775 | 465 | 310 | 8,416 | 4,267 | 4,149 | | | | ... | ... | I—18,738 |
| E ... | 1,681 | 850 | 831 | 1,472 | 913 | 559 | 9,899 | 3,612 | 6,287 | 668 | 381 | 287 | 3,210 | 1,301 | 1,909 | 890 | 481 | 403 | 9,455 | 4,313 | 5,142 | Mysore | | | ... | ... | E—27,275 |
| | -1,335 | -647 | -691 | -1,353 | -850 | -503 | -3,593 | -984 | -2,609 | -446 | -243 | -203 | -653 | -86 | -567 | -115 | -16 | -99 | -1059 | -46 | -993 | | | | .. | 5,537 | Mysore |
| 2 Bangalore— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 430 | 243 | 187 | 137 | 76 | 61 | 725 | 391 | 334 | 447 | 282 | 165 | 8,726 | 3,903 | 4,823 | 14,988 | 6,495 | 8,493 | | | | | | | ... | ... | I—34,903 |
| E ... | 1,235 | 661 | 574 | 2,014 | 1,208 | 806 | 2,991 | 1,613 | 1,358 | 867 | 507 | 360 | 9,305 | 4,016 | 5,289 | 14,605 | 5,862 | 8,746 | Bangalore | | | | | | ... | ... | E—33,436 |
| | -805 | -418 | -387 | -1,877 | -1,132 | -745 | -2,266 | -1,242 | -1,024 | -420 | -225 | -195 | -579 | -113 | -466 | +380 | +633 | -253 | | | | | | | ... | 4,528 | Bangalore |
| 3 Kolar— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 155 | 76 | 79 | 34 | 14 | 20 | 182 | 91 | 91 | 145 | 81 | 64 | 3,409 | 1,350 | 2,059 | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | I—19,423 |
| E ... | 347 | 191 | 156 | 281 | 180 | 101 | 308 | 173 | 135 | 251 | 116 | 135 | 3,237 | 1,400 | 1,837 | Kolar | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—22,187 |
| | -192 | -115 | -77 | -247 | -166 | -81 | -126 | -82 | -44 | -106 | -35 | -71 | +172 | -50 | +222 | | | | | | | | | | ... | 764 | Kolar |
| 4 Tumkur— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 314 | 170 | 144 | 309 | 136 | 173 | 4,358 | 1,378 | 2,980 | 4,150 | 1,805 | 2,345 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | I—24,883 |
| E ... | 1,713 | 891 | 822 | 2,009 | 1,131 | 878 | 6,620 | 2,589 | 4,031 | 5,658 | 2,579 | 3,079 | Tumkur | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—30,692 |
| | -1,399 | -721 | -678 | -1,700 | -995 | -705 | -2,262 | -1,211 | -1,051 | -1,508 | -774 | -734 | | | | | | | | | | | | | .. | 5,509 | Tumkur |
| 5 Chitaldrug— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 4,724 | 1,875 | 2,849 | 1,806 | 749 | 1,057 | 589 | 293 | 296 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .. | ... | I—14,563 |
| E ... | 13,827 | 6,623 | 7,204 | 6,262 | 3,237 | 3,025 | 819 | 412 | 407 | Chitaldrug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—25,872 |
| | -9,103 | -4,748 | -4,355 | -4,456 | -2,488 | -1,968 | -230 | -119 | -111 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | 11,309 | Chitaldrug |
| 6 Hassan— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 318 | 180 | 138 | 3,627 | 1,396 | 2,231 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | I—24,582 |
| E ... | 708 | 378 | 330 | 6,574 | 3,150 | 3,424 | Hassan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—19,442 |
| | -390 | -198 | -192 | -2,947 | -1,754 | -1,193 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,110 | ... | Hassan |
| 7 Kadur— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 7,526 | 4,168 | 3,358 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | I—25,138 |
| E ... | 4,150 | 1,850 | 2,300 | Kadur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—16,182 |
| | +3,376 | +2,318 | +1,058 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15,959 | ... | ... |
| Shimoga— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | I—23,661 |
| E ... | | | | Shimoga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—13,510 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9,551 | ... | Shimoga |

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Of the three rows of figures opposite to the name of each District as a side-heading, the first row opposite to I shows the number of Immigrants into that District from the other Districts under whose names as top-headings the respective figures stand. The second row opposite to E similarly shows the number of Emigrants from that District to the other Districts under whose names the respective figures stand. The third row shows the resulting gain (+) or loss (—) to that District by the exchange of population. A gain to the District whose name is a side-heading is the corresponding loss to the District whose name is the top-heading of the column concerned.

For example, the figures in the first square are to be read as meaning—
343 Immigrants into Mysore from Shimoga.
1,681 Emigrants from Mysore to Shimoga resulting in—
—1,338 (a loss of 1,338) to Mysore in favour of Shimoga which is the same thing as,
1,338 (a gain of 1,338) to Shimoga from Mysore.

Statement showing Internal Migration between each two Districts in Mysore by Census of 1891.

| Districts | Shimoga | | | Kadur | | | Hassan | | | Chitaldrug | | | Tumkur | | | Kolar | | | Bangalore | | | Mysore | | | Net Inter-change | | Immigrants and Emigrants within the Province | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|----|----|------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------|----|----|--|
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | Gain | Loss | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | | 27 | 28 | |
| 1 Mysore— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 450 | 255 | 195 | 115 | 61 | 54 | 4,234 | 1,961 | 2,273 | 190 | 103 | 87 | 2,945 | 1,285 | 1,660 | 827 | 486 | 341 | 7,047 | 3,498 | 3,549 | Mysore | | | ... | ... | I—15,808 | | | |
| E ... | 2,087 | 1,267 | 820 | 2,129 | 1,227 | 902 | 9,073 | 3,934 | 5,139 | 454 | 260 | 194 | 4,989 | 2,093 | 2,896 | 1,315 | 703 | 612 | 11,783 | 5,485 | 6,298 | | | | ... | ... | E—31,830 | | | |
| | -1,637 | -1,012 | -625 | -2,014 | -1,166 | -848 | -4,839 | -1,973 | -2,866 | -264 | -157 | -107 | -2,044 | -808 | -1,236 | -488 | -217 | -271 | -4,736 | -1,987 | -2,749 | | | | ... | 16,022 | Mysore | | | |
| 2 Bangalore— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bangalore | | | ... | ... | I—35,896 | | | |
| I ... | 127 | 98 | 820 | 213 | 103 | 110 | 708 | 386 | 322 | 348 | 187 | 161 | 8,833 | 3,738 | 5,095 | 13,282 | 5,886 | 7,396 | Bangalore | | | | | | ... | ... | E—50,417 | | | |
| E ... | 1,267 | 683 | 584 | 2,340 | 1,141 | 899 | 2,464 | 1,392 | 1,072 | 587 | 310 | 277 | 10,119 | 4,737 | 5,382 | 26,693 | 9,247 | 17,446 | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—50,417 | | | |
| | -1,140 | -585 | -762 | -1,827 | -1,038 | -789 | -1,756 | -1,006 | -750 | -439 | -323 | -116 | -1,286 | -999 | -287 | -13,411 | -3,361 | -10,050 | | | | | | | ... | 14,521 | Bangalore | | | |
| 3 Kolar— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Kolar | | | ... | ... | I—31,244 | | | |
| I ... | 78 | 41 | 34 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 119 | 65 | 54 | 119 | 56 | 63 | 2,916 | 1,233 | 1,683 | Kolar | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—17,850 | | | |
| E ... | 311 | 218 | 93 | 343 | 177 | 166 | 347 | 197 | 150 | 175 | 95 | 80 | 2,565 | 1,136 | 1,429 | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—17,850 | | | |
| | -233 | -177 | -59 | -339 | -176 | -163 | -228 | -132 | -96 | -56 | -39 | -17 | +351 | +97 | +254 | | | | | | | | | | 13,394 | ... | Kolar | | | |
| 4 Tumkur— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tumkur | | | ... | ... | I—25,457 | | | |
| I ... | 610 | 310 | 300 | 619 | 295 | 354 | 3,012 | 1,139 | 1,873 | 3,513 | 1,701 | 1,812 | Tumkur | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—24,841 | | | |
| E ... | 812 | 466 | 316 | 1,776 | 982 | 774 | 4,565 | 2,195 | 2,370 | 3,914 | 1,477 | 1,537 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—24,841 | | | |
| | -202 | -156 | -116 | -1,157 | -687 | -420 | -1,553 | -1,056 | -497 | +400 | -221 | -275 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 616 | ... | Tumkur | | | |
| 5 Chitaldrug— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Chitaldrug | | | ... | ... | I—11,189 | | | |
| I ... | 4,813 | 2,255 | 2,611 | 1,705 | 746 | 950 | 208 | 128 | 80 | Chitaldrug | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—13,605 | | | |
| E ... | 5,761 | 2,722 | 2,810 | 3,001 | 1,758 | 1,243 | 673 | 410 | 263 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—13,605 | | | |
| | -948 | -467 | -199 | -1,296 | -1,012 | -293 | -465 | -282 | -183 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | 2,416 | Chitaldrug | | | |
| 6 Hassan— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hassan | | | ... | ... | I—22,850 | | | |
| I ... | 750 | 391 | 189 | 5,148 | 2,484 | 2,664 | Hassan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—13,545 | | | |
| E ... | 1,235 | 622 | 313 | 7,029 | 3,809 | 3,220 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—13,545 | | | |
| | -655 | -231 | -124 | -1,881 | -1,325 | -556 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6,305 | ... | Hassan | | | |
| 7 Kadur— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Kadur | | | ... | ... | I—22,794 | | | |
| I ... | 6,496 | 3,868 | 2,628 | Kadur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—11,197 | | | |
| E ... | 3,953 | 1,569 | 1,794 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—11,197 | | | |
| | +3,153 | +2,299 | +834 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11,597 | ... | Kadur | | | |
| 8 Shimoga— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Shimoga | | | ... | ... | I—14,886 | | | |
| I ... | Shimoga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—13,787 | | | |
| E ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E—13,787 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,949 | ... | Shimoga | | | |
| Total Province ... | ± 180,072 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Of the three rows of figures opposite to the name of each District as a side-heading, the first row opposite to I shows the number of Immigrants into that District from the other Districts under whose names as top-headings the respective figures stand. The second row opposite to E similarly shows the number of Emigrants from that District to the other Districts under whose names the respective figures stand. The third row shows the resulting gain (+) or loss (—) to that District by the exchange of population. A gain to the District whose name is a side-heading is the corresponding loss to the District whose name is the top-heading of the column concerned.

For example, the figures in the first square are to be read as meaning
450 Immigrants into Mysore from Shimoga,
2087 Emigrants from Mysore to Shimoga resulting in—
—1637 (a loss of 1637) to Mysore in favour of Shimoga which is the same thing as,
+ 1637 (again of 1637) to Shimoga from Mysore.

Appendix D to Chapter II—continued.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Of the three rows of figures opposite to the name of each District as a side-heading, the first row opposite to I shows the number of Immigrants into that District from the other Districts under whose names as top-headings the respective figures stand. The second row opposite to E similarly shows the number of Emigrants from that District to the other Districts under whose names the respective figures stand. The third row shows the resulting gain (+) or loss (—) to that District by the exchange of population. A gain to the District whose name is a side-heading is the corresponding loss to the District whose name is the top-heading of the column concerned.

For example, the figures in the first square are to be read as meaning

450 Immigrants into Mysore from Shimoga,

2087 Emigrants from Mysore to Shimoga resulting in—

—1637 (a loss of 1637) to Mysore in favour of Shimoga which is the same thing as,

+ 1637 (again of 1637) to Shimoga from Mysore.

Statement showing Internal Migration between each two Districts in Mysore by Census of 1901.

| Districts | Shimoga | | | Kadur | | | Hassan | | | Chitaldrug | | | Tumkur | | | Kolar | | | Bangalore | | | Mysore | | | Net Inter-change | | Immigrants and Emigrants within the Province |
|---------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------|------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | Gain | Loss | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 1 Mysore— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 395 | 225 | 170 | 677 | 583 | 94 | 5,401 | 2,449 | 2,952 | 286 | 143 | 137 | 3,228 | 1,336 | 1,892 | 955 | 580 | 375 | 8,082 | 4,048 | 4,034 | | | | ... | ... | I 19,015 |
| E ... | 937 | 556 | 381 | 2,000 | 1,247 | 753 | 9,728 | 4,084 | 5,644 | 878 | 448 | 430 | 7,135 | 2,788 | 4,347 | 1,361 | 722 | 639 | 11,282 | 5,313 | 5,969 | Mysore | | | ... | ... | E 33,321 |
| | -542 | -331 | -211 | -1,323 | -664 | -659 | -4,327 | -1,635 | -2,692 | -598 | -305 | -293 | -3,907 | -1,452 | -2,455 | -406 | -142 | -264 | -3,200 | -1,265 | -1,935 | | | | ... | 11,775 | Mysore |
| 2 Bangalore— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 788 | 410 | 376 | 499 | 254 | 245 | 873 | 416 | 457 | 511 | 271 | 240 | 9,049 | 3,921 | 5,128 | 14,222 | 6,323 | 7,899 | | | | | | | ... | ... | I 37,224 |
| E ... | 924 | 534 | 390 | 2,198 | 1,248 | 950 | 3,295 | 2,030 | 1,265 | 919 | 545 | 374 | 13,011 | 5,472 | 7,539 | 20,656 | 9,862 | 10,794 | Bangalore | | | | | | ... | ... | E 49,685 |
| | -136 | -124 | -12 | -1,699 | -994 | -705 | -2,422 | -1,611 | -808 | -408 | -274 | -134 | -3,962 | -1,551 | -2,411 | -6,434 | -3,539 | -2,895 | | | | | | | ... | 11,561 | Bangalore |
| 3 Kolar— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 860 | 713 | 147 | 260 | 144 | 116 | 210 | 97 | 113 | 177 | 73 | 104 | 3,427 | 1,486 | 1,941 | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | I 26,951 |
| E ... | 409 | 213 | 196 | 343 | 161 | 182 | 276 | 130 | 146 | 424 | 196 | 228 | 4,328 | 1,960 | 2,368 | Kolar | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E 20,957 | |
| | +451 | +500 | -49 | -83 | -17 | -66 | -66 | -33 | -33 | -247 | -123 | -124 | -901 | -474 | -427 | | | | | | | | | 5,994 | ... | Kolar | |
| 4 Tumkur— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 673 | 297 | 376 | 872 | 403 | 469 | 4,094 | 1,534 | 2,560 | 4,621 | 2,055 | 2,566 | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | I 34,731 | |
| E ... | 583 | 287 | 296 | 1,645 | 928 | 717 | 5,704 | 2,834 | 2,870 | 3,842 | 1,901 | 1,941 | Tumkur | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E 27,478 | |
| | +90 | +10 | +80 | -773 | -525 | -248 | -1,610 | -1,300 | -310 | +779 | +154 | +625 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,256 | ... | Tumkur | |
| 5 Chitaldrug— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 6,140 | 2,630 | 3,510 | 1,775 | 823 | 952 | 513 | 264 | 249 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | I 14,491 | |
| E ... | 5,517 | 2,395 | 3,122 | 2,935 | 1,528 | 1,407 | 735 | 435 | 303 | Chitaldrug | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E 14,779 | | |
| | +623 | +235 | +388 | -1,160 | -705 | -455 | -225 | -171 | -54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | 258 | ... | Chitaldrug | |
| 6 Hassan— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 750 | 466 | 264 | 4,540 | 2,072 | 2,468 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | I 25,011 | | |
| E ... | 1,919 | 219 | 1,700 | 6,416 | 3,150 | 3,266 | Hassan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E 19,426 | | | |
| | -1,189 | +247 | -1,436 | -1,876 | -1,078 | -795 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,585 | ... | Hassan | | | |
| 7 Kadur— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | 8,295 | 3,817 | 4,478 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | I 23,832 | | |
| E ... | 2,671 | 1,102 | 1,569 | Kadur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E 11,294 | | | |
| | +5,624 | +2,715 | +2,909 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12,538 | ... | Kadur | | | |
| 8 Shimoga— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | I 12,360 | | |
| E ... | | Shimoga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | E 17,881 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | 4,921 | ... | Shimoga | | |

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Of the three rows of figures opposite to the name of each District as a side-heading, the first row opposite to I shows the number of Immigrants into that District from the other Districts under whose names as top-headings the respective figures stand. The Second row opposite to E similarly shows the number of Emigrants from that District to the other Districts under whose names the respective figures stand. The third row shows the resulting gain (+) or loss (—) to that District by the exchange of population. A gain to the District whose name is a side-heading is the corresponding loss to the District whose name is the top-heading of the column concerned.

For example, the figures in the first square are to be read as meaning—

395 Immigrants into Mysore from Shimoga,

937 Emigrants from Mysore to Shimoga resulting in—

—542 (a loss of 542) to Mysore in favour of Shimoga which is the same thing as,

+542 (a gain of 542) to Shimoga from Mysore.

Total Province ... + 194,221

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Of the three rows of figures opposite to the name of each District as a side-heading, the first row opposite to I shows the number of Immigrants into that District from the other Districts under whose names as top-headings the respective figures stand. The second row opposite to E similarly shows the number of Emigrants from that District to the other Districts under whose names the respective figures stand. The third row shows the resulting gain (+) or loss (—) to that District by the exchange of population. A gain to the District whose name is a side-heading is the corresponding loss to the District whose name is the top-heading of the column concerned.

For example, the figures in the first square are to be read as meaning—

395 Immigrants into Mysore from Shimoga,

937 Emigrants from Mysore to Shimoga resulting in—

—542 (a loss of 542) to Mysore in favour of Shimoga which is the same thing as,

+542 (a gain of 542) to Shimoga from Mysore.

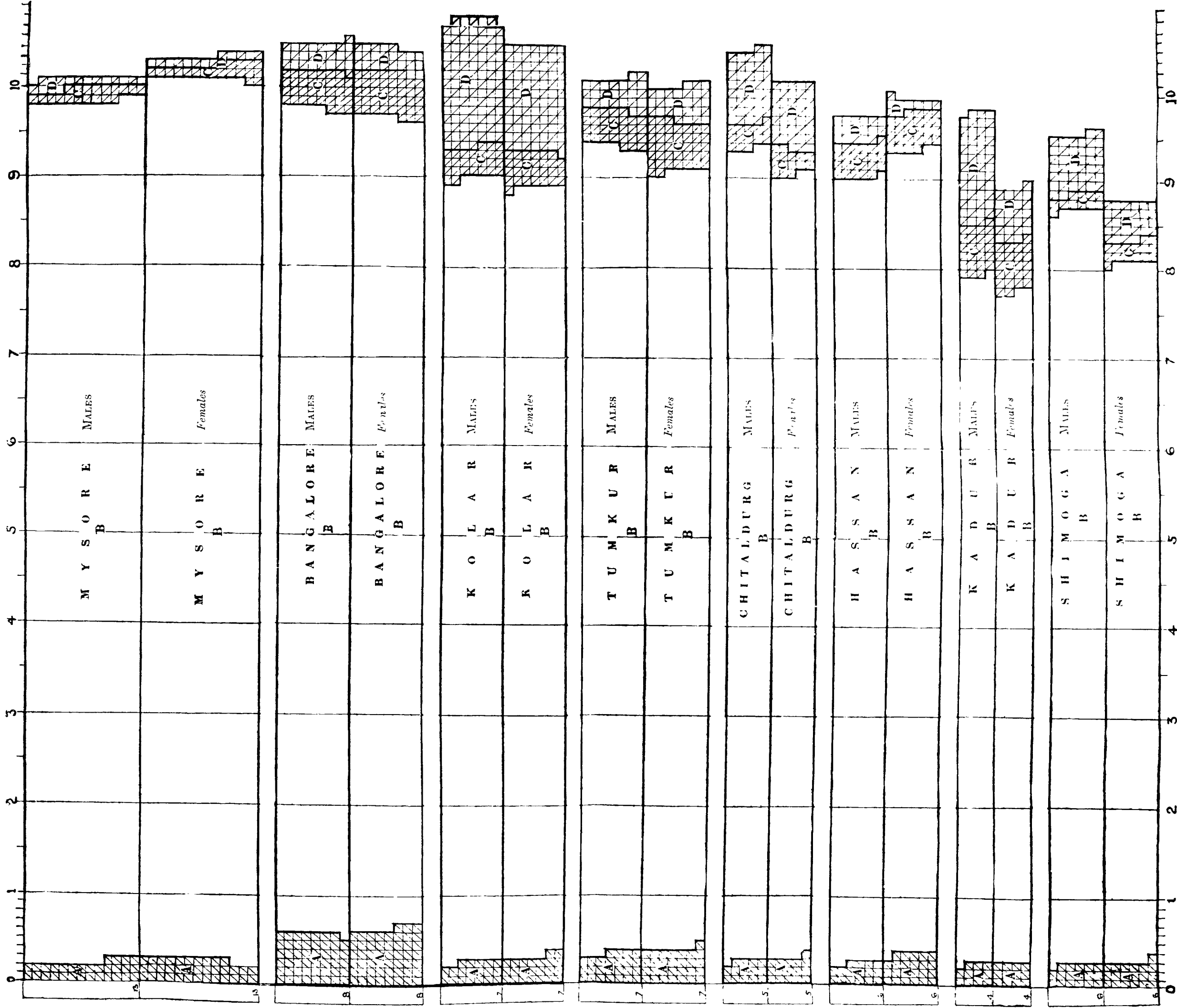
Total Province ... + 194,221

9

MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING INTERNAL MIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION FROM OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE.

Scale:—Each square inch of space represents 50,000 persons, and each small square which is $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a square inch represents 500 persons.



REFERENCE:—A.—Born in the District; B.—Born in the Province; C.—Immigrants from outside the Province; D.—Immigrants from the other Districts of the Province.

A + B = Population born in the District; B + C + D = Population enumerated in the District.

CHAPTER III.

RELIGION.

1. *Statistics of Religion where found.*—The statistics of the population with regard to the religions to which they belong next claim our attention. In Table VI, Parts A and B, these are given for all the Religions in the Province, by Districts and Natural Divisions by Age Periods of single years from 1 to 5, and quinquennial periods from 5 upwards. A Local Table giving total figures by Taluks has been issued for local use and does not appear in the set of Tables herewith presented. Table XVII shows the distribution by Cities and Districts of the Christian population by Sex, Sect and Race. Table XVIII shows the statistics of Europeans, Eurasians and Armenians by Sex and Age Periods 0-12, 12-15, 15-30, 30-50 and 50 and over. The Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter and briefly reviewed in the following paragraphs present these statistics in proportional forms. Subsidiary Table I gives the general distribution of population by Religions, showing actual numbers and proportions per ten thousand of total population, with percentage variations during the past three decades. Subsidiary Table II gives the general distribution of population by Religions, showing proportion of each Religion per ten thousand of the population of each City, District, and Natural Division, at the three Censuses. Subsidiary Table III gives the number of Religionists in each City, District and Natural Division at the three Censuses. And Subsidiary Table IV shows Christians by Race and Denomination at the three Censuses.

2. Besides these Tables, which bear directly upon the Religions of the people, there are Table VII which gives Age, Sex and Civil Condition of the people by the Religions to which they belong, and Table VIII which gives statistics of education, also by Religions.

Mention must also be made of Table V which shows the populations of Towns, of Tables VIII-A and IX which relate to Education by Age, Sex, Civil Condition and Occupation; Tables XII-A and XII-B which relate to Infirmities by Castes and Occupations; Tables XIII, XIV, XVI and XVI-A which relate to Castes and their Ages, Civil Conditions and Occupations; in all of which the statistics stand distributed by Religions also.

Altogether in 14 of the Tables, Religion is one of the attributes for which the statistics stand tabulated.

3. *Proportion of each Religion to total population in the State; in the Assigned Tract, and in the Eastern and Western Divisions.*—The 5,539,399 persons constituting the population of the State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore stand distributed over the several Religions as shown in Subsidiary Table I hereto appended. It will appear therefrom that the proportions to the entire population are as follows:—

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Hindu | ... | ... | 92.05 per cent. |
| Mussalman | .. | ... | 5.23 per cent. |
| Animist | ... | ... | 1.56 per cent. |
| Christian | .. | ... | .90 per cent. |
| Jain | ... | .. | .24 per cent. |
| Total | | | 99.98 per cent. |

The small balance of .02 per cent is divided between Parsis, Sikhs, Jews Brahmos and Budhists who between them number 158 persons.

4. For the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore taken by itself, the proportions are (as will appear from Subsidiary Table II):—

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Hindu | ... | ... | 56.61 per cent. |
| Mussalman | ... | ... | 24.07 per cent. |
| Animist | ... | ... | nil. |
| Christian | ... | ... | 19.11 per cent. |
| Jain | ... | ... | .12 per cent. |
| Total | | | 99.91 per cent. |

The remainder consists of 55 Parsis, 13 Jews, 7 Budhists and 1 Sikh.

5. And excluding the Civil and Military Station, the proportions for the two Natural Divisions separately and taken together are as shown below :—

| Religion. | | Both Divisions together. | Eastern Division. | Western Division. |
|-----------|-----|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Hindu | ... | 92·63 | 93·10 | 91·35 |
| Mussalman | . | 4·92 | 5·03 | 4·60 |
| Animist | ... | 1·59 | 1·10 | 2·90 |
| Christian | ... | ·60 | ·58 | ·65 |
| Jain | ... | ·24 | ·16 | ·47 |
| Others | ... | ·02 | ·03 | ·03 |
| Total | ... | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Be it noted that these are only *proportions* to the entire population in each of the tracts mentioned. Thus Hindus and Mussalmans are proportionately more numerous in the Eastern Division than in the Western Division, but the other three classes, *viz.*, Animists, Christians and Jains are proportionately stronger in the Western Division than in the Eastern. The absolute numbers are of course more in all cases in the Eastern Division, as will appear from Subsidiary Table III.

6. *General Remarks on Variations.*—Subsidiary Table I also shows the proportions in which the people professing these Religions have increased during the last two decades. It will be observed therefrom, that the rate of increase in the decade 1891-1901 is in all cases except Christians less than that of the preceding decade which immediately followed the Great Famine. The statistics under review thus present an illustration of a phenomenon observed elsewhere that in times of plenty supervening upon distress and famine, a people multiply in a greater proportion than in normal times.

7. *Jains.*—The Jains numbering 13,682 are the least numerous of the numerically more important Religions abovenamed. For every 100 of them, the distribution by Districts is as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Shimoga | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| Tumkur | ... | ... | .. | ... | 16 |
| Mysore | ... | ... | .. | ... | 15 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | .. | ... | 14 |
| Kadur | .. | .. | ... | ... | 11 |
| Kolar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Chitaldrug | ... | ... | .. | ... | 6 |
| Bangalore (including Civil and Military Station) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |

8. On an examination of the Talukwar statistics it is found that they are concentrated in the six Taluks named below, which are the only Taluks containing more than 500 Jains each, and which, between them, account for 6,531 or nearly one-half of the entire number :—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Sagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,804 |
| Mudgere | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,043 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 738 |
| Maddagiri | ... | ... | ... | .. | 723 |
| Goribidnur | ... | .. | ... | .. | 688 |
| Channarayapatra | ... | ... | ... | ... | 535 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,531 |

Among Cities, the Kolar Gold Fields contain no Jains.

9. Taking the State as a whole, they show an increase of only 404 or 3 per cent above their numbers in 1891. Even so this is better than the no variation recorded in Madras and the decrease of 5 per cent recorded in Bombay. In the previous decade the number had risen from 10,760 to 13,278 or by more than 23 per cent. Exa-

mined by Districts, the variations are found to be irregular and unaccountable. The statistics for the 8 Districts by the three Censuses are as shown below :—

| Jains. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mysore | 2,006 | 2,158 | 1,519 |
| Bangalore | 837 | 1,578 | 490 |
| Kolar | 880 | 896 | 504 |
| Tamkur | 2,207 | 1,956 | 1,251 |
| Chitaldrug | 801 | 639 | 636 |
| Eastern Division | 6,731 | 7,227 | 4,400 |
| Hassan | 1,874 | 1,321 | 1,474 |
| Kadur | 1,554 | 1,308 | 1,207 |
| Shimoga | 3,523 | 3,422 | 3,679 |
| Western Division | 6,951 | 6,051 | 6,360 |
| Total Mysore State | 13,682 | 13,278 | 10,660 |

It will appear from the above statement that in 1891, the Districts of Hassan and Shimoga showed a decrease in the Jain population compared with 1881. In 1901, on the other hand, it is the Cities and Districts of Mysore and Bangalore that show a decrease compared with the previous Census. The Jains are largely a trading and migrant class and the outbreak of the plague in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts doubtless accounts for the diminished numbers there.

10. No age details are available for the Jains of 1881. But distributing the number for 1891 and 1901 over ten-year age periods, and, for facility of comparison, arranging them so that each age period of 1891 may stand alongside of the next higher age-period of 1901 to which the people in the former age period will have belonged if they lived and were enumerated in 1901, the figures stand as shown below. The ten years comprised in each age period are wide enough to absorb any small errors which people may have made in giving their ages to the Census enumerators.

| Age. | 1901. | Jains. 1901-1891. | 1891 | Age. |
|-----------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| 0-10 | 3,113 | +3,113 | ... | ... |
| 10-20 | 2,986 | -198 | 3,184 | 0-10 |
| 20-30 | 2,374 | -96 | 2,470 | 10-20 |
| 30-40 | 1,923 | -614 | 2,537 | 20-30 |
| 40-50 | 1,439 | -479 | 1,918 | 30-40 |
| 50-60 | 1,012 | -408 | 1,420 | 40-50 |
| 60 & over | 835 | -152 | 987 | 50-60 |
| | .. | -762 | 762 | 60 & over |
| | 13,682 | +404 | 13,278 | |

The foregoing figures show an increase of 3,113 juveniles (age 0-10) born during the decade 1891-1901, set off by decreases in all the other age periods attributable to deaths or emigration or both. The 3,113 juveniles aged 0-10 bear a proportion of 23 per cent to the total Jain population enumerated in the country; so that if the loss in the other age periods is mainly due to emigration, it is permissible to presume that this emigration is but temporary.

11. *Hindus*.—Hindus, everywhere the most numerous of all the classes, show a percentage increase of 11·5 in their number, which is better only than the Jains. The corresponding increase during the preceding decade was 17·3 per cent. Taking both decades together, Hindus have increased 30·9 per cent since 1881. It must here be remarked that strictly speaking, the term Hindu is inappropriate as a unit for Census statistics. It does not denote a religious denomination, a formal creed or uniform faith like any of the great historical religions, Mahomedanism, Christianity or Buddhism. It covers classes of people characterized by considerable diversity in beliefs, worship, habits, customs, dialects, raiment and food—classes who do not intermarry or eat with each other, and whose social amenities are limited by the requirements of business and humanity and (as we in Mysore may truly add) of peace and good will. The student of population statistics will therefore find correct or more satisfactory materials for comparison in Census Table XII which relates to Caste, Tribe and Race, to be hereafter noticed, rather than in the Table VI now under review.

12. *Mussalmans*.—The Mussalmans have increased 44·5 per cent since 1881, 14·5 per cent in the decade 1891-1901, and 26·2 per cent in the preceding decade. These rates contrast as shown below with those of Madras and Bombay :—

| | 1901-1891. | 1891-1881 | 1901-1881. |
|--------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Madras | 9·1 | 17·4 | 28·1 |
| Bombay | 6·0 | 16·0 | 23·0 |
| Mysore | 14·5 | 26·2 | 44·5 |

They are most numerous in the Bangalore District without the Cities, and much more so in the same District with the two Cities (the Assigned Tract and Bangalore City). The Kolar District follows next, though in 1891 Mysore District stood second and Kolar was third. The other Districts follow as will appear from Subsidiary Table III.

13. *Christians*.—Christians, as will be found from Subsidiary Table III. are to be found in the largest numbers in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, and in appreciable numbers running up to four digits, in all the other Districts except Tunkur and Chitaldrug, where they are less than a thousand in each. On the whole, they have increased 71.1 per cent since 1881, 31.3 per cent in the decade 1901-1891, and 30.4 per cent in the preceding decade. These proportions are higher than the corresponding proportions for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, while proportionately to total population, the Christian population is smaller in Mysore than in Bombay and Madras as shown below :—

| | | | Proportion to total population | Increase per cent. |
|--------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bombay | ... | ... | 1.11 | 29.0 |
| Madras | ... | ... | 2.69 | 18.1 |
| Mysore | ... | ... | .90 | 31.3 |

14. Viewed by denominations, the Roman Catholics show the largest increase, as will appear from Subsidiary Table IV, *viz.*, 395 in the Civil and Military Station, 8,107 in the Eastern Division, and 2,596 in the Western Division, making a total of 11,098 or 29 per cent over their number in 1891. This increase among Roman Catholics alone, practically accounts for the net increase among all denominations put together, *viz.*, 11,924. The Wesleyan Methodists have increased from 1,338 to 2,644 and rank second in the list of variations. The increase would appear larger but for an unaccountable mistake by which several Native Christians belonging to that denomination have been returned as Protestants and therefore classed under "Anglican Communion" in various Districts of the State.

15. Is this increase due to fresh conversions to Christianity, or more immigration of Christians, or natural increase by excess of births over deaths? It is always difficult to answer a question of this kind without statistics directly measuring the effect of each of these factors which make for variation in population. But in view of the following explanation we might hazard a fairly reliable answer, and attribute the increase chiefly to natural growth. The strength of the entire Christian population has been in —

| | | |
|------|------|-------------------------------------|
| 1881 | .... | 29,249 ; |
| 1891 | .... | 38,135 or 8,886 more ; |
| 1901 | .... | 50,059 or 11,924 more than in 1891. |

The variations stand distributed over age-periods as shown in the subjoined statement, where, for facility of comparison, the ages are so arranged (as in the case of Jains above) that one age-period of 1891 stands alongside of the next higher period of 1901 to which the people in the former would belong if they lived and were enumerated in 1901. Here also the ages being taken by ten-year periods, errors on the part of the people in recording their ages get absorbed.

Christians (European, Eurasian and Native).

| Age-period 1901. | | | | Age-period 1891. | | | | Age-period 1881. | | | |
|---------------------|-----|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----|--------|-----|
| 1901 to 1891. | | | | 1891 to 1881. | | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | ... | 13,926 | +13,926 | 0—10 | ... | 10,095 | +10,095 | 0—10 | ... | 7,288 | ... |
| 10—20 | ... | 10,562 | +467 | 10—20 | ... | 7,401 | +113 | 10—20 | ... | 6,680 | ... |
| 20—30 | ... | 8,755 | +1,354 | 20—30 | ... | 8,556 | +1,876 | 20—30 | ... | 6,074 | ... |
| 30—40 | ... | 7,721 | —835 | 30—40 | ... | 5,132 | —942 | 30—40 | ... | 4,101 | ... |
| 40—50 | ... | 4,723 | —409 | 40—50 | ... | 3,210 | —891 | 40—50 | ... | 2,475 | ... |
| 50—60 | ... | 2,666 | —544 | 50—60 | ... | 2,080 | —395 | 50—60 | ... | 1,456 | ... |
| 60 & over | ... | 1,706 | —374 | 60 & over | ... | 1,661 | +205 | 60 & over | ... | 1,175 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | —1,661 | ... | ... | ... | —1,175 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | .. | 50,059 | +11,924 | Total | ... | 38,135 | +8,886 | Total | ... | 29,249 | ... |

The above comparative statement shows that the increase of 8,886 persons in the first decade and the increase of 11,924 persons in the second decade are the net results of an increase caused by the birth of 10,095 persons in the first decade and 13,926 persons in the second decade, set off by small variations *plus* and *minus* in the age periods from ten upwards. The 10,095 persons born in the first decade represent 26·47 per cent of the Christian population by the Census of 1891 and the 13,926 persons born in the second decade represent 27·81 per cent of the entire Christian population at the Census of 1901. These proportions are much the same as in the case of Hindus, and as they more than account for the total increase found at each Census, the inference is that the total increase is practically due to the natural growth of this community. In the age periods of ten years and upwards the decreases are believed to be due mostly to deaths and possibly emigration to a very small extent. On the other hand the increases therein may be due to immigration or to fresh conversion to Christianity or both. But even so, the increases, it will be observed, are small indeed.

16. The view just submitted takes in the Christian community as a whole, including as it does Europeans and Eurasians as well as Native Christians, whereas for estimates of conversion one would look to the statistics only of Native Christians. Unfortunately, we do not possess the necessary statistics for dealing separately with Native Christians of the State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, as we have above done for the entire community including Europeans and Eurasians. The age statistics have been compiled mainly by quinquennial periods for the entire community as shown in Table VII, and by a different set of age periods (*viz.*, 0-5, 5-12, 12-15 and so on) for Europeans and Eurasians in Table XVIII. If for the purpose of this part of the Report we might strain a point and regard the number of Europeans and Eurasians from 0 to 12 years of age as belonging to the age-period 0-10, we might work out the number of juveniles among Native Christians of this age period by deducting the number of Europeans and Eurasians aged 0-12 from the entire Christian community aged 0-10. The process will be as follows :—

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| From Total Christian population aged 0-10 by Table VII, <i>viz</i> | ... | 13,926 |
| Deduct Total Europeans and Eurasians aged 0-12 by Table XVIII, <i>viz</i> | ... | 2,759 |
| Remainder Native Christians aged 0-10 | ... | 11,167 |

The 11,167 juvenile Native Christians more than account for the total increase in the community by the present Census compared with the Census of 1891.

17. The foregoing argument, based upon a comparison of juvenile Christian population, with the difference in the entire Christian population, presumes that the juveniles are children of Christian parents, and not converts themselves. This presumption may be justified on the ground that converts to Christianity do not accrue in any numbers at this age except among orphans left destitute by famine having killed their parents and guardians and having exhausted the charitable resources of the communities to which they respectively belong. Of such famines we have had no recent experience in Mysore. Plague has undoubtedly deprived several families of their bread-winners; but has not rendered them so destitute as to drive them to the protection of Christian Missions. Where entire families are converted to Christianity, some juveniles of the age period we have been considering might become converts also. But such instances are believed to be practically non-existent. Under all these circumstances, the increase of numbers among Christians may well be put down to the natural growth of the community.

18. The Lord Bishop of Madras in his speech at the last decennial Missionary Conference, endeavouring to explain the causes which had led to the rapid increase in the Christian populations in the country observed : "Partly it is due to the effect of Christianity upon the life of the Christian community, the superior moral discipline of the Christian Church, the greater care of children, freedom from caste prejudices and restraints, more rational marriage customs, better medical attendance and the higher standard of education diffused throughout the whole community, especially among women." We in Mysore are able to endorse these remarks as applicable to this country also, where, moreover, probably more than elsewhere, a very large proportion of the Christian community live, not only in close proximity

to and, therefore, directly under the influence of their religious teachers, but also in favourable climatic conditions, for out of the 50,059 Christians that are here, 35,310 or seven-tenths are divided between the Bangalore and Kolar Districts ; 25,705 or more than half being found in the Bangalore District ; 17,126 or nearly one-third being in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

19. *Animists*.—The Animists (as will be found from Subsidiary Table III where they are shown clubbed together with the negligible small contingent of “others”) are to be found in large numbers running up to five digits in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga Districts, and in smaller numbers running up to four digits in the other Districts, and are very nearly equally divided between the Eastern and Western Divisions. Every 100 of them stand distributed as shown below :—

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--|------------|--------|
| Shimoga | ... 29 | | Chitaldrug | ... 11 |
| Kadur | ... 14 | | Mysore | ... 8 |
| Bangalore | ... 13 | | Kolar | ... 7 |
| Tumkur | ... 12 | | Hassan | ... 6 |

On the whole they have increased more than all the other classes above referred to, the proportion of increase being 36·7 per cent from 1881 to 1891, and 29·2 per cent from 1891 to 1901, making an increase of 71·1 per cent during the twenty years altogether.

20. The term “Animist” denotes the primitive form of Religion which is found among jungle tribes in India and some barbarous tribes in other parts of the world. “Animism” has been defined by the Census Commissioner as “the belief which traces everything in the world, from the greater natural phenomena to the various diseases and misfortunes which afflict mankind to the action of numberless undefined forces, beings, or spirits among whom (on the theory which gives rise to the name) the souls of departed chiefs and ancestors are supposed to occupy a prominent place.” This belief in spiritual existence is taken by students of comparative Religions as a minimum definition of Religion. It is not itself a Religion, but a sort of primitive philosophy which controls Religion and often also the whole life of the natural man. It represents a stage in Religious evolution and a philosophy which has, however, maintained its place and finds representation in higher civilizations. There is no name for it in any Indian vernacular, and the enumeration of its adherents was effected by directing the Census officials to enter the name of the tribe in the column for Religion in the case of those persons who did not describe themselves as Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians or of any other Religion for which there is a local name (*vide* Instructions to Enumerators, Section VI of the Mysore Census Procedure Code). In the Tabulation and Compilation Office, the statistics relating to the following six tribes have been put together under “Animistic,” *viz.*, 1 Iraliga, 2 Koracha, 3 Korama, 4 Korava, 5 Kuruba and 6 Lambani. In the Census Tables for 1891 and 1881 these tribes have been clubbed under “Hindus”; and in the Tables herewith submitted we have separated them for purposes of comparison. But the tribes in question do not intermarry and interdine with each other and therefore here as in the case of “Hindus,” the student of the growth of populations would do better to study the statistics of the tribes separately than in the aggregate as presented in Table VI.

21. *Others*.—There remain for notice the other Religions—Parsi, Sikh, Jew, Brahmo, Buddhist and Theist—which are all numerically so few in Mysore that they are unimportant from a statistical point of view, and may here be passed over, unless it be to notice the good luck which has enabled the Census Department to include in its records the single representative which the Tables contain of the latest evolution of Vedic Religion. The Mysore Province can boast of one Brahmo family settled within its limits ; but at the time of the Census of 1901, the entire family were absent elsewhere, and the head member was alone returning to Bangalore on the Census night when he happened to be enumerated in the Railway train !

22. *Distribution of Urban and Rural Populations by Religion*.—*Distribution of Religions by Rural and Urban*.—Before concluding this part of the Report, it may be interesting to note the manner and proportions in which the main religionists above reviewed are distributed between Towns and Villages, that is to say, as urban and rural (*vide* Tables V and VI).

Out of every 1,000 persons residing in Towns, the number belonging to each Religion is as shown on the left hand side of the subjoined statement, and out of every 1,000 persons residing in villages, the number belonging to each Religion is as shown on the right hand side of the same statement. These figures are exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

| Towns. | | | | | Villages. | |
|--------|-----|-------|------------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 812 | ... | ... | Hindus | ... | ... | 941 |
| 151 | ... | ... | Mussalmans | ... | ... | 36 |
| 28 | .. | ... | Christians | ... | ... | 3 |
| 5 | ... | ... | Jains | ... | ... | 2 |
| 4 | ... | ... | Animists | ... | .. | 18 |
| <hr/> | | | | | <hr/> | |
| Total | .. | 1,000 | | | Total | ... 1,000 |

23. Again, every 1,000 persons of each Religion are distributed between Towns and Villages as shown below. These figures are also exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

| | | | In Towns | In Villages. | Total. |
|------------|-----|-----|----------|--------------|--------|
| Hindus | ... | ... | 102 | 898 | 1,000 |
| Mussalmans | ... | .. | 355 | 645 | 1,000 |
| Christians | ... | ... | 536 | 464 | 1,000 |
| Jains | ... | ... | 254 | 746 | 1,000 |
| Animists | . | ... | 28 | 972 | 1,000 |
| Others | ... | .. | 720 | 280 | 1,000 |

24. It will be observed from the above, that Christians and Jains are more an urban than a rural population. The corresponding details by Districts are shown in the Statements marked A and B appended to this Chapter.

P.S.—Since para 14 of this Chapter was written, a correspondent of the *Madras Mail* (*vide* paper dated 23rd July 1903) points out that a careful enumeration of the Wesleyan Methodist Community in 1891 produced a total of 3,400 and that a similar enumeration in 1901 produced a total of 4,386 in the Mysore Province. This gives an increase of 29 per cent for the decade, and only supports the view discussed in the subsequent paragraphs. The Census figures show an increase of more than 97 per cent, which must be due to incorrect returns. In Hassan, for example, at the present Census the Wesleyan Missionary returned himself correctly but several of his congregation returned themselves only as Protestants.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General Distribution of Population by Religion—Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Religion | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | | Percentage of variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | | Percentage of Net Variation 1881 to 1901 |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------|
| | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Hindu | 5,099,176 | 9,205·3 | 4,572,064 | 9,248·4 | 3,896,552 | 9,308·1 | + 11·5 | + 17·3 | + 30·9 |
| Animist | 86,627 | 156·4 | 67,040 | 135·6 | 48,045 | 117·2 | + 29·2 | + 36·7 | + 76·6 |
| Mussalman | 289,697 | 523·0 | 252,973 | 511·7 | 200,484 | 478·5 | + 14·5 | + 26·2 | + 44·5 |
| Christian | 50,059 | 90·4 | 38,135 | 77·1 | 29,249 | 69·9 | + 31·3 | + 30·4 | + 71·1 |
| Jain | 13,682 | 24·7 | 13,278 | 26·9 | 10,760 | 25·7 | + 3·0 | + 23·4 | + 27·2 |
| Parsi | 101 | | 35 | | 47 | | ... | .. | ... |
| Sikh | 12 | | 29 | | 11 | | ... | ... | ... |
| Jew | 34 | | 21 | ·2 | 1 | ·2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Brahmo | 1 | ·2 | 23 | | .. | | ... | ... | ... |
| Budhist | 19 | | 5 | | 9 | | ... | ... | ... |
| Theist | ..... |  | 1 | | ... | | .. | ... | ... |
| Total | 5,539,399 | 10,000 | 4,943,604 | 10,000 | 4,186,188 | 10,000 | + 121 | + 181 | + 323 |

[Subsidiary Table D-1]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.—*contd.*
(General Distribution of Population by Religion—Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station.)

| Religion | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | | Percentage of Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | | Percentage of Net Variation 1881 to 1901 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|
| | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Hindu | ... | 5,018,449 | 9263.5 | 4,514,415 | 9320.5 | Details not available | + 11.8 | Details not available | |
| Animist | ... | 86,627 | 157.0 | 66,614 | 137.5 | | + 30.0 | | |
| Jain | ... | 13,578 | 24.9 | 11,102 | 27.1 | | + 3.6 | | |
| Total Hindus | 5,148,654 | 9447.4 | 4,594,131 | 9485.1 | 3,900,160 | 9529.6 | + 12.0 | + 17.8 | + 32.1 |
| Muslim | ... | 268,151 | 492.0 | 229,081 | 473.0 | 179,651 | + 17.0 | + 27.5 | + 19.2 |
| Christian | ... | 32,933 | 60.1 | 20,233 | 41.7 | 12,751 | + 62.8 | + 58.7 | + 158.3 |
| Parsi | ... | 46 | 0.2 | 29 | 0.2 | 86 | + 5.1 | — 9.3 | — 4.6 |
| Sikh | ... | 11 | | 29 | | | | | |
| Jew | ... | 21 | | 20 | | | | | |
| Brahmo | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | | | | |
| Buddhist | ... | 3 | | ... | | | | | |
| Total | 5,448,900 | 10,000 | 48,43,523 | 10,000 | 4,092,648 | 10,000 | + 12.5 | + 18.3 | + 33.2 |

Subsidiary Table D.1—*contd.*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*contd.*
General Distribution of Population by Religion—Total Eastern Division.

| Religion | 1901 | | | 1891 | | | 1891 | | | Percentage of Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | | Percentage of Net Variation 1881 to 1901 |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------|
| | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| Hindu | ... | 3,711,523 | 9,310.5 | 9358.2 | 3,247,773 | Details not available | | | | | | |
| Animist | ... | 44,169 | 110.8 | 94.8 | 32,899 | Details not available | | | | | | |
| Jain | ... | 6,627 | 16.6 | 20.3 | 7,051 | — 6.0 | | | | | | |
| Total Hindus | ... | 3,762,319 | 9,438.0 | 9473.3 | 3,287,723 | 3,592,957 | + 14.4 | + 26.7 | + 45.0 | | | |
| Musalman | ... | 200,726 | 503.5 | 183.8 | 163,664 | 127,133 | + 18.3 | + 33.1 | + 57.9 | | | |
| Christian | ... | 23,283 | 58.5 | 37.7 | 12,977 | 7,637 | + 78.0 | + 71.2 | + 204.8 | | | |
| Parsi | ... | 15 | } | } | 29 | 60 | + 3.2 | + 5.0 | + 8.3 | | | |
| Sikh | ... | 11 | | | 29 | | | | | | | |
| Jew | ... | 5 | | | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Brahmo | ... | 1 | } | } | | | | | | | | |
| Buddhist | ... | 3 | | | .. | | | | | | | |
| Total | ... | 3,986,393 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 3,470,527 | 10,000 | 2,728,787 | + 14.8 | 27.2 | + 46.1 | | |

[Subsidiary Table D-1—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—*concl'd.*

General Distribution of Population by Religion—Western Division.

| Religion | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | | Percentage of Variation in-crease(+) or Decrease (—) | | Percentage of Net Variation 1881 to 1901 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------|
| | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | Number | Proportion per 10,000 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Hindu ... | 1,336,926 | 9135.7 | 1,266,642 | 9,225.4 | 1,270,457 | 9,316.6 | + 5.5 | — 0.3 | + 5.2 |
| Animist ... | 42,458 | 296.1 | 33,715 | 245.6 | 29,186 | 214.0 | + 25.9 | + 15.5 | + 45.5 |
| Musulman ... | 67,405 | 470.6 | 59,817 | 432.8 | 52,518 | 385.1 | + 13.4 | + 13.1 | + 28.3 |
| Christian ... | 9,650 | 65.9 | 7,156 | 52.1 | 5,114 | 37.5 | + 34.9 | + 39.9 | + 88.7 |
| Jain .. | 6,951 | 47.5 | 6,951 | 44.1 | 6,360 | 46.6 | + 14.9 | + 5.3 | + 9.3 |
| Parsi ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sikh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jew ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brahmo ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Buddhist ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total .. | 1,463,407 | 10,000 | 1,372,996 | 10,000 | 1,363,861 | 10,000 | + 6.6 | + 0.7 | + 7.3 |

[Subsidiary Table D-1—concl'd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Distribution of Religions by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities.

| Natural Division, District or City | Hindu | | Animistic | | Mussalman | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | Proportion per 10,000 in— | | Proportion per 10,000 in— | | Proportion per 10,000 in— | |
| | 1891 | 1881 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mysore City | 7,707 | 9,498 | 9,440 | 8 | 48 | 60 |
| Mysore District | 9,620 | 5,760 | Not avail- able | 57 | 42 | Not avail- able |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 5,662 | 9,114 | Not avail- able | ... | 134 | Not avail- able |
| Bangalore City | 8,204 | 9,160 | 8,772 | 81 | 122 | 92 |
| Bangalore District | 9,160 | 8,696 | 8,772 | 149 | 73 | 64 |
| Bangalore (Two Cities + District) | 8,728 | 8,696 | 8,772 | 128 | 120 | 31 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 7,596 | 9,313 | 9,458 | 2 | 158 | 106 |
| Kolar District | 9,263 | 9,399 | 9,510 | 85 | 93 | 70 |
| Tunkur District | 9,338 | 9,380 | 9,510 | 153 | 95 | Not available |
| Chitaldrug District | 9,304 | 9,258 | 9,304 | 191 | 84 | 24 |
| Eastern Division, including Civil and Military Station. | 9,230 | 9,258 | 9,304 | 108 | 246 | 214 |
| Eastern Division, excluding Civil and Military Station. | 9,311 | 9,353 | Not available | 111 | 137 | Not available |
| Hassan District | 9,519 | 9,561 | 9,695 | 88 | 329 | 383 |
| Kadur District | 9,013 | 9,093 | 9,122 | 337 | 351 | 307 |
| Shimoga District | 8,810 | 8,981 | 9,038 | 474 | 461 | 433 |
| Western Division | 9,136 | 9,225 | 9,317 | 290 | 492 | 439 |
| Province, excluding Civil and Military Station | 9,264 | 9,321 | Not available | 159 | 523 | 479 |
| Province, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 9,205 | 9,248 | 9,308 | 156 | 512 | 479 |

[Subsidiary Table D-2]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Distribution of Religions by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities.

| Natural Division, District or City | Christian | | | Jain | | | Others | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|------|----------------|---------------------------|------|------|
| | Proportion per 10,000 in— | | | Proportion per 10,000 in— | | | Proportion per 10,000 in— | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Mysore City | 333 | 221 | 29 | 20 | 32 | 17 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Mysore District | 12 | 11 | | 15 | 17 | | ... | ... | ... |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 1,911 | 1,789 | 1,765 | 12 | 18 | | 8 | 4 | 1 |
| Bangalore City | 463 | 302 | 59 | 16 | 28 | Not available. | 1 | ... | ... |
| Bangalore District | 74 | 59 | | 9 | 19 | | ... | ... | ... |
| Bangalore (two Cities + District) | 292 | 299 | 298 | 10 | 20 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 1,839 | 51 | 19 | ... | 15 | 11 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Kolar District | 38 | 13 | 14 | 32 | 34 | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tumkur District | 14 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 17 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chitaldrug District | 9 | | | | | | ... | ... | ... |
| Eastern Division, including C. & M. Station | 99 | 27 | 86 | 17 | 20 | 16 | ... | ... | ... |
| Eastern Division, excluding C. & M. Station | 58 | 38 | 28 | 17 | 20 | Not available | ... | ... | ... |
| Hassan District | 67 | 64 | 45 | 33 | 26 | 27 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Kadur District | 107 | 67 | 38 | 43 | 40 | 37 | ... | ... | ... |
| Shimoga District | 37 | 31 | 29 | 66 | 65 | 74 | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Division | 63 | 52 | 37 | 47 | 44 | 47 | ... | ... | ... |
| Province, excluding C. & M. Station | 60 | 42 | 31 | 25 | 27 | Not available | ... | ... | ... |
| Province, including C. & M. Station, Bangalore | 91 | 77 | 70 | 25 | 27 | 26 | ... | ... | ... |

[Subsidiary Table-D-2—concl'd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distributions of Christians by Districts and Cities.

| Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities | Number of Christians in-- | | | Variation increase (+) decrease (—) | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1881 to 1901 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mysore City ... | 2,266 | 1,640 | } 2,603 | + 626 | } + 344 | + 1,104 |
| Mysore District .. | 1,441 | 1,307 | | + 134 | | |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 17,126 | 17,902 | 16,498 | —776 | + 1,404 | + 628 |
| Bangalore City ... | 3,212 | 2,425 | } 3,419 | + 787 | } + 2,688 | + 5,160 |
| Bangalore District ... | 5,367 | 3,682 | | + 1,685 | | |
| Bangalore (two Cities + District) ... | 25,705 | 24,009 | 19,917 | + 1,696 | + 4,092 | + 5,788 |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... | 7,027 | } 2,996 | 869 | + 6,609 | + 2,127 | + 8,736 |
| Kolar District .. | 2,578 | | | | | |
| Tumkur District ... | 949 | 743 | 603 | + 206 | + 140 | + 346 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 443 | 284 | 143 | + 159 | + 141 | + 300 |
| Eastern Division, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 40,409 | 30,979 | 24,135 | + 9,430 | + 6,844 | + 16,274 |
| Hassan District ... | 3,795 | 3,296 | 2,393 | + 499 | + 903 | + 1,402 |
| Kadur District ... | 3,888 | 2,209 | 1,245 | + 1,679 | + 964 | + 2,643 |
| Shimoga District ... | 1,967 | 1,651 | 1,476 | + 316 | + 175 | + 491 |
| Western Division ... | 9,650 | 7,156 | 5,114 | + 2,494 | + 2,042 | + 4,536 |
| Province, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 50,059 | 38,135 | 29,249 | + 11,924 | + 8,886 | + 20,810 |

[Subsidiary Table D-3 (a)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.

Distribution of Hindus by Districts and Cities.

| Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities | Number of Hindus in— | | | Variation increase (+) decrease — | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1881 to 1901 |
| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mysore City ... | 52,495 | 1,122,507 | 852,035 | + 110,451 | + 270,472 | + 380,923 |
| Mysore District ... | 1,180,463 | | | | | |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 50,727 | 57,649 | Not available | — 6,922 | Not available | Not available |
| Bangalore City .. | 56,975 | 640,658 | | + 76,028 | | |
| Bangalore District .. | 659,711 | | | | | |
| Bangalore (two Cities + District) ... | 767,413 | 698,307 | 586,910 | + 69,106 | + 111,367 | + 180,473 |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... | 29,019 | 550,398 | 436,137 | + 113,542 | + 114,261 | + 227,803 |
| Kolar District ... | 634,921 | | | | | |
| Tumkur District ... | 633,847 | 54,5882 | 392,923 | + 87,965 | + 152,959 | + 240,924 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 464,092 | 388,328 | 357,860 | + 75,764 | + 30,468 | + 106,232 |
| Eastern Division, including Civil & Military Station, Bangalore ... | 3,762,250 | 3,305,422 | 2,625,895 | + 456,828 | + 679,527 | + 1,136,355 |
| Hassan District ... | 541,531 | 492,336 | 519,487 | + 49,195 | — 27,151 | + 22,044 |
| Kadur District ... | 326,960 | 300,120 | 299,491 | + 23,840 | + 623 | + 27,469 |
| Shimoga District ... | 468,435 | 474,186 | 451,679 | — 5,751 | + 22,507 | + 13,756 |
| Eastern Division ... | 1,336,926 | 1,266,642 | 1,270,657 | + 70,284 | — 1,015 | + 68,269 |
| Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 5,099,176 | 4,572,061 | 3,896,552 | + 527,112 | + 675,512 | + 1,202,624 |

[Subsidiary Table D-3 (b)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.

Distribution of Musalmans by Districts and Cities.

| Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities | Number of Musalmans in— | | | Variation increase (+) decrease (—) | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1881 to 1901 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mysore City .. | 13,130 | 15,307 | } 40,916 | —2,177 | } +7,585 | +8,568 |
| Mysore District ... | 3,6354 | 33,194 | | +3,160 | | |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 21,566 | 23,892 | 20,833 | —2,326 | +3,059 | +733 |
| Bangalore City ... | 8,577 | 10,472 | } 34,758 | —1,895 | } +10,577 | +17,620 |
| Bangalore District ... | 43,801 | 34,863 | | +8,938 | | |
| Bangalore (two Cities + District) ... | 73,944 | 69,227 | 55,591 | +4,717 | +13,636 | +18,353 |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... | 2,142 | } 32,405 | 20,664 | +10,744 | +11,741 | +22,485 |
| Kolar District ... | 41,007 | | | | | |
| Tumkur District ... | 31,765 | 25,241 | 17,130 | +6,524 | +8,111 | +14,635 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 23,950 | 18,182 | 13,665 | +5,768 | +4,517 | +10,285 |
| Eastern Division, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 222,292 | 193,556 | 147,966 | +28,736 | +45,590 | +74,326 |
| Hassan District .. | 16,668 | 13,655 | 11,155 | +3,913 | +2,500 | +5,513 |
| Kadur District ... | 18,144 | 15,565 | 13,789 | +2,579 | +1,776 | +4,355 |
| Shimoga District ... | 32,593 | 30,197 | 27,574 | +2,896 | +2,623 | +5,019 |
| Western Division ... | 67,405 | 59,417 | 52,518 | +7,988 | +6,899 | +14,887 |
| Province, including Civil & Military Station, Banga- lore ... | 289,697 | 252,973 | 200,484 | +36,724 | +52,489 | +89,213 |

[Subsidiary Table D-3 (c)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.

Distribution of Jains by Districts and Cities.

| Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities | Number of Jains in— | | | Variation increase (+) decrease (—) | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1881 to 1901 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mysore City ... | 137 | 237 | 1,519 | —100 | +639 | +487 |
| Mysore District ... | 1,869 | 1,921 | | —52 | | |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 104 | 176 | Not available | —72 | Not available | Not available |
| Bangalore City ... | 112 | 226 | | —114 | | |
| Bangalore District ... | 621 | 1,176 | | —555 | | |
| Bangalore (two Cities + District) ... | 837 | 1,578 | 490 | —741 | +1,088 | +347 |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... | ... | 896 | 504 | —16 | +392 | +376 |
| Kolar District ... | 880 | | | | | |
| Tumkur District ... | 2,207 | 1,956 | 1,251 | +251 | +705 | +956 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 801 | 639 | 636 | +162 | + 3 | +165 |
| Eastern Division including, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 6,731 | 7,227 | 4,400 | —496 | +2,827 | +2,331 |
| Hassan District ... | 1,874 | 1,321 | 1,474 | +553 | —153 | +400 |
| Kadur District ... | 1,554 | 1,308 | 1,207 | +246 | +101 | +347 |
| Shimoga District ... | 3,523 | 3,422 | 3,679 | +101 | —257 | —156 |
| Western Division ... | 6,951 | 6,051 | 6,360 | +900 | —309 | +591 |
| Province, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 13,682 | 13,278 | 10,760 | +404 | +2,518 | +2,922 |

[Subsidiary Table D—3 (d)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III---concl'd.

Distribution of Others (including Animistics) by Districts and Cities.

| Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities | Number of Others in— | | | Variation increase (+) decrease (—) | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1881 to 1901 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mysore City ... | 83 | 5,701 | 5,493 | +1,316 | +208 | +1,524 |
| Mysore District ... | 6,934 | | | | | |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 76 | 462 | Not available | —386 | Not available | Not available |
| Bangalore City ... | 571 | 9,411 | | +1,877 | | |
| Bangalore District ... | 10,717 | | | | | |
| Bangalore (two Cities + District) ... | 11,364 | 9,873 | 6,201 | +1,491 | +3,672 | +5,163 |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... | 16 | 4,335 | 2,955 | +1,691 | +1,380 | +3,071 |
| Kolar District ... | 6,010 | | | | | |
| Tumkur District ... | 10,394 | 6,964 | 1,276 | +3,430 | +5,688 | +9,118 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 9,509 | 6,551 | 4,006 | +2,958 | +2,545 | +5,503 |
| Eastern Division including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 44,310 | 33,424 | 19,931 | +10,886 | +13,493 | +24,379 |
| Hassan District ... | 5,051 | 4,344 | 1,297 | +707 | +3,047 | +3,754 |
| Kadur District ... | 12,206 | 10,861 | 12,595 | +1,345 | —1,734 | —389 |
| Shimoga District .. | 25,218 | 18,525 | 15,320 | +6,693 | +3,205 | +9,898 |
| Western Division ... | 42,475 | 33,730 | 29,212 | +8,745 | +4,518 | +13,263 |
| Province, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 86,785 | 67,154 | 49,143 | +19,631 | +18,011 | +37,642 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Distribution of Christians by Race and Denomination.—Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Denomination | Europeans | | | Eurasians | | | Natives | | | Total 1901, Total 1891, Variation, both, sexes both, sexes both sexes | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|---------|------------|--------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| | Population | Males | | Population | Males | | Population | Males | | | | |
| | | | Females | | | Females | | | Females | | | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Abyssinian | 2,911 | 1,808 | 1,103 | 2,280 | 988 | 1,292 | 2,606 | 1,326 | 1,280 | 7,797 | 6,994 | ... + 803 |
| Anglican Communion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Baptist | 87 | 53 | 34 | 104 | 44 | 60 | 88 | 55 | 33 | 279 | 129 | ... +150 |
| Calvinist | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... + 1 |
| Congregationalist | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 105 | 56 | 49 | 116 | 171 | ... -55 |
| Greek | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | 27 | ... -27 |
| Indefinite beliefs | 5 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... + 4 |
| Lutheran and allied denomination | 19 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 299 | 166 | 133 | 336 | 167 | ... +169 |
| Methodist | 437 | 312 | 125 | 391 | 142 | 249 | 1,816 | 931 | 885 | 2,614 | 1,338 | ... +1,306 |
| Minor denominations | 8 | 8 | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 64 | 27 | 37 | 76 | 200 | ... - 124 |
| Presbyterian | 157 | 111 | 46 | 35 | 19 | 16 | 207 | 113 | 94 | 399 | 432 | ... -33 |
| Quaker | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Roman Catholic | 1,095 | 674 | 421 | 2,834 | 1,383 | 1,451 | 33,687 | 17,698 | 16,979 | 37,616 | 26,513 | ... +11,068 |
| Salvationist | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... -6 |
| Syrian (Jacobite) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... +5 |
| Syrian (Roman) | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... +3 |
| Denomination not returned | 24 | 18 | 6 | 52 | 26 | 26 | 706 | 382 | 324 | 782 | 2,152 | ... -1,370 |
| Total | 4,753 | 3,002 | 1,751 | 5,721 | 2,615 | 3,106 | 39,585 | 20,671 | 18,914 | 50,059 | 38,135 | + 11,924 |

[Subsidiary Table D—4.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—continued.—

Distribution of Christians by Denomination and Race.—Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Denomination | Europeans | | | Eurasians | | | Natives | | | Total 1901, both sexes | Total 1891, both sexes | Variation both sexes |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|---------|------------|--------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Population | Males | Females | Population | Males | Females | Population | Males | Females | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Abyssinian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,253 | 1,166 | 1,087 | 4,146 | 2,175 | ... |
| Anglican Communion | 931 | 603 | 328 | 902 | 513 | 449 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | +1,971 |
| Armenian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Baptist | 16 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 26 | 6 | 52 | 18 | +34 |
| Calvinist | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | +1 |
| Congregationalist | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 42 | 38 | 82 | 94 | -12 |
| Greek | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | -23 |
| Indefinite beliefs | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | +1 |
| Lutheran and allied denomination | 10 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 160 | 89 | 71 | 180 | 36 | +144 |
| Methodist | 209 | 161 | 48 | 104 | 51 | 53 | 1,297 | 687 | 610 | 1,610 | 545 | +1,065 |
| Minor denomination | 4 | 4 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 19 | 79 | -60 |
| Presbyterian | 66 | 41 | 25 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 200 | 109 | 91 | 281 | 87 | +194 |
| Quaker | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Roman Catholic | 530 | 332 | 198 | 1,303 | 694 | 609 | 23,944 | 13,078 | 10,866 | 25,777 | 15,074 | +10,703 |
| Salvationist | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syrian (Jacobite) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | +5 |
| Syrian (Roman) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | +1 |
| Denomination not returned | 22 | 16 | 6 | 50 | 21 | 26 | 705 | 382 | 324 | 778 | 2,102 | -1,324 |
| Total | 1,792 | 1,174 | 618 | 2,450 | 1,298 | 1,152 | 28,691 | 15,592 | 13,099 | 32,933 | 20,233 | +12,700 |

[Subsidiary Table D-4—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—continued.

Distribution of Christians by Denomination and Race.—Eastern Division.

| Denomination | Europeans | | | | Eurasians | | | | Natives | | | Total 1901, both sexes | Total 1891, both sexes | Variation both sexes | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----|
| | Population | | Males | | Females | | Population | Males | Females | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | 8 | 9 | | | | 10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | |
| Abyssinian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,829 | ... | ... | 3,409 | ... | ... | ... | +1,785 | |
| Anglican Communion | 716 | 455 | 261 | 864 | 455 | 409 | ... | 974 | 855 | ... | 1,624 | ... | ... | +28 | |
| Armenian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | +1 | |
| Baptist | 10 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 26 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | -15 | |
| Calvinist | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 35 | 79 | 94 | 23 | ... | -23 | |
| Congregationalist | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | +1 | |
| Greek | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Indefinite beliefs | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 118 | 35 | ... | ... | +83 | |
| Lutheran and allied denominations... | 1 | 1 | ... | 10 | 8 | 2 | 107 | 53 | 54 | ... | 489 | ... | ... | +976 | |
| Methodist | 199 | 158 | 41 | 104 | 51 | 53 | 1,162 | 625 | 537 | 1,165 | 76 | ... | ... | -58 | |
| Minor denomination | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 18 | 68 | ... | ... | +134 | |
| Presbyterian | 70 | 28 | 22 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 138 | 66 | 72 | 202 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Quaker | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,157 | ... | ... | +8,107 | |
| Roman Catholic | 444 | 285 | 159 | 1,163 | 615 | 548 | 15,657 | 8,102 | 7,555 | 17,264 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Salvationist | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | +5 | |
| Syrian (Jacobite) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | +1 | |
| Syrian (Roman) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | -819 | |
| Denomination not returned | 11 | 7 | 4 | 50 | 24 | 23 | 613 | 310 | 303 | 674 | 1,493 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | 1,439 | 948 | 491 | 2,210 | 1,159 | 1,051 | 19,634 | 10,211 | 9,423 | 23,283 | 13,077 | 23,283 | 13,077 | +10,206 | |

[Subsidiary Table D-4—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—continued.

Distribution of Christians by Denomination and Race.—Western Division.

| Denomination | Europeans | | | Eurasians | | | Natives | | | Total 1901, both sexes | Total 1891, both sexes | Variation, both sexes |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Population | Males | Females | Population | Males | Females | Population | Males | Females | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Abyssinian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anglican Communion | 215 | 148 | 67 | 98 | 58 | 40 | 424 | 192 | 232 | 737 | 551 | +186 |
| Armenian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Baptist | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | +6 |
| Calvinist | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Congregationalist | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | +3 |
| Greek | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indefinite beliefs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lutheran and allied denominations.. | 9 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Methodist | 10 | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 | 1 | +61 |
| Minor denominations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 | 56 | +89 |
| Presbyterian | 16 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | -2 |
| Quaker | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 | 19 | +60 |
| Roman Catholic | 86 | 47 | 39 | 140 | 79 | 61 | 8,287 | 4,976 | 3,311 | 8,513 | 5,917 | +2,596 |
| Salvationist | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syrian (Jacobite) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syrian (Roman) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Denomination not returned | 11 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 72 | 21 | 104 | 609 | -505 |
| Total | 353 | 226 | 127 | 240 | 139 | 101 | 90,57 | 5,381 | 3,676 | 9,650 | 7,156 | +2,494 |

[Subsidiary Table D-4—contd.]

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the distribution of every 1,000 of Urban and Rural populations, respectively of the whole Province, by Religions.
Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Districts, etc | Hindu | | Mussalman | | Christian | | Jain | | Animist | | Others | | Total all Religions | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | In Towns | In Villages | In Towns | In Villages | In Towns | In Villages | In Towns | In Villages | In Towns | In Villages | In Towns | In Villages | In Towns | In Villages |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Mysore City | 82.09 | ... | 20.76 | ... | 3.59 | ... | 0.22 | ... | 0.08 | ... | 0.05 | ... | 107.39 | ... |
| Mysore District | 131.51 | 227.77 | 16.51 | 5.38 | 1.11 | 0.15 | 0.38 | 0.27 | 0.12 | 1.42 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 150.14 | 235.00 |
| Bangalore City | 90.03 | ... | 13.56 | .. | 5.08 | ... | 0.18 | ... | 0.39 | .. | 0.01 | ... | 100.80 | .. |
| Bangalore District | 90.68 | 125.05 | 20.57 | 6.39 | 0.66 | 1.03 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.39 | 2.17 | ... | 0.01 | 112.41 | 134.77 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 45.88 | ... | 3.38 | ... | 11.11 | ... | ... | .. | 0.02 | .. | 0.01 | ... | 60.40 | ... |
| Kolar District | 62.13 | 125.61 | 16.03 | 0.41 | 1.33 | 0.37 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 1.24 | ... | ... | 80.10 | 131.79 |
| Tumkur District | 75.36 | 121.61 | 14.59 | 4.08 | 0.94 | 0.07 | 0.64 | 0.37 | 0.58 | 2.09 | 0.01 | ... | 92.72 | 128.82 |
| Chitaldrug District | 70.98 | 87.01 | 12.27 | 3.35 | 0.19 | 0.06 | 0.66 | 0.08 | 0.55 | 1.30 | ... | 0.00 | 84.35 | 92.40 |
| Eastern Division | 650.51 | 685.05 | 117.67 | 20.21 | 24.01 | 1.68 | 2.85 | 1.00 | 2.78 | 8.82 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 797.01 | 722.78 |
| Hassan District | 59.00 | 104.66 | 10.11 | 2.14 | 1.16 | 0.64 | 1.82 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.97 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 72.57 | 108.56 |
| Kadur District | 51.96 | 61.05 | 10.56 | 2.38 | 1.01 | 0.67 | 0.45 | 0.27 | 0.36 | 2.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 64.34 | 66.84 |
| Shimoga District | 50.71 | 90.53 | 12.17 | 5.16 | 1.74 | 0.17 | 0.32 | 0.68 | 0.24 | 5.23 | ... | 0.00 | 65.15 | 101.82 |
| Western Division | 161.67 | 256.29 | 32.84 | 9.68 | 3.91 | 1.18 | 2.59 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 8.67 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 202.09 | 277.22 |
| Province (excluding Civil and Military Station) | 812.18 | 941.34 | 150.51 | 35.80 | 27.92 | 3.16 | 5.44 | 2.10 | 3.84 | 17.49 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |

APPENDIX B.
Statement showing the distribution of every 100 of each Religion in each District, etc., as Urban and Rural.
Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

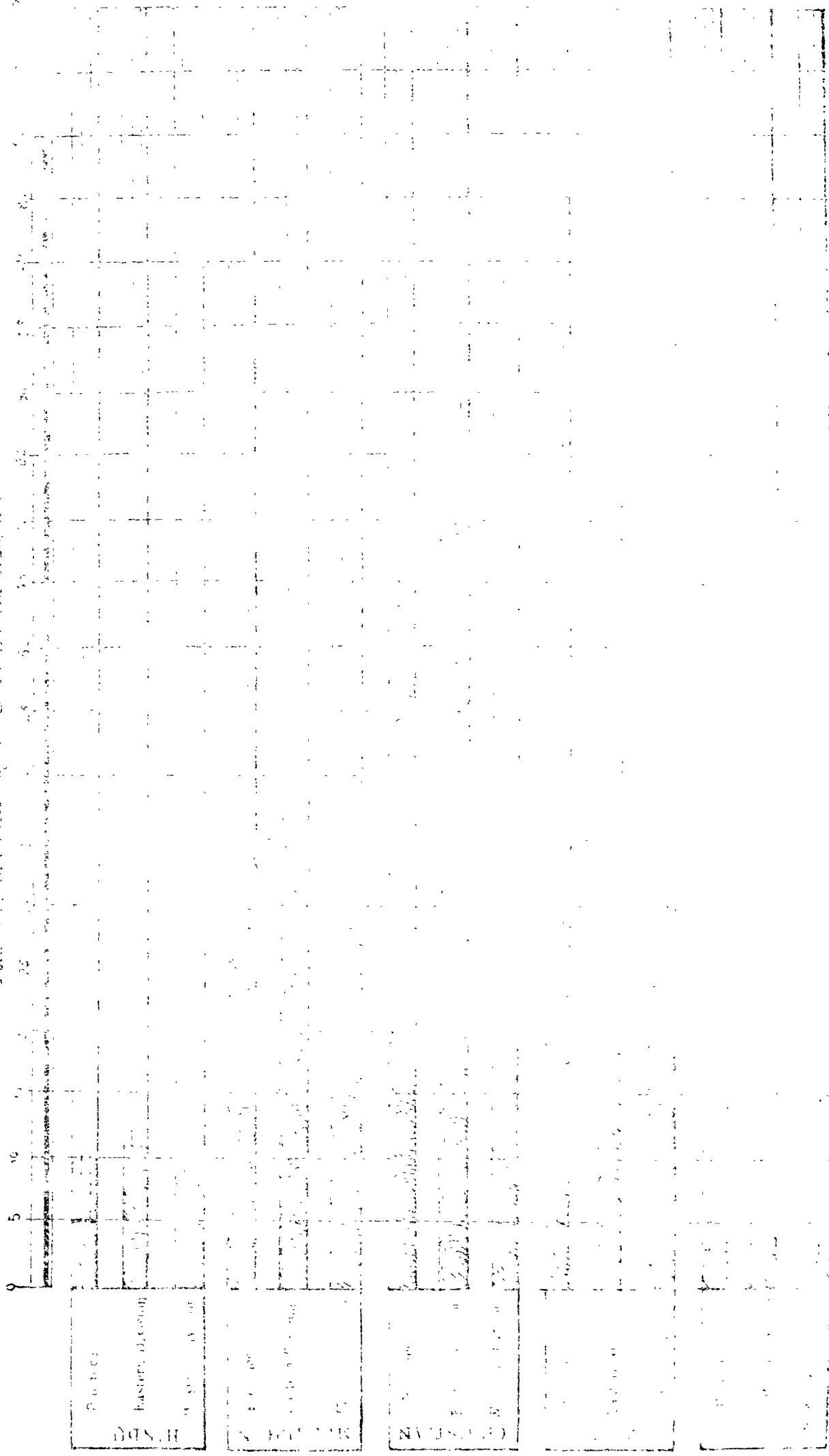
| Districts, etc. | Hindu Percentage | | Mussselman Percentage | | Christian Percentage | | Jain Percentage | | Arist Percentage | | Others Percentage | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|
| | In Towns | | In Towns | | In Towns | | In Towns | | In Towns | | In Towns | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore City | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... |
| Mysore District | 7.04 | 92.06 | 28.71 | 71.29 | 48.37 | 51.63 | 29.93 | 70.04 | 1.96 | 98.04 | 60.36 | 39.64 |
| Bangalore City | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... |
| Bangalore District | 8.69 | 91.31 | 29.39 | 70.61 | 7.88 | 92.12 | 16.32 | 83.68 | 2.36 | 97.64 | ... | 100.00 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | ... | ... | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... |
| Kolar District | 6.21 | 93.79 | 24.72 | 75.28 | 32.70 | 67.30 | 11.59 | 88.41 | 1.51 | 98.49 | ... | ... |
| Tumkur District | 7.08 | 92.92 | 29.06 | 70.94 | 63.12 | 36.88 | 18.63 | 81.37 | 2.57 | 97.43 | 100.00 | ... |
| Chitaldrug District | 9.37 | 90.63 | 32.43 | 67.57 | 27.32 | 72.68 | 51.33 | 48.67 | 3.53 | 96.47 | ... | 100.00 |
| Eastern Division | 11.08 | 88.92 | 57.08 | 62.92 | 65.23 | 34.77 | 27.19 | 72.81 | 3.97 | 96.03 | 73.84 | 26.16 |
| Hassan District | 6.89 | 93.11 | 38.36 | 61.64 | 19.36 | 80.64 | 61.26 | 38.74 | 5.78 | 94.22 | 62.50 | 37.50 |
| Kolar District | 10.05 | 89.95 | 36.81 | 63.19 | 16.35 | 83.65 | 1.33 | 98.67 | 1.89 | 98.11 | 100.00 | ... |
| Shimoga District | 6.84 | 93.16 | 2.31 | 97.69 | 56.22 | 43.78 | 5.20 | 94.80 | 6.39 | 93.61 | ... | ... |
| Western Division | 7.34 | 92.66 | 30.31 | 69.69 | 25.66 | 74.34 | 23.30 | 76.70 | 1.59 | 98.41 | 61.70 | 38.30 |
| Total Province | 10.17 | 89.83 | 35.50 | 64.50 | 53.63 | 46.37 | 25.55 | 74.45 | 2.80 | 97.20 | 71.95 | 28.05 |
| C. & M. Station, Bangalore | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | 100.00 | ... | 166.30 | ... | ... | ... | 100.00 | ... |
| Total Province including C. & M. Station, Bangalore | 11.06 | 88.94 | 40.30 | 59.70 | 60.49 | 39.51 | 25.92 | 74.08 | 2.30 | 97.70 | 85.14 | 14.86 |

[Appendix B to Chapter III].

MYCONE CENSUS OF 1911

CHART SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIANS IN THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Total Population 1,200



CHAPTER IV.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

1. *Subject of the Chapter.*—The heading of this Chapter, Age, Sex and Civil Condition, is also the heading of Census Table VII which divides the population by Age, Sex and Civil or Conjugal Condition (*i.e.*, unmarried, married and widowed) and tabulates these attributes with reference also to the Religions to which the people respectively belong. We may regard these divisions in the order in which they are named. First as regards Age.

SECTION I—AGE.

2. *Where the ages of the people are to be found.*—Table VII gives the ages of the people divided into 17 age-periods. For the first five years of life, the numbers for each year are shown separately. After that, the age-periods are quinquennial up to the limit of 60 years. Persons of 60 years of age and upwards are put together in the last group. In every case the age given is presumably that on the last birthday preceding the Census night, so that all infants who had not reached the first anniversary of their birth have been shown as under one year, *i.e.*, “0-1,” those who had not reached the second anniversary of their birth are shown as under two years, *i.e.*, “1-2,” and so on. In reading them, the last age in each group should be regarded as exclusive in that group, and it is repeated as the first age in the next group in which it is included. Thus the period “5-10,” represents those who had completed nine years, that is, had passed nine anniversaries of their birth but had not reached the tenth. And so on as regards the other age periods. This arrangement is the same as that of the corresponding Table VII of the Census of 1891.

3. Besides being an attribute, as above explained, with reference to which the Sexes and Religions are tabulated in Table VII, age is an attribute with regard to which, though in different age groups, the literates in each Religion are separately shown in Table VIII, the infirms are tabulated in Table XII, Civil or Conjugal Conditions are shown for all Castes in Table XIV, and Christians are shown in Table XVIII.

4. The Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter and which will be referred to in detail in the following paragraphs, present in proportional forms some of the more important features of the statistics contained in Table VII.

5. *To what extent are the age statistics reliable?*—To what extent are these age statistics, collected and tabulated at the Census, reliable? This is a question to which almost every Census Reporter addresses himself, and upon which it is probably necessary to devote a few observations in this place.

6. *Instructions to Enumerators on this point.*—The instruction to enumerators in regard to age runs as follows—

“Enter the age on last birthday, that is, the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word ‘infant.’”

“If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, you should ask the relations or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance.”

“If the answer first given to the question in regard to age did not contain the information required according to the rules, additional questions must be asked until the answers furnish that information.”

There is no reason to believe that these instructions have not, on the whole, been carried out fairly well. There is, on the other hand, every reason to believe that the enumerators have done their work as well as can be expected.

7. *An examination of some of the grounds upon which Census Age Statistics are condemned.*—Some very broad statements have been made in some quarters which, if strictly interpreted, would deny any arithmetical sense to the great majority of the Indian people.

An officer entering into conversation with his syce asked him what age he had given for himself at the last Census. The syce replied that he had stated his age to be 60. The officer asked him what age he had recorded at the present Census. The syce replied indignantly, "Why, of course 60." And this has been adduced as an example of the laxity of the people in giving correct accounts of their ages. Probably the syce was serving under regulations which included a "60 years rule," and he was afraid of his services being dispensed with when he was past 60 years of age, or the chances are that he had too well profited by a rebuke he had received for saying that his horse had eaten 5 seers of *Kulthi* one day and $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers the next day, his master thinking that the difference in the quantity was due to fraud on the part of the syce. A similar incident is within the experience of the present writer. A planter suspected that his gardener was stealing cocoanuts, because he found five cocoanuts in one bunch and only four in another. He rebuked the gardener on this ground, and the result was that for some time thereafter all bunches contained four cocoanuts uniformly!

A woman enters the august presence of a Magistrate with her mind full of the incidents of a dacoity or a robbery she has come to describe, and she is suddenly asked a question in regard to her age which has no connection with the theft in question. She gets puzzled and politely resigns herself to the judgment of the Court. And this is another proof of the absence of the arithmetical sense on the part of Indian females.

Be the person, syce or female witness, try to withhold a few pice from what may be due as a few days' salary to the one or price of butter-milk purchased from the other, and there will doubtless ensue a staggering revelation of the arithmetical sense otherwise dormant!

8. In any case, admitting the sufficiency of the argument implied in the examples of the syce and of the female witness, it does not follow that the age statistics collected are worthless. These statistics are the results not merely of the bare statements of the people themselves, but the results of such statements confirmed or corrected by the Census officials who are generally attended and aided by members of the local community, so that what is recorded is the opinion of a sort of local *panchayat* or jury, and may well be relied upon for the practical purposes for which the age statistics are collected. As people (both the official classes and the public) have become familiar with Census operations, there is no disposition to wilfully understate or to overstate ages; and in a large number of cases such as the Census covers, small errors are likely to neutralise each other or get obliterated in the mass.

9. It is alleged that marriageable girls between 10 and 12 are often returned as below 10 owing to the reproach attaching to parents with unmarried adult daughters. Such a reproach, perhaps, existed in times past. But now, when the Christian Missionary, the School Master and the Social Reformer are abroad, and their writings and speeches circulate broadcast over the country, the tendency on the part of the people among whom early marriages prevail, is to approve of, rather than condemn, the practice of postponing marriages as long as possible; so that what parents are now solicitous about is, not to conceal the ages of their adult daughters (which indeed are invariably too well known to the neighbours), but only to marry them off before they attain puberty. There is really no disposition to falsify age returns on this score. (For an explanation of the smaller proportion of females to males in this age-period see para 16 at page 200 and para 14 at page 500 of this Report.)

10. It has also been stated with some confidence that there is habitual overstatement of age amongst the old of both sexes, especially women, where great age is considered a sort of distinction. But every one of them (in Mysore at all events) knows full well that nothing can come to them out of Census schedules; and loquacity and exaggeration due to the infirmities of old age, are like other errors, liable to correction by the enumerators and the *panchayat* neighbours.

11. It has been suggested that in India the *Sastric* injunction that one should not reveal his true age and certain other matters (wealth, household disturbances, mantra, medicine, sexual intercourse, charity, honor and dishonor) may have something to do with a tendency on the part of persons of both sexes, young women in particular, to wilfully misstate their age, and that more frequently sentimental feelings induce such misstatements, the females being, out of vanity, anxious to pass for

younger age than they actually are, while the aged people wilfully affect greater age with a view to avert the evil eye of the jealous youngster with a weaker constitution. These and other considerations of the same kind seem to be too puerile by which to test the statistics obtained in the twentieth century, by a Census in Mysore, conducted chiefly by Sirkar enumerators working under a Census Regulation, and covering all the heterogeneous classes entered in Table XIII and catalogued in the Index of Castes. In the first place, the figures require to be tested only by some independent standard such as we do not possess (except a natural law to be hereafter noticed), and in the second place, the whole matter requires to be looked at with a just sense of proportion. For example, it is a mistake to exaggerate a Sanskrit couplet found in books of worldly-wise maxims into a *Sastraic* injunction, to interpret as meaning *age-lived* a word which rather means *duration or expectation of life* such as is estimated by an examination of a person's horoscope or by a diagnosis of some incurable mortal deformity or disease, and to attach an importance to it as if it influences the Vakkaligas, the Holeyas and the Madigas, the Kurubas and the Lingayets, the Bedas, the Bestas, the Gollas, the Banajigas and the Vaddas, the Mahomedans and the Christians, who form the great bulk of the population. Nor may the play of a sentiment be taken to affect the Census statistics as a whole, which is not found among these classes as a whole.

11 -A. There is a law in force in Mysore (Regulation X of 1894) whereby marriage of Hindu girls below 8 years of age, and of old men above 50 years of age with girls below 14, is prohibited and declared punishable. As an effect of this law, there may be wilful over-statement of the age of Hindu girls, or wilful under-statement of the age of Hindu men, where marriages in contravention of the law may be in contemplation at Census time; and in such cases a different estimate of age on the part of the enumerators and their *punchayets* would be of no avail. Such cases are so few and rare that they cannot affect the general correctness of the returns.

12. *Some reasons why they may be fairly relied upon.*—The truth is (as put by the Census Commissioner for India in his Report on the India Census of 1891, page 274) that “facts such as creed, language, connubial condition, literacy and even caste and occupation are brought home to the people every day of their lives, but when once launched into the busy world, age is to the masses a matter of no importance.” Therefore there is no wonder that most people are uncertain about their exact age when ordinarily asked about it, just as most people are unable to guess the distance covered within a given time riding or driving or travelling in a Railway train. But as regards age statistics collected at the Census, there was ample notice that inquiries will be made as to age, and doubtless there was fair preparedness to answer questions as well as possible. The answers given have been (as already stated) confirmed or corrected by the judgment of people possessing fair education and worldly experience.

For the first few years of life, the age statistics may be considered to be in accordance with the facts of birth as these would be fresh in the memories of the heads of the families to which the infants belong, except that as a consequence of the vagueness with which people use the words “one year old,” “two years old,” etc., when the children are only in their first or second year respectively, the current year is in many cases substituted for the age in completed years. For later periods, unless there are horoscopes or well-known local or family events of importance to judge by, the ages will of course be estimates or guesses at the truth. But in a Census like ours, in which the schedules have been filled almost entirely by Government enumerators (only a comparatively very few household schedules having been distributed among some of the English-knowing heads of families to be filled in by themselves), the guesses will be affected by the idiosyncracies, not so much of the people enumerated as of the enumerators themselves. And these indeed are few, and only such as would be found to characterize the estimates or guesses of more intelligent and educated persons.

13. *Difficulty in appraising ages.*—What would bring these idiosyncracies into play is generally, not any defect in the common sense or the arithmetical sense of the Government enumerators, but a real difficulty in appraising the age of a person whose birthday cannot be called to mind by record or association of events. Very often people, especially males, of the laboring and agricultural classes in certain

stages of life look much the same, year after year. For example, there is often little difference in appearance between 8 and 10, 18 and 20, and even 25 and 30 or (if these figures be liable to criticism as being partial to multiples of 5, we may say) between 10 and 12, 17 and 19, 27 and 29, or 29 and 32. On such persons, age sits lightly, and a man of 46 looks very much like another of 41 or as he himself did five years before. In the case of aged people beyond 70 or 75, the recorded age is of course unreliable, except where this age is claimed by the head member of a family of two or more generations and a comparison of the ages of the latter leads up to it. The cases of females are by no means easier, and the enumerators do not see a large number of them. But by dint of needful inquiry and comparison with the ages of the male members of a family, they have apparently been able to secure fair results inasmuch as the returns in the gross, viewed from various stand-points, present no abnormal or unlikely features.

14. *Some unadjusted single year age statistics.*—We were asked by the Census Commissioner for India to furnish a table showing for one hundred thousand persons of each sex taken at random, how many persons were returned at each year of age from (0) to the highest age given. This was intended to be of possible use to a competent Actuary whose services might be engaged by the Government of India for the purpose of analysing and adjusting the age returns of the Census and of preparing from these data, life tables, tables of age-distribution, and birth and death rates for the various Provinces. In order that the data so furnished may be fairly typical of the Natural Divisions of the State, we selected the Taluks of Tumkur, Maddagiri and Koratagere for the Eastern Division, and the Taluks of Manjarabad, Yedahalli and Tirthahalli for the Western Division. The population of the former number 224,208 (*viz.*, 114,059 males and 110,149 females), and the population of the latter number 134,274 (*viz.*, 72,403 males and 61,868 females). The slips were sorted by single age-periods, and the results tabulated. Reducing the figures thus obtained for each age-period proportionately to total in each case equals 100,000, the numbers stand as shown in column 1 of the two parts of Subsidiary Table I hereto appended. These comprised all classes and religions of the people. To bring out the nature of the bias, if any, affecting the age returns all the more clearly, the slips for the Brahmins in the Kolar District and the literates in four Taluks (Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug) all in the Eastern Division, and of the Brahmins of the Shimoga District in the Western Division, were sorted for single age-periods. These statistics being worked out proportionately to the radix of 100,000 as before, are shown in columns of the two parts of Subsidiary Table I alongside of those for the general population just mentioned.

15. As the points suggested by an examination of the figures thus presented, admit of variety in treatment if not an entire difference of opinion, it may be permissible to quote here the remarks made by our Assistant Census Superintendent Mr. Mrityunjaya Aiyar. He says, "The figures exhibit remarkable fluctuations. Up to the age of ten, they are pretty evenly distributed except that the age of eight—a favourite number with the Hindus associated with the eight directions, and the age fixed for the celebration of marriages, etc.,—claims the greatest number. Subsequent to 10 and up to the age of 20, the odd ages of 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19, and more particularly the two last, have not found as much favor as the even ages of 12, 14, 16 and 18, which are associated with the attainment of puberty and majority. After the age of 20, the figures are crowded at ages represented by multiples of 5 and 10 while the intervening periods possess but very few numbers. For instance, there are 4,844 males and 5,823 females aged 30 against only 445 males and 380 females aged 29 and 289 males, and 242 females aged 31. Again at 35, there are 4,231 males against 640 at 34 and 989 at 36. The number of females aged 35 is 3,288 against 579 aged 34 and 691 aged 36. This partiality for multiples of 5 and 10 in the age returns is not peculiar to any class of people or sex; nor is it the outcome of illiteracy, for the sortings made separately in respect of the two sexes of the several *Religionists and also of the literate* population of the Cities, all exhibit the same tendency."

*Note.—The figures have not been tabulated here for reference as the slips were not sorted for the entire number.

16. *A criticism thereof.*—How far certain ages are, in the enumerator's mind, associated with certain other ideas as mentioned in the above quotation, will depend in the few cases in which they are at all likely to exist, more upon the caste and social associations, than on the arithmetical bias of the person estimating the age. If it were really otherwise, if the estimates of age were liable to be prejudiced in so many places by the various eccentricities of so many people, the task of obtaining the statistics fairly representing the truth, would require to be abandoned as hopeless, and all endeavours to put such statistics to use would be vain and wasteful of public time, unless of course those who impeach the age returns on grounds like these are, at the same time, prepared to allow that the many disturbing causes are in themselves of small individual effect and neutralise one another in the mass.

17. *Arithmetical bias which prevails in them.*—But a close examination of the statistical features of the figures arranged in Subsidiary Table I for the two Natural Divisions reveals the prevalence of the following bias almost as of a universal law:—*viz.*, (1) Concentration at age-periods which are multiples of 5; (2) concentration at even age-periods in preference to odd age-periods. That is to say, every even age-period shows more people in it than the odd age-period immediately preceding or immediately succeeding it. The exceptions, to this rule are few; but they are practically all cases in which, owing to the proximity of an age period, which is an odd multiple of 5, this odd multiple of 5 is preferred to the even age. The exceptions to this are very few, and such as by their nature seem only to prove the rule.

18. *Not peculiar to Mysore.*—A bias of this kind is not peculiar to Mysore.

Dr. Newsholme in his most recent edition (1899) of his work on Vital Statistics remarking on errors in Census Data and on the ignorance of adults as to their precise age, observes (page 2) ‘many adults are ignorant of their exact age. Dr. Ogle (General Census Report of England, 1891) states that ‘Not improbably the greater number of adults do not know their precise age and can only state it approximately.’ There is a great tendency to return ages as some exact multiple of ten when really a year or two on one side or other of the precise figure (30, 40, 50, etc.). For this reason decennial age-periods are preferable in calculating death-rates, and 25-35, 35-45, etc., should be chosen in preference to 30-40, 40-50, etc. This tendency does not appear till adult life, and quinquennia can therefore be safely used up to the age of 25 years.’

And Mr. Bowley (in his *Elements of Statistics*, page 233, edition 1901) says “It is very often the case in practical statistics that we are not able to make serial estimates as frequent, or descriptions of groups as detailed, as is necessary for their use in further investigations. Thus, interpolation is needed for the statement of the distribution of the population according to age, a tabulation which is necessary for actuarial work and sociological purposes. Ages returned on the householders' schedules are nominally correct to the year, but in practice they are known to be inaccurate, tending to group themselves in the neighbourhood of round numbers; but the returns for such age-periods as 35-45 years of age are more correct, since the persons who return themselves as 40 years old are probably within five years of that age. The original returns are so erroneous that they are not published at all, but the numbers are given in the ten yearly periods; from the number so given, it is necessary to estimate the numbers for the individual years.”

19. *Mr. Elliot's method for correcting errors in age returns.*—If the effect of a bias of the kind above pointed out could be eliminated from the statistics, we shall have figures reflecting, in the several age-periods, the net results of births and deaths, emigration and immigration. Various methods, more or less scientific and more or less based upon laws of variation otherwise ascertained, are adopted by statisticians. The simplest which may be readily adopted by amateurs is that described by Mr. John Elliot, C.I.E., F.R.S., and recommended by the Census Commissioner in his Note dated 10th October 1901. Extracts from it are appended to this Chapter in the paper marked A. The process consists in disseminating over the neighbouring likely age-periods, the entries which have accumulated in the ages of bias, so to speak. If the irregularities in the Census statistics of age are chiefly of five and ten year age-periods as assumed in Mr. Elliot's Note, the process of adjustment,

by which the reliable number in a given age-period may be ascertained, consists of two parts. In the first part, the number returned for that age-period is added with the numbers returned in the two age-periods immediately preceding and the two age-periods immediately succeeding it, and the sum total is divided by five. The quotient represents the amended number of persons to be regarded as existing the age-period under treatment. In the second part, the series of amended numbers obtained by the first process are treated by adding the amended number for each age-periods with the amended numbers for five age-periods preceding it, and those for five age-periods succeeding it, and dividing the sum total by 11. The quotient represents the finally adjusted number to be taken as existing in the age-periods under treatment. On these two processes being applied to the crude age statistics as given in Subsidiary Table I, there ensue a series of age statistics which better conform to the natural law which is almost the only independent test we can apply to them.

20. *The natural law governing age statistics.*—The natural law is, that if the Tables were perfectly correct and there were no general causes to affect the birth-rate, or the death-rate at a particular age or in any particular year, the figures ought to decrease gradually from the first year to the last. In the words of the Census Commissioner for India employed at page 274 of the India Report for 1891, “The normal distribution of a community by age (in the absence of losses by war or famine, or recruitment or diminution by migration) implies a gradual decrease in the number in each year of life, the difference between each year and its predecessor after early youth growing wider as the age increases.”

21. *The figures adjusted by Mr. Elliot's process.*—In the annexed statement marked B and the diagram illustrating it marked C, the figures by the two processes of adjustment above explained are shown alongside of the crude numbers as taken directly from the schedules. The gradation furnished by the crude figures shows great and abnormal fluctuations; that furnished by the first process of adjustment looks much more natural. That furnished by the second process of adjustment appears indeed more regular than both; but it seems to go, too far by obliterating the fluctuations which may well be expected as the result of an abnormal death-rate among persons of particular ages due to the epidemics of cholera, fever and plague which prevailed during the decennial period 1891–1901.

22. *Another method of adjustment suggested by the local law of bias.*—In view, however, of the law of bias prevailing here as explained above, it may appear more appropriate to adjust the figures by first taking the average of the unadjusted numbers for three years, and next by taking the average of the amended numbers for five years. This is, however, a matter of opinion based upon the considerations above set forth, without vital statistics to compare them with. The figures thus adjusted would stand as shown in appended Statement marked D and the Chart illustrating it. This looks more like natural for the tract of country we are concerned with. In the bridge of human life which Mirza* saw in his vision, the trapdoors, the hidden pitfalls through which the passengers dropped into the river of eternity that flowed below were indeed set very thick at the entrance to the bridge, grew thinner towards the middle and multiplied and lay closer together towards the end of the series of the arches of age. But, altogether, they were irregularly set and innumerable, and the passengers that dropped through them as they trod upon them were apparently in numbers that would suit no law of progression known to mathematics.

23. *Construction of correct Life Tables.*—*Matter for expert action.*—To ascertain, however, the proper method of correcting errors in the age statistics and to apply that method for interpolating the numbers of persons at each age-period intermediate in the quinquennia by which the age constitution of the people is set forth in Table VII, and to work out statistics which give an idea of the actual progress of the people and of the rates of mortality observable amongst them, is altogether a matter which can be dealt with only by an expert surveying the whole of the Indian continent, using the Census statistics together with such of the figures as could be

*See Addison's Vision of Mirza printed in the Library of Famous Literature, Vol. 8, p. 3472.

brought to throw light upon the rates of mortality in the country. For such treatment the case of the Mysore State is specially interesting and perhaps valuable as it furnishes figures for 1871, an exceptionally prosperous period, for 1881, soon after a famine of extraordinary severity, for 1891 and 1901, periods of great and practically uninterrupted prosperity thereafter. But here, now, we must pass on to other topics.

24. *Subsidiary Table II.*—Subsidiary Table II shows the age distribution of the people by sex at each of the three Censuses of 1881, 1891 and 1901. It shows the figures proportionately for ten thousand of each sex, and deals in its several parts respectively with the whole State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station, and with the two Natural Divisions separately.

25. *Proportion of juveniles aged 0-10.*—One of the most interesting points worth noticing is the proportion of juveniles aged less than 10 years to the entire population at the three Censuses. The proportionate figures are, as shown below, reduced to the basis of total population of each sex equal to one thousand:—

| | | | | Males. | Females. |
|----------|-----|---|------|--------|----------|
| Age 0-10 | ... | { | 1901 | 270 | 277 |
| | | | 1891 | 274 | 288 |
| | | | 1881 | 228 | 239 |
| | | | ... | ... | ... |

At all the three Censuses, the female children proportionately to total female population have been more numerous than the male children proportionately to the entire male population. The proportion was greater in 1891 than in 1881 in respect of males and females. But in 1901, the proportion has been somewhat smaller than in 1891. The decrease is about 1·6 per cent in the case of males and 3·7 per cent in the case of females. In view of the fact that the figures of 1891 reflect the rebound after the great Famine of 1876-78, one may well understand a smaller rate of increase in the second decade than in the first. But the reason for an absolute decrease has to be sought in heavy mortality due to the epidemics which marked the second half of the decade 1891-1901, the chief of them being fever, of which plague is the most striking manifestation or development. This appears from the following statement, in which the foregoing figures are subdivided into the age-periods 0-5 and 5-10:—

| | | | | Males. | Females. |
|----------|-----|---|------|--------|----------|
| Age 0-5 | ... | { | 1901 | 128 | 132 |
| | | | 1891 | 132 | 147 |
| | | | 1881 | 91 | 98 |
| | | | ... | ... | ... |
| Age 5-10 | ... | { | 1901 | 142 | 145 |
| | | | 1891 | 136 | 141 |
| | | | 1881 | 137 | 141 |
| | | | ... | ... | ... |

The effects of the Famine of 1876-78 and of the unhealthy years 1891-96 are apparent in the above figures respectively for 1881 and 1901 for the age-period 0-5, which is the age at Census time of the children born during these years. The more favorable conditions of the other years of the respective decades are reflected in the figures above given for the age-period 5-10, which are all progressive. An examination of the figures for the Eastern and Western Divisions, and of both Divisions together excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, reveals the same features.

26. *Proportion of Onerous and Productive ages as taken in 1891 Census Report.*—Another point of interest worth noticing is, the relative proportion to the entire population at each Census of the population in what are technically called the *onerous* and the *productive* age-periods, that is to say, onerous and productive from an economical point of view, those being regarded as productive who physically can support themselves as distinguished from the onerous people who must be dependent on them. At page 83 of the Mysore Census Report for 1891, the productive age-periods

are taken at 18-59 for males and 15-44 for females. But, as we do not possess the figures for these same ages, we must take the nearest available, *viz.*, 20-60 for males and 15-45 for females, for purposes of comparison by the three Censuses. If this be done, the figures compare as shown below proportionately by the formula, total population in each sex equal to one thousand. The corresponding figures for Bombay and Madras Presidencies for 1901 are also inserted for purposes of comparison:—

| | | | | | Productive. | |
|--------|-----|------|-----|-----|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Males aged 20-60. | Females aged 15-45. |
| Mysore | ... | 1901 | ... | ... | 468 | 424 |
| „ | ... | 1891 | ... | ... | 501 | 467 |
| „ | ... | 1881 | .. | ... | 498 | 493 |
| Bombay | ... | 1901 | ... | ... | 487 | 475 |
| Madras | ... | 1901 | ... | ... | 458 | 453 |

In Mysore, the proportion of males was much the same in 1881 and 1891, but has fallen considerably in 1901. The proportion of females has steadily fallen. Compared with Madras and Bombay, Mysore stands intermediate in respect of males, and below both in respect of females.

27. *The same by ages 15-55 for productive.*—If the age-periods above noted be liable to criticism as being taken more from a Malthusian than a purely Economist's point of view, and if 15-55 be considered more appropriate as an all-round fair age for both sexes, the comparison will stand as shown below, the figures being worked out as before proportionately by the formula, total population equals 1,000. The corresponding figures for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies for 1901 are also inserted for the purpose of comparison:—

| | | | | | Productive | |
|--------|-----|------|-----|-----|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Males aged 15-55. | Females aged 15-55. |
| Mysore | ... | 1901 | ... | ... | 519 | 516 |
| „ | ... | 1891 | ... | ... | 565 | 549 |
| „ | ... | 1881 | ... | ... | 579 | 570 |
| Bombay | ... | 1901 | ... | ... | 555 | 554 |
| Madras | ... | 1901 | ... | ... | 521 | 531 |

In this selection of the age-periods, the position of Mysore becomes more marked. With the increase of numbers, both in the early and the advanced ages, the proportion of the intermediate productive population, male and female, has been declining. Relatively to Bombay and Madras, Mysore stands behind both.

28. *Proportion of old people aged 60 and over.*—Another point of interest is the comparison of the proportion of old people of both sexes aged 60 and upwards to the total population at the three Censuses. The figures are given below, worked out by the formula, total population equals 1,000. Corresponding figures for Bombay and Madras Presidencies are inserted for the purpose of comparison:—

| | | | | | Old of both sexes aged 60 and over. | |
|--------|-----|------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | Males. | Females. |
| Mysore | ... | 1901 | ... | .. | 499 | 603 |
| „ | ... | 1891 | ... | .. | 451 | 567 |
| „ | ... | 1881 | ... | ... | 357 | 445 |
| Bombay | ... | 1901 | ... | ... | 379 | 478 |
| Madras | ... | 1901 | ... | ... | 520 | 594 |

In Mysore, the proportion of the aged 60 and over to total population, has been steadily rising at the three Censuses in regard alike to males and females. In regard to males, its present position is intermediate between Madras and Bombay, while as regards females, it is in advance of both, the proportion being greater.

29. *The same by Natural Divisions.*—"People do not live to old age in the Western Division as in the Eastern Division, in the Malnad as in the Maidan," is an observation often made. The figures stand as follows for the three Censuses :—

Proportion of persons aged 60 and over per 1,000 of total population.

| | | | | Males. | Females. |
|------|-----|--------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1901 | ... | { Eastern Division | ... .. | 52 | 63 |
| | | { Western Division | .. .. | 42 | 50 |
| 1891 | .. | { Eastern Division | ... .. | 48 | 60 |
| | | { Western Division | ... .. | 35 | 46 |
| 1881 | ... | { Eastern Division | ... .. | 38 | 47 |
| | | { Western Division | ... .. | 30 | 39 |

It will appear from the above that the number of persons, male and female, aged 60 and over, as returned at the three Censuses, has been steadily increasing in both the Natural Divisions, and that the statistics do not make them out to be as rare in the Western Division as is often supposed.

30. *The same by Malnad and Maidan Taluks of the Western Division.*—For the Malnad taluks as distinguished from the Maidan taluks, we are here able to furnish statistics of the aged, only by the present Census. They are as shown below. The contrast between Malnad and Maidan taluks is more marked than that between the Eastern and Western Divisions compared in the last preceding paragraph :—

Proportion of persons aged 60 and over per 1,000 of total population.

| | | | | Males. | Females. | Both sexes. |
|------|------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|----------|-------------|
| 1901 | Hassan District | { Malnad Taluks | ... .. | 35 | 44 | 40 |
| | | { Maidan Taluks | ... .. | 51 | 61 | 56 |
| | | { Total District | .. .. | 47 | 57 | 52 |
| 1901 | Kadur District | { Malnad Taluks | ... .. | 35 | 43 | 38 |
| | | { Maidan Taluks | .. .. | 43 | 51 | 47 |
| | | { Total District | ... .. | 36 | 45 | 40 |
| 1901 | Shimoga District | { Malnad Taluks | ... .. | 36 | 41 | 38 |
| | | { Maidan Taluks | ... .. | 47 | 52 | 50 |
| | | { Total District | ... .. | 42 | 47 | 45 |
| 1901 | Total Western Division | { Malnad Taluks | ... .. | 35 | 42 | 39 |
| | | { Maidan Taluks | ... .. | 49 | 57 | 53 |
| | | { Total Division | ... .. | 42 | 51 | 47 |

31. *Age distribution by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.*—The age constitution of the people viewed by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions, separately, presents some points of interest and is exhibited in the following tabular statement. For this purpose, it may be useful to take the ages in combinations somewhat different from those taken in the foregoing paragraphs for the entire State :—

Age constitution by Districts.

| | | | 0-15. | 15-60. | 60 & over. | Total. |
|---------------------|-----|-------|-------|--------|------------|--------|
| Mysore City | ... | ... | 363 | 565 | 72 | 1,000 |
| Mysore District | ... | .. | 408 | 532 | 60 | 1,000 |
| | | Total | 406 | 533 | 61 | 1,000 |
| Bangalore City | . | ... | 350 | 591 | 59 | 1,000 |
| Bangalore District | ... | ... | 406 | 539 | 55 | 1,000 |
| | | Total | 401 | 544 | 55 | 1,000 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | ... | 353 | 631 | 16 | 1,000 |
| Kolar District | ... | .. | 369 | 563 | 68 | 1,000 |
| | | Total | 368 | 567 | 65 | 1,000 |
| Tumkur District | ... | .. | 407 | 537 | 56 | 1,000 |
| Chitaldrug District | ... | ... | 427 | 524 | 49 | 1,000 |

| | | | 0-15. | 15-60. | 60 and over. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Eastern Division | ... | ... | 401 | 541 | 58 | 1,000 |
| Hassan District | ... | .. | 412 | 536 | 52 | 1,000 |
| Kadur District | ... | .. | 391 | 569 | 40 | 1,000 |
| Shimoga District | ... | .. | 382 | 573 | 45 | 1,000 |
| Western Division | ... | ... | 396 | 557 | 47 | 1,000 |
| Civil and Military Station of Bangalore | .. | ... | 374 | 567 | 59 | 1,000 |
| Total State | | | 399 | 546 | 55 | 1,000 |

It will appear from the foregoing statement that among Cities, as may be expected, the Kolar Gold Fields contain about the smallest proportion of young and old, as the gold industry there cannot afford to support a large dependent population. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore contains a larger proportion of the young (aged 0-15) than Mysore and Bangalore Cities; while, as regards the aged (60 and over) the proportion is much less than in the Mysore City and the same as in the Bangalore City. Comparing Districts with each other, Chitaldrug shows the largest proportion of the young (aged 0-15). Indeed, as may be expected from the large steady increase in population in this District during the last two decades, a little more than one-half of the population of the Chitaldrug District are under age of 20. On the other hand, the Kolar District shows the largest proportion of the old, Chitaldrug in this respect holding the sixth rank, very near the last. As regards persons in the intermediate ages 15-60, the Shimoga District, which on the whole has shown the smallest increase in total population, contains the largest proportion; while Chitaldrug, which shows the largest increase in total population, shows the smallest proportion. The other Districts lie intermediate between these two Districts.

A comparison of the proportions in these same age-periods in Mysore with those for Bombay and Madras is presented in the following table:—

| | | | Age 0-15. | Age 15-60. | Age 60 and over. | Total. |
|--------|-----|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------------|--------|
| Mysore | ... | .. | 399 | 546 | 55 | 1,000 |
| Bombay | .. | ... | 386 | 571 | 43 | 1,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... | 399 | 545 | 56 | 1,000 |

It will be observed from the above, that the distribution in Mysore is practically the same as in Madras, and that Bombay differs considerably from both, owing doubtless to the prevalence of famine and plague in various parts of the Presidency. The distribution of the proportions for Bombay is much like that of our worst District, Shimoga.

32. *Age distribution by Taluks.*—The age distribution by Taluks presents still more interesting or noteworthy features. The appended statement marked F shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex, and of both the sexes, put together in each Taluk, by seven main age periods, *viz.*, 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-40, 40-60, and 60 and over. Carefully examined, the proportions will be found to vary over a wide range. The nature of the climate and food supply might vary somewhat between Taluk and Taluk, but it cannot be that this fully accounts for the great variation in the age constitution of the people in these Taluks. Time and the reasonable limits of space for a report of this kind, will not allow of a full review of the statistics presented in the appended statement F. But attention may here be drawn to the range, within which the proportions for the infantile population aged 0-10, vary among the Taluks of the several Districts. The subjoined statement shows the maximum and the minimum proportions found in each District:—

| Age 0-10. Proportion per 1,000 All ages. | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----|----------|-------|----------|----------|-------|---------|
| Maximum. | | | | Minimum. | | | |
| | | Persons. | Male. | Female. | Persons. | Male. | Female. |
| Mysore | ... | 297 | 292 | 303 | 248 | 240 | 256 |
| Bangalore | .. | 315 | 345 | 297 | 225 | 227 | 222 |
| Kolar | .. | 285 | 307 | 293 | 247 | 235 | 234 |
| Tumkur | . | 381 | 378 | 383 | 208 | 192 | 208 |
| Chitaldrug | ... | 307 | 312 | 305 | 217 | 207 | 227 |
| Hassan | ... | 292 | 288 | 302 | 252 | 232 | 271 |
| Kadur | ... | 288 | 282 | 295 | 223 | 192 | 265 |
| Shimoga | .. | 289 | 279 | 299 | 231 | 206 | 260 |
| Civil and Military Station | .. | 262 | 257 | 268 | .. | ... | .. |

It will be observed from the above, that the range in the Tumkur District is far larger than that which has prevailed in the other Districts, and is such as to call for an investigation of the causes by local officers, especially as it is the District which has been the slowest in regaining the position which it held before the Famine of 1876-78. In this District, for both the sexes taken together, the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk shows the highest proportion; and Kunigal, the lowest. For males alone, the Tiptur Taluk shows the highest, and the Tumkur Taluk, the lowest. For females alone, the Chiknayakanhalli and Kunigal Taluks again represent the two extremes. The figures for these Taluks are transcribed here below for ready reference :—

| | | | | Both sexes. | Males. | Females. |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|--------|----------|
| Tumkur | .. | .. | ... | 81 | 59 | 104 |
| Chiknayakanhalli | ... | ... | ... | 219 | 217 | 221 |
| Tiptur | ... | ... | ... | 198 | 223 | 172 |
| Kunigal | ... | .. | .. | 70 | 65 | 76 |

33. *Age distribution as in Para 31 by Religions (youth, adult, old).*—We have hitherto been considering the ages of the people as a whole. We now pass on to the ages of the people by the main religions to which they belong. The proportions are set forth in the Subsidiary Table III appended to this Chapter. It is in four parts, as usual, showing the figures for the entire State including and excluding the Civil and Military Station, for the Eastern Division and for the Western Division, the proportion being in each case calculated to every ten thousand of each sex in each of the tracts mentioned.

Selecting the same ages for religions as we took for Cities and Districts in para 31 above, the proportions stand as shown below :—

| | | | | Age 0-15. | Age 15-60. | Age 60 & over. | Total All ages. |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Hindu | ... | ... | ... | 398 | 547 | 55 | 1,000 |
| Mussalman | .. | ... | ... | 422 | 524 | 54 | 1,000 |
| Christian | .. | ... | ... | 412 | 563 | 25 | 1,000 |
| Jain | ... | ... | .. | 352 | 587 | 61 | 1,000 |
| Animist | ... | ... | ... | 439 | 515 | 46 | 1,000 |
| All Religions | ... | ... | ... | 399 | 546 | 55 | 1,000 |

The above figures show that the Animists contain the largest proportion of juveniles under 15 and that the Jains contain the least. On the other hand, the Jains contain the largest proportion of the old aged 60 and over, and the Christians contain the least of such. Having observed in a previous Chapter that the Christians have increased in the aggregate in a remarkable proportion, the following figures showing the proportion of juveniles aged 0-15 for Native Christians apart from Europeans and Eurasians, will be interesting :—

Age 0-15.—Native Christians : 427 per 1,000 of total.
Europeans and Eurasians : 316 per 1,000 of total.

Thus the Native Christians show a proportion of juvenile population aged below 15 years, smaller only than that shown by the Animists.

34. *Juveniles under 10 years as in para 25 by Religions.*—In para 25 above, we examined the statistics of juveniles aged below 10 years as they belonged entirely to the decade covered by the present Census. It therefore behoves us here to examine the statistics of the same juveniles by their religions. The proportions taken separately for males and females are as shown below per thousand of the total population in each sex :—

| | | | | | Age 0-10. | |
|-------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|----------|
| | | | | | Males. | Females. |
| Hindus & Animists | { 1901 | .. | ... | ... | 269 | 276 |
| | { 1891 | .. | ... | ... | 274 | 287 |
| Mussalmans | { 1901 | ... | ... | ... | 282 | 303 |
| | { 1891 | ... | .. | ... | 280 | 308 |
| | { 1881 | .. | ... | .. | 237 | 252 |
| Christians | { 1901 | ... | ... | ... | 267 | 289 |
| | { 1891 | ... | ... | .. | 249 | 282 |
| | { 1881 | .. | .. | .. | 234 | 265 |

| | | | | | Age 0-10. | |
|---------------------|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----------|----------|
| | | | | | Males. | Females. |
| Jains | ... | { 1901 | .. | .. | 209 | 248 |
| | | { 1891 | ... | ... | 221 | 261 |
| Animists and others | .. | 1901 | .. | .. | 303 | 311 |
| Total all Religions | ... | { 1901 | .. | ... | 270 | 277 |
| | | { 1891 | ... | ... | 274 | 288 |
| | | { 1881 | ... | ... | 228 | 239 |

In the foregoing table figures for 1881 are given only in the case of the Christians and Mussalmans, as in the Census of that year Jains and Animists were clubbed together with Hindus; whereas, on the present occasion, we have taken them separately. Compared with each other in 1901, the Animists occupy the first position in respect of both sexes; and the Jains hold the last position in respect of both sexes also. All five stand in the order in which they are named below:—

| Proportion of male children. | Proportion of female children. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Animists | Animists |
| Mussalmans | Mussalmans |
| Hindus | Christians |
| Christians | Hindus |
| Jains | Jains |

Compared with 1891, the Mussalmans show much the same proportion of juveniles, male and female, aged 0-10, to the total population in those sexes respectively, for there is only a small rise in the proportion for males and a slight fall in the proportion for females. In both the sexes Hindus and Jains show considerable decreases, but Christians just the opposite.

To what extent these figures reflect the relative fecundity of females in the several religions above named, is a question which suggests itself here for examination. But it would be most convenient to defer it to a much later stage in the course of this Chapter.

35. “*Onerous*” and “*Productive*” as in para 27 by Religions.—In para 27 above, we considered the proportions of the entire population in the “*Onerous*” and “*Productive*” age periods, taking age 15-55 for “*Productive*.” The distribution of the same people by religions and sexes is as shown below, per 1,000 of the total population in each sex. To avoid an unnecessary crowding of figures, the proportions only for the productive age period are shown below. The difference between 1,000 and the figure entered in each case would represent the proportion for “*Onerous*” in the same case:—

| | | | | | Productive. | |
|---------------------|-----|--------|-----|-----|----------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | Males. Age 15-55. | Females. Age 15-55. |
| Hindus and Animists | .. | { 1901 | ... | .. | 519 | 518 |
| | | { 1891 | ... | ... | 566 | 551 |
| Mussalmans | ... | { 1901 | ... | ... | 513 | 493 |
| | | { 1891 | ... | ... | 547 | 524 |
| | | { 1881 | ... | .. | 566 | 557 |
| Christians | ... | { 1901 | ... | ... | 556 | 523 |
| | | { 1891 | ... | ... | 599 | 543 |
| | | { 1881 | .. | ... | 585 | 536 |
| Jains | .. | { 1901 | ... | ... | 581 | 528 |
| | | { 1891 | ... | ... | 606 | 551 |
| Animists and others | . | { 1901 | . | ... | 493 | 493 |
| Total all Religions | ... | { 1901 | . | ... | 519 | 516 |
| | | { 1891 | ... | ... | 565 | 549 |
| | | { 1881 | .. | ... | 579 | 570 |

The small community of Jains with a proportionately small infantile population and large middle-aged population naturally stand first in the “*productive*” scale. The position of the Animists is just the reverse with a proportionately large infantile population, the proportion of the middle or productive ages has fallen, so that they stand last in the list. Christians, Hindus and Mussalmans stand intermediate in the order named. These relative positions hold good in regard to males and females alike.

36. *Old aged 60 and over as in para 28 by Religions.*—In para 28 above, we examined the proportion of the aged 60 and over to the total population. The same by sexes and religions are shown below, the proportions being per 1,000 of each sex in each religion :—

| | | | <i>Old aged 60 and over.</i> | |
|---------------------|------|-----|------------------------------|----------|
| | | | Males. | Females. |
| Hindus and Animists | 1901 | ... | 50 | 60 |
| | 1891 | ... | 44 | 56 |
| Mussalmans | 1901 | ... | 50 | 58 |
| | 1891 | ... | 51 | 62 |
| | 1881 | ... | 46 | 58 |
| Christians | 1901 | ... | 31 | 37 |
| | 1891 | ... | 36 | 50 |
| | 1881 | ... | 33 | 47 |
| Jains | 1901 | ... | 54 | 68 |
| | 1891 | ... | 49 | 66 |
| Animists and others | 1901 | ... | 44 | 47 |
| Total all Religions | 1901 | ... | 50 | 60 |
| | 1891 | ... | 45 | 56 |
| | 1881 | ... | 36 | 44 |

The Jains have the largest proportion of the old aged 60 and over, the Christians have the least both in regard to males and to females. The relative positions of the several religions are in the order in which the names stand below in regard to males and females respectively :—

| In regard to males aged 60 and over. | In regard to females aged 60 and over. |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Jains | Jains |
| Mussalmans | Hindus |
| Hindus | Mussalmans |
| Animists | Animists |
| Christians | Christians |

37. *Mean Age of entire population.*—The proportions respectively of the juvenile adult and aged people to the total population which we have been considering, lead up to what is called the Mean Age, that is, the average age of the people living at each of the three Censuses. This average is the sum of the ages lived by all the people divided by the total number of the people living whose ages are thus reckoned. The method of calculating the mean age where the ages have been tabulated by five-year periods only (as in Table VII) is prescribed in the following terms :—

“In order to ascertain the number of years lived by the aggregate population we must first determine the total number of persons living at the close of each age-period. The sum of these totals multiplied by 5, the difference of the age divisions, and raised by 2½ times the number of persons, gives the number of years lived. The mean age is obtained by dividing the last number by the number of persons living.”

Thus if P, the total population, be equal to a + b + c + d..... + m. where a, b, c, d... ..m, represent the number of persons in each quinquennial age-period, the method requires that the following numbers should be added together, viz., P-a, P-a + b, P-a + b + c, P-a + b + c + d, and so on to P-a + b + c + d..... + l; next that the sum total of these numbers should be multiplied by 5 and then raised by 2½ times P; and lastly, that the sum thus obtained should be divided by P. The quotient would represent the mean age of the living. This is practically the same method as that shown at page 74 of the Mysore Report for 1891, with this difference, viz., that in the former, the persons below 5 years of age and those above 60 years are taken to belong respectively to the age-periods 0-5 and 60-65; while in the latter, the children below five are reckoned by single age-periods, and the aged above 60 are taken to belong to a single average age of 70 years.

Thus worked out, the mean ages for the two sexes at the three Censuses stand compared as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Mean age of Population, Mysore State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore—
Both Sexes—

| | | | Years. |
|------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------|
| 1901 | ... | .. | 25·2 (=25 years, 2 months and 14 days). |
| 1891 | ... | ... | 24·9 (=24 years, 10 months and 28 days). |
| 1881 | .. | ... | 24·4 (=24 years, 4 months and 25 days). |

These figures representing both sexes taken together, show a steady rise in the average age of the living at the three Censuses. The rise in the second decade is not as great as in the first decade which began with 1881, soon after the Great Famine of 1876-78. It is due to a rise among males not quite as great as among the females, as will appear from the following figures which show the mean age for the sexes separately. The corresponding figures for Bombay and Madras in 1901 are inserted below for purpose of comparison:—

| | | | | Years. | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|
| | | | | Males. | Females. |
| 1901 | ... | ... | ... | 24·9 | 25·4 |
| 1891 | ... | ... | ... | 24·8 | 24·8 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | ... | 24·5 | 24·7 |
| Bombay* (1901) | ... | .. | | 24·2 | 24·5 |
| Madras (1901) | ... | ... | | 24·5 | 24·8 |

Compared with Madras and Bombay, the mean age for males stands higher than both, while the mean age for females stands lower than both.

38. *Cautions about Mean Age figures.*—The mean age of the living people (which, as has already been remarked, is only the sum of their ages put together and divided by the total number of the people) has always to be considered with some caution and reserve, just like most other statistical averages. A rise in the mean age is not by itself a cause for congratulation. It does not indicate an increase in the duration of human life all round; but only the incidence per head of population of the sum of the ages lived by all the people alive at time of Census. A community with a high birth-rate, that is to say, a very large number of children, and a high death-rate, that is to say, few people in advanced years, may show much the same mean age as another community with a low birth-rate, that is to say, very few children, and a low death-rate, that is to say, several people living in advanced years; and yet the latter may be a community which is slowly dying out for want of a suitable birth-rate recruiting its numbers. Somewhat similar may be the conditions of the same community at different times. The mean age may be kept up at one time by a large number of children born and living, and few immigrants; at another time, as during a famine, by a low birth-rate (or what will amount to the same thing a high birth-rate with heavy mortality among the children), but high recruitment by immigration of adults of middle age. And so on.

39. *Causes of Variation in Mysore.*—In the case of Mysore, the variations in the mean age at the three Censuses above exhibited seem to be the result of the following conditions:—

- (a) Among males, it is the result, first, of a larger proportion of children in 1891 than 1881 with about the same or smaller proportion of them in 1901, as in 1891; secondly, of a steadily rising proportion of people aged 60 and over during both the decades; and thirdly, of a decrease in both decades among the proportion of persons of intermediate ages.
- (b) Among females, the mean age variations above exhibited are the results of conditions the trend of which is the same as among the males; but there is a greater fall in the proportion of the female children than that in the proportion of the male children, compensated by the proportions in the intermediate ages 10-50 remaining nearly stationary. This makes the rise in the mean age of the females greater than the rise among the males.

* NOTE.—The figure in the Bombay Report is 27 alike for both sexes. But the figure given here is what is obtained by working out the details by the method adopted for Mysore.

The explanations will be all the more apparent from the following tabular statement of the proportions for the two sexes :—

Proportions per 1,000 of the entire population of each Sex.

| | | | | | Age 0—10 | Age 10—50 | Age 50 and over | Total all Ages |
|---------|-----|---|------|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Males | ... | { | 1901 | ... | 270 | 609 | 121 | 1,000 |
| | | | 1891 | ... | 275 | 616 | 109 | 1,000 |
| | | | 1881 | ... | 229 | 683 | 88 | 1,000 |
| Females | ... | { | 1901 | ... | 278 | 587 | 135 | 1,000 |
| | | | 1891 | ... | 289 | 589 | 122 | 1,000 |
| | | | 1881 | ... | 239 | 655 | | 1,000 |

40. *The same as compared with Bombay and Madras.*—In the case of Mysore as compared with Bombay and Madras, the following features are observed in the figures for 1901 :—

- (a) Bombay has a much smaller proportion of children (aged 0-10) and of the old (aged 50 and over); but the mean age has been kept up by a larger proportion in the intermediate ages. This is so alike among males and females. This causes a net decrease of .7 year (equal to about 8 months) in the average for males and .9 year (equal to about 10 months) in the average for females.
- (b) Madras has a slightly larger proportion of male children, but the proportions of males in the advanced and intermediate ages are smaller. The case is somewhat different among females, the proportions being smaller in childhood and advanced age, compensated by a larger proportion among the intermediate ages.

These features will appear on an examination of the actual figures which are as exhibited below :—

| | | | | | Proportions. | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|--------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------|
| | | | | | Age 0—10 | Age 10—50 | Age 50 and over | Total |
| Males in 1901 | ... | { | Mysore | ... | 270 | 609 | 121 | 1,000 |
| | | | Bombay | ... | 256 | 648 | 96 | 1,000 |
| | | | Madras | ... | 277 | 606 | 117 | 1,000 |
| Females in 1901 | { | { | Mysore | ... | 278 | 587 | 135 | 1,000 |
| | | | Bombay | ... | 266 | 627 | 107 | 1,000 |
| | | | Madras | ... | 277 | 600 | 123 | 1,000 |

41. *The same in the Eastern and Western Divisions of Mysore.*—The foregoing remarks and figures regarding mean age refer to the Mysore State as a whole. But it makes no difference whether the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is included or excluded. The statistics and variations in the Eastern and Western Divisions have been different and present an interesting contrast. In the Eastern Divi-

sion (including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore), the average for the males has been stationary, and that for the females shows a rise. In the Western Division the case is just the reverse, the average for the females is found to be stationary, while there is a small rise in that for the males. The actual figures are as noted below :—

| | | | | | Mean Age. | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|-----|-----|-----------|----------|-------------|
| | | | | | Males. | Females. | Both Sexes. |
| | | | | | Years | | |
| Eastern Division including Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. | { | 1901 | ... | ... | 25·0 | 25·9 | 25·5 |
| | | 1891 | ... | ... | 25·0 | 25·2 | 25·1 |
| | | 1881 | ... | ... | 24·8 | 25·1 | 25·0 |
| Western Division ... | { | 1901 | ... | ... | 24·6 | 24·1 | 24·4 |
| | | 1891 | ... | ... | 24·4 | 24·1 | 24·2 |
| | | 1881 | ... | ... | 23·8 | 23·8 | 23·8 |

42. *The same by Religions.*—It is interesting to analyse the mean age statistics in another way and see how they compare for the different Religions. The figures for 1901 are as shown below for the sexes separately for each Religion :—

| Religion. | | | | | Males. | Females. | Both Sexes. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|-------------|
| | | | | | Years | | |
| Hindus | ... | .. | ... | ... | 25·0 | 25·5 | 25·3 |
| Mussalmans | ... | .. | ... | ... | 24·2 | 24·0 | 24·1 |
| Christians | .. | ... | .. | ... | 23·5 | 23·3 | 23·4 |
| Jains | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·3 | 25·7 | 26·1 |
| Animists and others | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23·9 | 23·3 | 23·6 |
| Average All Religions | .. | ... | ... | ... | 24·9 | 25·4 | 25·2 |

It will be observed that in respect of the mean age of each of the sexes and both sexes put together, Mussalmans, Christians and Animists are below the average, and that the Jains show the highest average. Altogether they stand in the following order in respect of both the sexes whether taken separately or together, (1) Jains, (2) Hindus, (3) Mussalmans, (4) Animists and (5) Christians.

42 A. The cautions above enjoined in appreciating mean age are well illustrated in the foregoing figures. It was pointed out in a previous Chapter that the proportion of increase in the gross number of persons in each Religion has been as shown below, during the past two decades :—

| | | | | | Increase per cent 1901—1881. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| Hindus | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30·9 |
| Mussalmans | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44·5 |
| Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71·1 |
| Jains | ... | ... | .. | ... | 27·2 |
| Animists and others | ... | .. | .. | .. | 76·6 |

The proportions of young, old and intermediate in each of these Religions have been shown in paras 33 to 36 of this Chapter. Putting all these together, it will be observed that:—

- (a) Of all Religionists, the Jains possess the least growth in numbers, the lowest proportion of juveniles, but, the highest proportion of the old and intermediate ages. The result is that their mean age stands highest of all.
 - (b) The Animists show an increase in their numbers during the past twenty years, which is the highest of all. The proportion of their juvenile population aged less than 10, is also, the highest of all. But their position in respect of the old (aged 60 and over) which is fourth (or the last but one) in the list, and in respect of the intermediate ages, which is fifth, or last in the list, consigns them to the fourth place in regard to mean age.
 - (c) The Christians stand second in rank in respect of the growth in their total number, third in rank in respect of the proportion of their juveniles (aged 0-10) to their total number, and second again in respect of those in prime of life (aged 15-55). But they hold the last place in respect of the old aged 60 and over, and this puts their mean age the least of all. They are comparatively a young and growing community.
 - (d) Mussalmans hold an intermediate place. They are third in regard to the increase in their total numbers and second in regard to the proportion of their juveniles. They are fourth in respect of the adults (aged 15-55) and third again in regard to the old aged 60 and over. In the result they hold the third place in regard to mean age on the whole.
 - (e) Lastly, as to the Hindus, who form the great bulk of the population, they hold the fourth place in respect of increase in total population and so also in the proportion of the juveniles (aged 0-10) to that total. They rank third in the next higher age period (15-55) and second in respect of the proportion of the old (aged 60 and over). In the result as regards mean age on the whole, they rank second in the list.
-

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Unadjusted Age return of 100,000 of each Sex.
 Eastern Division (Taluks of Tumkur, Maddagiri and Koratagere).

| Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females |
|-----|-------|---------|-----|-------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0 | 2,864 | 3,061 | 35 | 4,231 | 3,288 | 70 | 870 | 1,011 |
| 1 | 1,159 | 1,218 | 36 | 989 | 691 | 71 | 37 | 14 |
| 2 | 2,769 | 2,944 | 37 | 279 | 312 | 72 | 52 | 55 |
| 3 | 2,602 | 2,867 | 38 | 1,264 | 978 | 73 | 16 | 18 |
| 4 | 2,692 | 2,937 | 39 | 322 | 316 | 74 | 14 | 87 |
| 5 | 2,743 | 2,805 | 40 | 4,805 | 4,398 | 75 | 241 | 257 |
| 6 | 2,512 | 3,559 | 41 | 220 | 196 | 76 | 38 | 26 |
| 7 | 2,319 | 2,619 | 42 | 798 | 673 | 77 | 17 | 9 |
| 8 | 4,161 | 4,168 | 43 | 338 | 246 | 78 | 31 | 35 |
| 9 | 2,171 | 2,450 | 44 | 388 | 306 | 79 | 10 | 12 |
| 10 | 3,962 | 4,403 | 45 | 3,347 | 2,399 | 80 | 329 | 409 |
| 11 | 1,007 | 1,396 | 46 | 593 | 399 | 81 | 6 | 3 |
| 12 | 3,852 | 3,531 | 47 | 160 | 175 | 82 | 20 | 21 |
| 13 | 1,113 | 1,096 | 48 | 934 | 571 | 83 | 7 | 83 |
| 14 | 2,209 | 1,653 | 49 | 190 | 185 | 84 | 4 | 5 |
| 15 | 1,668 | 1,805 | 50 | 1,211 | 3,317 | 85 | 67 | 59 |
| 16 | 2,444 | 2,220 | 51 | 110 | 89 | 86 | 10 | 10 |
| 17 | 487 | 665 | 52 | 389 | 262 | 87 | 3 | 2 |
| 18 | 2,375 | 3,208 | 53 | 116 | 121 | 88 | 8 | 7 |
| 19 | 832 | 2,765 | 54 | 274 | 155 | 89 | 6 | 5 |
| 20 | 2,863 | 4,293 | 55 | 1,822 | 984 | 90 | 81 | 92 |
| 21 | 264 | 409 | 56 | 303 | 482 | 91 | 3 | 1 |
| 22 | 931 | 1,041 | 57 | 132 | 86 | 92 | 7 | ... |
| 23 | 492 | 636 | 58 | 376 | 210 | 93 | 6 | 1 |
| 24 | 887 | 1,035 | 59 | 80 | 79 | 94 | 2 | ... |
| 25 | 3,452 | 3,376 | 60 | 2,371 | 958 | 95 | 14 | 16 |
| 26 | 1,192 | 1,044 | 61 | 91 | 497 | 96 | 4 | 4 |
| 27 | 551 | 482 | 62 | 174 | 478 | 97 | 3 | ... |
| 28 | 1,733 | 1,612 | 63 | 97 | 38 | 98 | 2 | 3 |
| 29 | 445 | 380 | 64 | 90 | 74 | 99 | ... | 2 |
| 30 | 4,844 | 5,823 | 65 | 782 | 644 | 100 | 5 | 2 |
| 31 | 289 | 242 | 66 | 112 | 57 | 101 | .. | ... |
| 32 | 1,185 | 1,186 | 67 | 80 | 30 | 102 | 1 | ... |
| 33 | 578 | 390 | 68 | 168 | 130 | 103 | .. | ... |
| 34 | 640 | 579 | 69 | 110 | 27 | 104 | ... | 1 |
| | | | | | | Total... | 100,000 | 100,000 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Unadjusted Age return of 100,000 of each Sex.

Western Division (Taluks of Manjarabad, Yedahalli and Tirthahalli).

| Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females |
|-----|-------|---------|-----|-------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0 | 1,989 | 2,423 | 34 | 516 | 443 | 68 | 68 | 66 |
| 1 | 1,054 | 1,264 | 35 | 4,941 | 3,645 | 69 | 23 | 19 |
| 2 | 2,069 | 2,436 | 36 | 855 | 624 | 70 | 348 | 461 |
| 3 | 2,080 | 2,735 | 37 | 254 | 260 | 71 | 11 | 8 |
| 4 | 2,526 | 2,987 | 38 | 1,297 | 842 | 72 | 25 | 40 |
| 5 | 2,338 | 2,641 | 39 | 225 | 257 | 73 | 16 | .. |
| 6 | 2,786 | 3,315 | 40 | 5,023 | 4,298 | 74 | 8 | 7 |
| 7 | 2,034 | 2,815 | 41 | 116 | 142 | 75 | 131 | 141 |
| 8 | 3,349 | 3,929 | 42 | 653 | 486 | 76 | 10 | 16 |
| 9 | 1,707 | 2,358 | 43 | 206 | 188 | 77 | 7 | ... |
| 10 | 3,566 | 4,157 | 44 | 215 | 205 | 78 | 10 | 7 |
| 11 | 673 | 1,089 | 45 | 2,617 | 2,439 | 79 | 4 | 3 |
| 12 | 4,168 | 4,315 | 46 | 307 | 275 | 80 | 98 | 131 |
| 13 | 1,068 | 1,253 | 47 | 98 | 107 | 81 | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | 2,340 | 2,295 | 48 | 653 | 451 | 82 | 3 | 2 |
| 15 | 2,146 | 1,875 | 49 | 105 | 157 | 83 | 3 | 2 |
| 16 | 3,322 | 2,790 | 50 | 3,051 | 3,283 | 84 | ... | 2 |
| 17 | 579 | 689 | 51 | 57 | 87 | 85 | 18 | 26 |
| 18 | 3,776 | 3,477 | 52 | 307 | 323 | 86 | 2 | 3 |
| 19 | 580 | 603 | 53 | 97 | 81 | 87 | ... | ... |
| 20 | 4,686 | 5,101 | 54 | 144 | 123 | 88 | 4 | 8 |
| 21 | 372 | 356 | 55 | 1,230 | 1,091 | 89 | 3 | .. |
| 22 | 2,135 | 2,092 | 56 | 177 | 176 | 90 | 17 | 19 |
| 23 | 757 | 708 | 57 | 66 | 63 | 91 | ... | ... |
| 24 | 1,311 | 1,319 | 58 | 247 | 229 | 92 | ... | ... |
| 25 | 5,687 | 5,226 | 59 | 53 | 40 | 93 | ... | ... |
| 26 | 1,471 | 1,282 | 60 | 1,534 | 1,998 | 94 | 1 | 2 |
| 27 | 606 | 506 | 61 | 80 | 39 | 95 | 1 | 3 |
| 28 | 2,695 | 2,148 | 62 | 126 | 155 | 96 | 1 | ... |
| 29 | 352 | 339 | 63 | 59 | 40 | 97 | ... | ... |
| 30 | 6,885 | 5,739 | 64 | 70 | 53 | 98 | .. | ... |
| 31 | 197 | 194 | 65 | 384 | 432 | 99 | 1 | 0 |
| 32 | 1,645 | 1,222 | 66 | 39 | 47 | 100 | ... | 2 |
| 33 | 406 | 262 | 67 | 29 | 11 | Total ... | 100,000 | 100,000 |

[Subsidiary Table E I (B) Supplementary Statement.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.

Unadjusted Age return of 100,000 of each Sex.

Literates of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Taluks.

| Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females |
|-----|-------|---------|-----|-------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0 | .. | .. | 34 | 1,053 | 885 | 68 | 268 | 52 |
| 1 | ... | ... | 35 | 4,821 | 2,291 | 69 | 66 | 781 |
| 2 | ... | ... | 36 | 1,580 | 677 | 70 | 967 | 208 |
| 3 | 5 | ... | 37 | 496 | 677 | 71 | 25 | 52 |
| 4 | 20 | 52 | 38 | 1,899 | 573 | 72 | 142 | ... |
| 5 | 142 | 677 | 39 | 461 | 156 | 73 | 66 | ... |
| 6 | 430 | 1,666 | 40 | 5,307 | 2,291 | 74 | 35 | ... |
| 7 | 704 | 2,447 | 41 | 263 | 104 | 75 | 375 | 52 |
| 8 | 1,474 | 3,696 | 42 | 1,079 | 989 | 76 | 81 | ... |
| 9 | 1,347 | 3,592 | 43 | 628 | 260 | 77 | 20 | ... |
| 10 | 2,709 | 5,674 | 44 | 623 | 521 | 78 | 51 | 52 |
| 11 | 1,362 | 4,217 | 45 | 3,747 | 1,301 | 79 | 15 | ... |
| 12 | 3,600 | 4,893 | 46 | 790 | 212 | 80 | 446 | 156 |
| 13 | 1,737 | 4,008 | 47 | 349 | 156 | 81 | 20 | ... |
| 14 | 2,978 | 3,592 | 48 | 1,276 | 208 | 82 | 35 | 52 |
| 15 | 2,324 | 4,789 | 49 | 294 | 1,301 | 83 | 20 | ... |
| 16 | 3,489 | 1,685 | 50 | 3,914 | 885 | 84 | 10 | ... |
| 17 | 1,367 | 2,343 | 51 | 228 | 156 | 85 | 96 | ... |
| 18 | 3,859 | 4,477 | 52 | 648 | 260 | 86 | 25 | .. |
| 19 | 1,403 | 2,030 | 53 | 294 | 156 | 87 | 15 | .. |
| 20 | 3,849 | 5,310 | 54 | 400 | 364 | 88 | 5 | ... |
| 21 | 836 | 1,249 | 55 | 2,046 | 417 | 89 | 5 | ... |
| 22 | 2,127 | 2,342 | 56 | 517 | 156 | 90 | 76 | 52 |
| 23 | 1,058 | 1,041 | 57 | 187 | 104 | 91 | ... | ... |
| 24 | 1,545 | 1,614 | 58 | 486 | 52 | 92 | 20 | ... |
| 25 | 4,491 | 1,633 | 59 | 162 | 677 | 93 | 5 | ... |
| 26 | 2,010 | 1,406 | 60 | 2,735 | 312 | 94 | ... | .. |
| 27 | 912 | 1,041 | 61 | 86 | ... | 95 | 15 | 52 |
| 28 | 3,099 | 2,238 | 62 | 400 | 52 | 96 | ... | ... |
| 29 | 785 | 677 | 63 | 162 | .. | 97 | ... | ... |
| 30 | 5,894 | 4,581 | 64 | 177 | 268 | 98 | 5 | ... |
| 31 | 491 | 573 | 65 | 826 | 104 | 99 | .. | ... |
| 32 | 1,990 | 1,666 | 66 | 218 | .. | 100 | ... | ... |
| 33 | 911 | 625 | 67 | 81 | 52 | Total ... | 100,000 | 100,000 |

[Subsidiary Table E I (C) Supplementary Statement.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
Unadjusted Age return for 100,000 of each Sex.
Brahmins of Shimoga District.

| Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females |
|-----|-------|---------|-----|-------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0 | 2,678 | 3,675 | 34 | 1,053 | 688 | 68 | 218 | 233 |
| 1 | 1,475 | 1,764 | 35 | 2,377 | 2,315 | 69 | 45 | 103 |
| 2 | 2,031 | 2,668 | 36 | 1,520 | 929 | 70 | 436 | 800 |
| 3 | 1,956 | 2,625 | 37 | 805 | 404 | 71 | 98 | 69 |
| 4 | 1,535 | 2,298 | 38 | 1,783 | 1,213 | 72 | 98 | 129 |
| 5 | 2,377 | 3,253 | 39 | 594 | 361 | 73 | 128 | 17 |
| 6 | 2,212 | 3,115 | 40 | 2,874 | 2,995 | 74 | 83 | 60 |
| 7 | 2,189 | 2,582 | 41 | 444 | 284 | 75 | 120 | 396 |
| 8 | 2,377 | 2,866 | 42 | 1,256 | 783 | 76 | 45 | 43 |
| 9 | 1,738 | 2,479 | 43 | 579 | 510 | 77 | 38 | 34 |
| 10 | 2,362 | 2,668 | 44 | 677 | 542 | 78 | 53 | 43 |
| 11 | 1,384 | 1,833 | 45 | 1,761 | 1,738 | 79 | 15 | 9 |
| 12 | 3,115 | 2,935 | 46 | 805 | 525 | 80 | 83 | 301 |
| 13 | 1,678 | 2,074 | 47 | 444 | 198 | 81 | 8 | .. |
| 14 | 2,483 | 2,496 | 48 | 1,422 | 766 | 82 | 30 | 17 |
| 15 | 1,948 | 2,195 | 49 | 617 | 250 | 83 | 8 | 9 |
| 16 | 2,505 | 2,719 | 50 | 2,445 | 2,651 | 84 | 15 | 17 |
| 17 | 1,392 | 1,497 | 51 | 496 | 163 | 85 | 30 | 26 |
| 18 | 2,889 | 3,408 | 52 | 790 | 465 | 86 | 23 | 9 |
| 19 | 1,159 | 1,239 | 53 | 542 | 189 | 87 | ... | 9 |
| 20 | 3,197 | 3,503 | 54 | 557 | 430 | 88 | 8 | .. |
| 21 | 918 | 766 | 55 | 1,136 | 1,231 | 89 | ... | ... |
| 22 | 1,979 | 1,979 | 56 | 587 | 405 | 90 | 7 | 17 |
| 23 | 1,264 | 1,179 | 57 | 248 | 189 | 91 | ... | ... |
| 24 | 1,505 | 1,936 | 58 | 760 | 482 | 92 | ... | 8 |
| 25 | 3,243 | 2,676 | 59 | 421 | 172 | 93 | ... | ... |
| 26 | 2,106 | 1,523 | 60 | 1,422 | 2,169 | 94 | ... | ... |
| 27 | 1,136 | 757 | 61 | 369 | 215 | 95 | ... | 9 |
| 28 | 2,626 | 2,023 | 62 | 466 | 344 | 96 | ... | ... |
| 29 | 1,121 | 542 | 63 | 226 | 121 | 97 | ... | ... |
| 30 | 3,754 | 3,072 | 64 | 218 | 121 | 98 | ... | .. |
| 31 | 850 | 559 | 65 | 406 | 792 | 99 | ... | ... |
| 32 | 1,948 | 1,609 | 66 | 211 | 95 | 100 | ... | ... |
| 33 | 880 | 542 | 67 | 90 | 52 | Total .. | 100,000 | 100,000 |

[Subsidiary Table E I (D) Supplementary Statement.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—concl'd.
Unadjusted Age return of 100,000 of each Sex.
Brahmins of Kolar District.

| Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females |
|-----|-------|---------|-----|-------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0 | 2,916 | 3,278 | 34 | 1,068 | 712 | 68 | 296 | 214 |
| 1 | 1,434 | 1,539 | 35 | 2,970 | 2,964 | 69 | 55 | 69 |
| 2 | 2,721 | 2,604 | 36 | 1,512 | 1,111 | 70 | 819 | 1,585 |
| 3 | 2,518 | 2,665 | 37 | 390 | 452 | 71 | 78 | 31 |
| 4 | 2,518 | 2,597 | 38 | 1,598 | 1,080 | 72 | 117 | 92 |
| 5 | 2,354 | 2,627 | 39 | 421 | 383 | 73 | 86 | 46 |
| 6 | 2,627 | 2,589 | 40 | 3,524 | 4,213 | 74 | 94 | 31 |
| 7 | 2,136 | 2,282 | 41 | 312 | 276 | 75 | 335 | 559 |
| 8 | 2,565 | 2,727 | 42 | 1,091 | 865 | 76 | 86 | 46 |
| 9 | 2,089 | 2,068 | 43 | 577 | 260 | 77 | 31 | 31 |
| 10 | 2,534 | 2,742 | 44 | 491 | 368 | 78 | 47 | 38 |
| 11 | 1,216 | 1,693 | 45 | 2,557 | 2,106 | 79 | 8 | 31 |
| 12 | 2,807 | 2,865 | 46 | 935 | 521 | 80 | 304 | 728 |
| 13 | 1,996 | 1,731 | 47 | 257 | 138 | 81 | 23 | ... |
| 14 | 2,167 | 2,114 | 48 | 1,325 | 873 | 82 | 23 | 15 |
| 15 | 1,715 | 1,961 | 49 | 413 | 184 | 83 | 16 | 8 |
| 16 | 2,222 | 2,275 | 50 | 3,165 | 4,013 | 84 | 15 | 8 |
| 17 | 959 | 1,088 | 51 | 273 | 145 | 85 | 86 | 199 |
| 18 | 2,682 | 3,416 | 52 | 912 | 551 | 86 | 39 | 15 |
| 19 | 1,193 | 896 | 53 | 351 | 184 | 87 | 8 | ... |
| 20 | 2,534 | 3,523 | 54 | 515 | 314 | 88 | ... | 23 |
| 21 | 624 | 559 | 55 | 1,598 | 1,333 | 89 | 8 | 7 |
| 22 | 1,512 | 1,677 | 56 | 538 | 368 | 90 | 70 | 92 |
| 23 | 943 | 735 | 57 | 156 | 176 | 91 | ... | 8 |
| 24 | 1,286 | 1,325 | 58 | 725 | 452 | 92 | ... | 8 |
| 25 | 2,573 | 2,558 | 59 | 234 | 84 | 93 | 23 | ... |
| 26 | 1,575 | 1,172 | 60 | 2,160 | 3,056 | 94 | ... | ... |
| 27 | 600 | 521 | 61 | 179 | 77 | 95 | 8 | 46 |
| 28 | 1,949 | 1,815 | 62 | 538 | 299 | 96 | 8 | 8 |
| 29 | 826 | 528 | 63 | 211 | 176 | 97 | ... | ... |
| 30 | 3,976 | 4,251 | 64 | 234 | 176 | 98 | ... | ... |
| 31 | 593 | 322 | 65 | 733 | 1,042 | 99 | ... | 8 |
| 32 | 1,824 | 1,532 | 66 | 265 | 214 | 100 | ... | ... |
| 33 | 811 | 559 | 67 | 94 | 54 | Total ... | 100,000 | 100,000 |

[Subsidiary Table E 3 (D) Supplementary Statement.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex.

Mysore Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | Distribution per 10,000 | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—1 | 255 | 265 | 239 | 255 | 288 | 303 |
| 1—2 | 169 | 169 | 191 | 207 | 141 | 145 |
| 2—3 | 271 | 280 | 316 | 338 | 129 | 137 |
| 3—4 | 276 | 293 | 329 | 351 | 153 | 177 |
| 4—5 | 311 | 318 | 309 | 320 | 204 | 216 |
| Total 0—5 | 1,282 | 1,325 | 1,384 | 1,471 | 915 | 978 |
| 5—10 | 1,421 | 1,455 | 1,364 | 1,414 | 1,371 | 1,415 |
| 10—15 | 1,326 | 1,173 | 921 | 835 | 1,396 | 1,275 |
| Total 0—15 | 4,029 | 3,953 | 3,669 | 3,720 | 3,682 | 3,668 |
| 15—20 | 791 | 687 | 867 | 792 | 972 | 868 |
| 20—25 | 664 | 728 | 850 | 943 | 848 | 973 |
| 25—30 | 754 | 779 | 901 | 904 | 965 | 1,012 |
| 30—35 | 762 | 794 | 829 | 825 | 902 | 886 |
| 35—40 | 688 | 638 | 700 | 613 | 736 | 593 |
| Total 15—40 | 3,659 | 3,626 | 4,147 | 4,077 | 4,423 | 4,332 |
| 40—45 | 623 | 620 | 656 | 601 | 631 | 603 |
| 45—50 | 476 | 452 | 439 | 378 | 377 | 337 |
| 50—55 | 436 | 469 | 417 | 442 | 361 | 437 |
| 55—60 | 277 | 276 | 219 | 213 | 169 | 177 |
| Total 40—60 | 1,812 | 1,817 | 1,731 | 1,634 | 1,538 | 1,554 |
| 60 and over | 500 | 604 | 451 | 567 | 357 | 446 |
| Age not stated | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ... | ..... |
| Total .. | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Mean age ... | 24.9 years | 25.4 years | 24.8 years | 24.8 years | 24.5 years | 24.7 years |

[Subsidiary Table E 2]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex.

Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | Distribution per 10,000 | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 ² | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—1 | 255 | 264 | 237 | 253 | ..... | ..... |
| 1—2 | 169 | 169 | 192 | 209 | ..... | ..... |
| 2—3 | 271 | 280 | 316 | 338 | ..... | ..... |
| 3—4 | 276 | 292 | 330 | 352 | ..... | ..... |
| 4—5 | 312 | 319 | 310 | 321 | ..... | ..... |
| Total 0—5 | 1,283 | 1,324 | 1,385 | 1,473 | ..... | ..... |
| 5—10 | 1,422 | 1,457 | 1,364 | 1,415 | ..... | ..... |
| 10—15 | 1,328 | 1,175 | 919 | 832 | ..... | ..... |
| Total 0—15 | 4,033 | 3,956 | 3,668 | 3,720 | ..... | ..... |
| 15—20 | 789 | 683 | 867 | 789 | ... .. | ..... |
| 20—25 | 660 | 724 | 845 | 942 | ..... | ..... |
| 25—30 | 751 | 777 | 901 | 906 | ..... | ..... |
| 30—35 | 762 | 794 | 830 | 826 | ... .. | ..... |
| 35—40 | 689 | 641 | 703 | 615 | ..... | ..... |
| Total 15—40 | 3,651 | 3,619 | 4,146 | 4,078 | ... .. | ..... |
| 40—45 | 624 | 620 | 657 | 600 | ..... | ..... |
| 45—50 | 479 | 454 | 442 | 379 | ..... | ..... |
| 50—55 | 436 | 469 | 417 | 442 | ..... | ..... |
| 55—60 | 279 | 278 | 321 | 214 | ... .. | ..... |
| Total 40—60 | 1,818 | 1,821 | 1,737 | 1,635 | ... .. | ... .. |
| 60 and over | 498 | 604 | 447 | 565 | ... .. | ..... |
| Age not stated | ..... | ... .. | 2 | 2 | ... .. | ..... |
| Total ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | ... .. | ... |
| Mean age ... | 24.9 years | 25.4 years | 24.8 years | 24.8 years | ..... | ... .. |

* Details not available as apart from the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.
[Subsidiary Table E 2—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex.

Eastern Division.

| Age | Distribution per 10,000 | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|---------|
| | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881* | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—1 | 263 | 264 | 244 | 259 | ..... | ..... |
| 1—2 | 178 | 177 | 192 | 207 | .... | ..... |
| 2—3 | 280 | 282 | 327 | 345 | ..... | ..... |
| 3—4 | 288 | 298 | 348 | 364 | ..... | ..... |
| 4—5 | 325 | 324 | 318 | 324 | ..... | ..... |
| Total 0—5 | 1,334 | 1,345 | 1,429 | 1,499 | ..... | ..... |
| 5—10 | 1,435 | 1,431 | 1,377 | 1,398 | .... | ..... |
| 10—15 | 1,334 | 1,135 | 863 | 764 | ..... | .... |
| Total 0—15 | 4,103 | 3,911 | 3,669 | 3,661 | ..... | ..... |
| 15—20 | 752 | 645 | 834 | 764 | ..... | .... |
| 20—25 | 622 | 687 | 800 | 945 | .... | .... |
| 25—30 | 702 | 752 | 887 | 908 | ..... | ..... |
| 30—35 | 733 | 797 | 818 | 831 | ..... | ..... |
| 35—40 | 688 | 661 | 700 | 620 | .... | ..... |
| Total 15—40 | 3,497 | 3,542 | 4,069 | 4,068 | .... | ..... |
| 40—45 | 628 | 637 | 670 | 611 | ..... | ..... |
| 45—50 | 499 | 483 | 452 | 387 | .... | ..... |
| 50—55 | 444 | 481 | 426 | 450 | .... | .... |
| 55—60 | 303 | 307 | 226 | 216 | ..... | ..... |
| Total 40—60 | 1,874 | 1,908 | 1,774 | 1,664 | .... | .... |
| 60 and over | 526 | 639 | 486 | 605 | ..... | ..... |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | ..... | .... |
| Mean age | 25.0 years | 25.9 years | 25.0 years | 25.2 years | ..... | ..... |

*Details not available as apart from the C. & M. Station of Bangalore.

[Subsidiary Table E 2—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II. - concld.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex.

Western Division.

| Age | Distribution per 10,000 | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0-1 | 232 | 265 | 218 | 237 | 300 | 323 |
| 1-2 | 144 | 149 | 193 | 213 | 140 | 143 |
| 2-3 | 246 | 272 | 290 | 321 | 130 | 116 |
| 3-4 | 245 | 276 | 185 | 320 | 168 | 201 |
| 4-5 | 278 | 303 | 288 | 313 | 230 | 250 |
| Total 0-5 | 1,145 | 1,265 | 1,274 | 1,404 | 968 | 1,063 |
| 5-10 | 1,389 | 1,529 | 1,334 | 1,462 | 1,440 | 1,515 |
| 10-15 | 1,313 | 1,386 | 1,056 | 1,999 | 1,397 | 1,281 |
| Total 0-15 | 3,847 | 4,080 | 3,664 | 3,875 | 3,805 | 3,859 |
| 15-20 | 888 | 788 | 949 | 855 | 955 | 888 |
| 20-25 | 760 | 828 | 882 | 934 | 860 | 969 |
| 25-30 | 879 | 846 | 935 | 900 | 1,001 | 1,021 |
| 30-35 | 842 | 787 | 861 | 812 | 912 | 866 |
| 35-40 | 694 | 583 | 712 | 604 | 736 | 559 |
| Total 15-40 | 4,063 | 3,832 | 4,339 | 4,105 | 4,464 | 4,303 |
| 40-45 | 611 | 576 | 627 | 570 | 603 | 569 |
| 45-50 | 423 | 372 | 415 | 356 | 348 | 306 |
| 50-55 | 417 | 435 | 396 | 421 | 329 | 410 |
| 55-60 | 214 | 199 | 206 | 209 | 145 | 162 |
| Total 40-60 | 1,665 | 1,582 | 1,644 | 1,556 | 1,425 | 1,447 |
| 60 and over | 425 | 506 | 352 | 463 | 306 | 391 |
| Age not stated | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Mean age ... | 24.6 years | 24.1 years | 24.1 years | 24.1 years | 23.8 years | 23.8 years |

[Subsidiary Table E 2--concl'd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex by Religion.—Mysore Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age. | Hindu. | | Mussalman. | | Christian. | | Jain. | | Others. | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0-1 | 253 | 262 | 281 | 298 | 279 | 302 | 235 | 280 | 280 | 307 |
| 1-2 | 167 | 167 | 195 | 199 | 168 | 186 | 115 | 167 | 183 | 182 |
| 2-3 | 269 | 276 | 292 | 329 | 254 | 275 | 200 | 267 | 331 | 341 |
| 3-4 | 275 | 290 | 289 | 327 | 263 | 308 | 208 | 286 | 316 | 317 |
| 4-5 | 310 | 316 | 331 | 363 | 294 | 256 | 214 | 253 | 369 | 369 |
| Total 0-5 | 1,274 | 1,311 | 1,388 | 1,516 | 1,258 | 1,327 | 972 | 1,253 | 1,479 | 1,516 |
| 5-10 | 1,418 | 1,448 | 1,411 | 1,520 | 1,418 | 1,572 | 1,128 | 1,233 | 1,560 | 1,599 |
| 10-15 | 1,328 | 1,169 | 1,294 | 1,202 | 1,274 | 1,250 | 1,217 | 1,262 | 1,344 | 1,284 |
| Total 0-15 | 4,020 | 3,928 | 4,123 | 4,238 | 3,950 | 4,149 | 3,317 | 3,748 | 4,383 | 4,399 |
| 15-20 | 789 | 681 | 823 | 763 | 850 | 845 | 1,045 | 825 | 740 | 674 |
| 20-25 | 658 | 724 | 738 | 771 | 865 | 809 | 867 | 872 | 594 | 732 |
| 25-30 | 752 | 780 | 763 | 743 | 918 | 869 | 907 | 817 | 659 | 787 |
| 30-35 | 763 | 797 | 745 | 753 | 888 | 813 | 797 | 738 | 726 | 798 |
| 35-40 | 690 | 644 | 656 | 551 | 726 | 650 | 700 | 558 | 681 | 588 |
| Total 15-40 | 3,652 | 3,626 | 3,725 | 3,581 | 4,277 | 3,986 | 4,316 | 3,810 | 3,400 | 3,579 |
| 40-45 | 625 | 625 | 576 | 553 | 557 | 565 | 608 | 588 | 651 | 595 |
| 45-50 | 182 | 459 | 403 | 369 | 394 | 369 | 464 | 439 | 450 | 367 |
| 50-55 | 48 | 473 | 426 | 431 | 334 | 358 | 423 | 447 | 435 | 391 |
| 55-60 | 280 | 280 | 238 | 244 | 177 | 199 | 323 | 285 | 240 | 194 |
| Total 40-60 | 1,826 | 1,837 | 1,613 | 1,597 | 1,462 | 1,491 | 1,818 | 1,759 | 1,776 | 1,547 |
| 60 and over | 502 | 609 | 509 | 584 | 311 | 374 | 549 | 683 | 441 | 475 |
| Total | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Mean age | 25.0 years | 25.5 years | 24.2 years | 24.0 years | 23.5 years | 23.3 years | 26.3 years | 25.7 years | 23.8 years | 23.3 years |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex by Religion.—Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age. | Hindu. | | Musallman. | | Christian. | | Jain. | | Animist. | | Others. | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0-1 .. | 253 | 261 | 282 | 302 | 235 | 301 | 237 | 281 | 280 | 307 | ... | 333 |
| 1-2 .. | 167 | 167 | 198 | 202 | 169 | 203 | 116 | 168 | 183 | 182 | 192 | ... |
| 2-3 .. | 269 | 276 | 295 | 331 | 242 | 280 | 196 | 265 | 331 | 341 | 192 | 667 |
| 3-4 .. | 275 | 290 | 293 | 325 | 248 | 330 | 210 | 287 | 317 | 317 | 192 | ... |
| 4-5 .. | 310 | 316 | 337 | 365 | 309 | 260 | 217 | 252 | 339 | 369 | 577 | ... |
| Total 0-5 .. | 1,274 | 1,310 | 1,405 | 1,525 | 1,223 | 1,374 | 976 | 1,253 | 1,480 | 1,516 | 1,153 | 1,000 |
| 5-10 .. | 1,419 | 1,449 | 1,463 | 1,537 | 1,422 | 1,738 | 1,133 | 1,236 | 1,559 | 1,598 | 1,731 | 1,667 |
| 10-15 .. | 1,330 | 1,170 | 1,314 | 1,213 | 1,251 | 1,273 | 1,221 | 1,261 | 1,345 | 1,284 | 385 | 667 |
| Total 0-15 .. | 4,023 | 3,929 | 4,182 | 4,275 | 3,896 | 4,385 | 3,330 | 3,750 | 4,384 | 4,398 | 3,269 | 3,334 |
| 15-20 .. | 788 | 679 | 804 | 748 | 808 | 712 | 1,040 | 824 | 740 | 674 | 769 | 1,000 |
| 20-25 .. | 656 | 722 | 705 | 733 | 823 | 748 | 865 | 867 | 591 | 733 | 1,154 | 667 |
| 25-30 .. | 751 | 779 | 752 | 733 | 913 | 858 | 896 | 816 | 659 | 787 | 769 | 1,000 |
| 30-35 .. | 762 | 796 | 744 | 743 | 1,001 | 876 | 795 | 740 | 726 | 797 | 385 | 2,000 |
| 35-40 .. | 690 | 616 | 661 | 563 | 819 | 694 | 693 | 557 | 680 | 588 | 1,154 | 333 |
| Total 15-40 .. | 3,617 | 3,622 | 3,666 | 3,540 | 4,364 | 3,888 | 4,289 | 3,804 | 3,399 | 3,579 | 4,231 | 5,000 |
| 40-45 .. | 626 | 625 | 576 | 545 | 599 | 564 | 611 | 586 | 650 | 596 | 962 | 333 |
| 45-50 .. | 483 | 460 | 408 | 379 | 425 | 378 | 466 | 441 | 419 | 367 | 577 | 333 |
| 50-55 .. | 438 | 473 | 425 | 429 | 319 | 322 | 423 | 447 | 436 | 391 | 192 | ... |
| 55-60 .. | 282 | 282 | 246 | 253 | 172 | 190 | 326 | 286 | 241 | 194 | 192 | ... |
| Total 40-60 .. | 1,829 | 1,840 | 1,655 | 1,506 | 1,515 | 1,454 | 1,926 | 1,760 | 1,776 | 1,548 | 1,923 | 666 |
| 60 and over .. | 501 | 609 | 497 | 579 | 225 | 273 | 555 | 686 | 441 | 475 | 577 | 1,000 |
| Total .. | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Mean age .. | 25.0 years | 25.5 years | 24.1 years | 24.0 years | 23.6 years | 22.6 years | 26.4 years | 25.8 years | 23.8 years | 23.3 years | 26.2 years | 25.2 years |

[Subsidiary Table E 3.—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex by Religion.—Eastern Division.

| Age. | Hindu. | | Mussalman. | | Christian. | | Jain. | | Animist. | | Others. | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0-1 | 261 | 261 | 293 | 300 | 290 | 306 | 244 | 297 | 315 | 314 | ... | 435 |
| 1-2 | 176 | 174 | 219 | 214 | 203 | 226 | 116 | 187 | 221 | 194 | 238 | ... |
| 2-3 | 277 | 279 | 311 | 333 | 273 | 265 | 238 | 231 | 361 | 350 | 238 | 870 |
| 3-4 | 286 | 296 | 313 | 337 | 269 | 336 | 255 | 271 | 339 | 321 | 238 | ... |
| 4-5 | 322 | 321 | 365 | 383 | 356 | 256 | 230 | 303 | 389 | 383 | 714 | ... |
| Total 0-5 | 1,322 | 1,331 | 1,501 | 1,567 | 1,391 | 1,389 | 1,103 | 1,309 | 1,625 | 1,562 | 1,428 | 1,305 |
| 5-10 | 1,430 | 1,424 | 1,492 | 1,511 | 1,659 | 1,794 | 1,254 | 1,306 | 1,486 | 1,433 | 1,667 | 1,739 |
| 10-15 | 1,335 | 1,129 | 1,317 | 1,199 | 1,375 | 1,255 | 1,220 | 1,122 | 1,360 | 1,287 | 238 | ... |
| Total 0-15 | 4,087 | 3,884 | 4,310 | 4,277 | 4,425 | 4,438 | 3,577 | 3,737 | 4,471 | 4,282 | 3,333 | 3,044 |
| 15-20 | 752 | 641 | 768 | 724 | 719 | 629 | 965 | 706 | 663 | 637 | 714 | 435 |
| 20-25 | 619 | 685 | 679 | 723 | 667 | 677 | 661 | 812 | 556 | 665 | 1,191 | 869 |
| 25-30 | 703 | 754 | 704 | 715 | 740 | 850 | 726 | 764 | 592 | 750 | 476 | 1,304 |
| 30-35 | 734 | 799 | 698 | 743 | 954 | 916 | 777 | 732 | 657 | 785 | 476 | 2,174 |
| 35-40 | 689 | 666 | 653 | 578 | 801 | 727 | 695 | 587 | 694 | 653 | 1,191 | 435 |
| Total 15-40 | 3,197 | 3,545 | 3,502 | 3,483 | 3,881 | 3,799 | 3,824 | 3,601 | 3,162 | 3,490 | 4,048 | 5,217 |
| 40-45 | 631 | 612 | 574 | 542 | 576 | 581 | 638 | 583 | 669 | 637 | 953 | 435 |
| 45-50 | 505 | 489 | 411 | 395 | 436 | 400 | 468 | 464 | 492 | 440 | 714 | ... |
| 50-55 | 445 | 486 | 430 | 429 | 290 | 323 | 437 | 458 | 438 | 393 | 238 | ... |
| 55-60 | 306 | 310 | 261 | 282 | 174 | 201 | 400 | 329 | 285 | 247 | ... | ... |
| Total 40-60 | 1,887 | 1,927 | 1,676 | 1,648 | 1,476 | 1,505 | 1,943 | 1,834 | 1,884 | 1,717 | 1,905 | 435 |
| 60 and over | 529 | 644 | 512 | 592 | 218 | 258 | 656 | 828 | 483 | 511 | 714 | 1,304 |
| Total | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Mean age | 25.1 years | 26.0 years | 24.0 years | 24.2 years | 22.6 years | 22.7 years | 26.6 years | 26.6 years | 24.1 years | 24.2 years | 26.3 years | 26.6 years |

[Subsidiary Table E 3.—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—concluded.
Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex by Religion.—Western Division.

| Age. | Hindu. | | Musalmán. | | Christian. | | Jain. | | Animist. | | Others. | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0-1 ... | 231 | 262 | 250 | 306 | 149 | 284 | 230 | 265 | 214 | 301 | ... | ... |
| 1-2 ... | 145 | 148 | 137 | 167 | 98 | 138 | 117 | 149 | 143 | 169 | ... | ... |
| 2-3 ... | 245 | 268 | 249 | 321 | 176 | 325 | 140 | 278 | 301 | 332 | ... | ... |
| 3-4 ... | 245 | 274 | 233 | 289 | 202 | 313 | 168 | 304 | 294 | 313 | ... | ... |
| 4-5 ... | 278 | 301 | 256 | 311 | 207 | 269 | 205 | 201 | 349 | 355 | ... | ... |
| Total 0-5 ... | 1,144 | 1,253 | 1,125 | 1,394 | 862 | 1,329 | 860 | 1,197 | 1,331 | 1,470 | ... | ... |
| 5-10 ... | 1,388 | 1,519 | 1,379 | 1,619 | 914 | 1,581 | 1,023 | 1,165 | 1,635 | 1,772 | 2,000 | 1,429 |
| 10-15 ... | 1,317 | 1,286 | 1,306 | 1,256 | 983 | 1,324 | 1,223 | 1,401 | 1,330 | 1,280 | 1,000 | 2,857 |
| Total 0-15 ... | 3,849 | 4,058 | 3,810 | 4,269 | 2,759 | 4,234 | 3,106 | 3,563 | 4,296 | 4,522 | 3,000 | 4,286 |
| 15-20 ... | 887 | 788 | 909 | 822 | 997 | 945 | 1,108 | 942 | 818 | 712 | 1,000 | 2,857 |
| 20-25 ... | 758 | 826 | 779 | 846 | 1,157 | 950 | 1,051 | 922 | 633 | 803 | 1,000 | ... |
| 25-30 ... | 879 | 849 | 892 | 791 | 1,286 | 879 | 1,051 | 867 | 727 | 826 | 2,000 | ... |
| 30-35 ... | 840 | 788 | 876 | 744 | 1,103 | 763 | 811 | 748 | 797 | 810 | ... | 1,429 |
| 35-40 ... | 693 | 588 | 686 | 515 | 858 | 602 | 692 | 528 | 666 | 520 | 1,000 | ... |
| Total 15-40 ... | 4,037 | 3,839 | 4,142 | 3,718 | 5,401 | 4,139 | 4,713 | 4,007 | 3,641 | 3,671 | 5,000 | 4,286 |
| 40-45 ... | 611 | 578 | 581 | 555 | 649 | 515 | 585 | 589 | 632 | 552 | 1,000 | ... |
| 45-50 ... | 425 | 376 | 399 | 328 | 402 | 315 | 464 | 417 | 404 | 291 | ... | 1,428 |
| 50-55 ... | 417 | 438 | 410 | 426 | 383 | 320 | 409 | 437 | 134 | 390 | ... | ... |
| 55-60 ... | 215 | 203 | 203 | 164 | 167 | 162 | 259 | 243 | 195 | 138 | 1,000 | ... |
| Total 40-60 ... | 1,668 | 1,595 | 1,593 | 1,473 | 1,601 | 1,312 | 1,717 | 1,686 | 1,665 | 1,371 | 2,000 | 1,428 |
| 60 and over ... | 426 | 508 | 455 | 540 | 239 | 315 | 464 | 544 | 398 | 436 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Mean age ... | 24.6 years | 24.2 years | 24.6 years | 23.4 years | 25.9 years | 22.3 years | 26.1 years | 25.0 years | 23.6 years | 22.4 years | 26.0 years | 21.0 years |

[Subsidiary Table E 3,—concluded.]

APPENDIX A.

1. The smoothing of a series of data which present irregularities of the kind which may be of short period compared with the period of the whole series, can be effected in various ways. The shortest is probably that described in pages 265-6 of Newsholme's Vital Statistics and known as Milne's Graphic Method. It requires some knowledge of the regular law of variation underlying the series, or if not, important features in the law of variation may be ignored or minimised.

2. A second method, involving only the use of the simple rules of arithmetic, and known as "Bloxaming" or "smoothing by Bloxam's method" is described below.

3. Suppose that the series show irregularities, the period of the largest of which is either $2n$ or $2n + 1$, where n is an integer, so that $2n + 1$ necessarily represents an odd number. Then in order to distribute these irregularities over the whole of the period and hence practically to eliminate them, the amended or smoothed value for any term (say the M th term) is found by adding the preceding n and succeeding n terms to the M th term, making in all $2n + 1$ terms to be summed and dividing the result by $2n + 1$. The formula for calculation is of the form—

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + \&c., \text{ to } 2n + 1 \text{ terms}}{2n + 1}$$

4. By proceeding regularly through the series, we obtain a series of amended or smoothed values of the terms, from which the irregularities of the period in question are practically eliminated or spread out so as to give a fairly regular law of succession.

5. In the Census statistics of age there are chiefly irregularities of five and ten years periods, due to the very marked tendency of natives of India to give their age approximately as multiples of five or ten only. Two processes of smoothing are required, the first to smooth away or eliminate the tendency to give their ages as multiples of five, and the second to eliminate the additional or more strongly marked tendency to give it as multiples of ten. It is a matter of indifference which process is first performed, but it is on the whole best to commence with the process for eliminating the irregularities of five years period.

(1) In this case as five is an odd number, the formula for calculation of the smoothed value of any term A_3 is—

$$X_3 = \frac{\overline{A_1 + A_2} + A_3 + \overline{A_4 + A_5}}{5}$$

where A_1 and A_2 represent the two terms preceding A_3 , and A_4 and A_5 the two succeeding terms, and X_3 represents the smoothed value for the same age.

6. The results of the first process of smoothing as given by the method will be evidently incomplete by two terms at each end. To complete this series for the first term (number at age 0 to 1) give the actual Census number, and for the second term the sum of the first three terms divided by three. In other words, smooth so far as is possible by this method with the data.

(2) The second process is to eliminate the additional tendency to give ages as multiples of ten. As ten is an even number, it is necessary to take the next higher odd number, eleven. The process of smoothing for a term is then carried out by adding together the five preceding and the five succeeding terms to the given term (making eleven in all) and dividing by 11. This gives the corresponding smoothed

term. In this case the smoothing is performed upon the series obtained by the first smoothing process (by fives). The mathematical expression for this second process is—

$$X_6 = \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5 + A_6 + A_7 + A_8 + A_9 + A_{10} + A_{11}}{11}$$

where A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 denote the first term preceding A_6 , the term for which the smoothed value is desired, and A_7, A_8, A_9, A_{10} and A_{11} the five succeeding terms, while X_6 is employed to denote the smoothed quantity or term corresponding to A_6 .

7. The results of the second smoothing of the data obtained by the first process will be also incomplete at the two ends of the series. The first term of the smoothed series obtained by the use of the complete formula will evidently correspond to the sixth term of the series obtained by the first process.

8. The first five terms will be obtained, as explained above, in the case of the first process by smoothing as far as is possible by this method with the limited number of terms before the term in question. In other words—

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= A_1 \\ X_2 &= \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}{3} \\ X_3 &= \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5}{5} \\ X_4 &= \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5 + A_6 + A_7}{7} \\ X_5 &= \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5 + A_6 + A_7 + A_8 + A_9}{9} \end{aligned}$$

9. A similar method may be applied to the five terms wanting at the end by the application of the complete process.

10. An example is given below, showing the application of the method to the Census figures of the male population of Bengal grouped according to age as given in the Census Report of India, General Tables for British Provinces and Feudatory States, Volume II for 1891, page 156.

11. The following table gives the actual unsmoothed data, and the results of the two arithmetical smoothing operations. The first column gives the age 0, 1, 2, etc. The second column gives the actual number of males in the Province of Bengal of the age indicated by the figures in the first column, as obtained by the Census of 31st March 1891. An examination of these figures will show—

- (1) the great irregularity of the numbers for the first four or five years of life;
- (2) the very marked tendency to return age as a multiple of 5 or 10, throughout nearly the whole period of life.

The results of the first smoothing of the data in the second column is given in the third column.

The smoothed value for any age is obtained by the formula—

$$A_3 = \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 + A_5}{5}$$

Thus for the age 10—

$$A_{10} = \frac{3404 + 2179 + 3749 + 1516 + 3950}{5} = 2960$$

which is hence given in the third column opposite age 10.

The smoothed values are obtained by this process for all ages and are given in the third column.

The second process of smoothing by eleven is then performed in an exactly similar manner, and the smoothed results given in the fourth column.

12. An examination of the following table will show how the results are obtained and tabulated:—

| Ages | Bengal Males | | | |
|------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| | Actual | Smoothed Arith. (Intermediate) | Smoothed Arith. (Final) | Additional Smoothing from curves |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 0 | 3,191 | 3,191 | 3,191 | 3,190 |
| 1 | 1,411 | 2,511 | 2,839 | 3,025 |
| 2 | 2,932 | 2,788 | 2,933 | 2,955 |
| 3 | 3,338 | 2,956 | 3,030 | 2,930 |
| 4 | 3,070 | 3,219 | 3,040 | 2,920 |
| 5 | 4,030 | 3,268 | 3,012 | 2,910 |
| 6 | 2,723 | 3,281 | 2,949 | 2,899 |
| 7 | 3,178 | 3,103 | 2,942 | 2,869 |
| 8 | 3,404 | 3,047 | 2,882 | 2,839 |
| 9 | 2,179 | 2,805 | 2,816 | 2,760 |
| 10 | 3,749 | 2,960 | 2,671 | 2,665 |
| 11 | 1,516 | 2,506 | 2,541 | 2,540 |
| 12 | 3,950 | 2,428 | 2,391 | 2,400 |
| 13 | 1,137 | 2,126 | 2,370 | 2,260 |
| 14 | 1,789 | 2,238 | 2,129 | 2,135 |
| 15 | 2,236 | 1,622 | 2,027 | 2,020 |
| 16 | 2,076 | 1,834 | 1,882 | 1,925 |
| 17 | 874 | 1,636 | 1,782 | 1,840 |
| 18 | 2,197 | 1,765 | 1,706 | 1,775 |
| 19 | 799 | 1,501 | 1,664 | 1,725 |
| 20 | 2,881 | 1,676 | 1,599 | 1,685 |
| 21 | 755 | 1,372 | 1,610 | 1,660 |
| 22 | 1,749 | 1,404 | 1,596 | 1,640 |
| 23 | 677 | 1,594 | 1,615 | 1,620 |
| 24 | 960 | 1,664 | 1,611 | 1,605 |
| 25 | 3,830 | 1,517 | 1,647 | 1,590 |
| 26 | 1,105 | 1,744 | 1,642 | 1,575 |
| 27 | 1,015 | 1,681 | 1,664 | 1,565 |
| 28 | 1,812 | 1,846 | 1,633 | 1,555 |

| Ages | Bengal Males | | | |
|------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| | Actual | Smoothed Arith. (Intermediate) | Smoothed Arith. (Final) | Additional Smoothing from curves |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 29 | 645 | 1,725 | 1,639 | 1,545 |
| 30 | 4,655 | 1,891 | 1,597 | 1,535 |
| 31 | 497 | 1,621 | 1,579 | 1,525 |
| 32 | 1,845 | 1,613 | 1,538 | 1,510 |
| 33 | 463 | 1,282 | 1,529 | 1,495 |
| 34 | 606 | 1,448 | 1,487 | 1,475 |
| 35 | 3,001 | 1,196 | 1,462 | 1,450 |
| 36 | 1,325 | 1,324 | 1,406 | 1,420 |
| 37 | 587 | 1,296 | 1,372 | 1,380 |
| 38 | 1,099 | 1,578 | 1,302 | 1,330 |
| 39 | 470 | 1,386 | 1,261 | 1,270 |
| 40 | 4,411 | 1,446 | 1,194 | 1,210 |
| 41 | 361 | 1,274 | 1,154 | 1,160 |
| 42 | 890 | 1,247 | 1,101 | 1,110 |
| 43 | 239 | 845 | 1,062 | 1,060 |
| 44 | 335 | 830 | 995 | 1,010 |
| 45 | 2,398 | 708 | 949 | 960 |
| 46 | 259 | 764 | 890 | 910 |
| 47 | 278 | 737 | 846 | 860 |
| 48 | 518 | 863 | 766 | 810 |
| 49 | 202 | 842 | 725 | 760 |
| 50 | 3,028 | 879 | 678 | 710 |
| 51 | 184 | 803 | 645 | 665 |
| 52 | 465 | 788 | 606 | 620 |
| 53 | 134 | 370 | 591 | 580 |
| 54 | 128 | 386 | 562 | 545 |
| 55 | 937 | 317 | 537 | 510 |
| 56 | 267 | 342 | 506 | 480 |
| 57 | 121 | 338 | 480 | 450 |
| 58 | 258 | 371 | 425 | 425 |
| 59 | 107 | 348 | 407 | 400 |

| Ages | Bengal Males | | | |
|------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| | Actual | Smoothed Arith. (Intermediate) | Smoothed Arith. (Final) | Additional Smoothing from curves |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 60 | 2,101 | 568 | 385 | 375 |
| 61 | 153 | 530 | 368 | 350 |
| 62 | 219 | 523 | 349 | 325 |
| 63 | 72 | 184 | 334 | 300 |
| 64 | 87 | 167 | 298 | 275 |
| 65 | 390 | 139 | 264 | 250 |
| 66 | 68 | 139 | 226 | 225 |
| 67 | 76 | 132 | 192 | 200 |
| 68 | 76 | 174 | 150 | 175 |
| 69 | 48 | 169 | 138 | 155 |
| 70 | 604 | 172 | 127 | 135 |
| 71 | 40 | 158 | 118 | 120 |
| 72 | 91 | 151 | 110 | 105 |
| 73 | 6 | 63 | 104 | 95 |
| 74 | 14 | 58 | 95 | 85 |
| 75 | 164 | 40 | 86 | 78 |
| 76 | 14 | 45 | 76 | 71 |
| 77 | 4 | 45 | 68 | 64 |
| 78 | 29 | 70 | 55 | 57 |
| 79 | 14 | 70 | 51 | 50 |
| 80 | 287 | 72 | 46 | 45 |
| 81 | 16 | 67 | 43 | 40 |
| 82 | 16 | 65 | 39 | 35 |
| 83 | 2 | 14 | 36 | 30 |
| 84 | 6 | 10 | 30 | 25 |
| 85 | 28 | 7 | 24 | 20 |
| 86 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 14 |
| 87 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 10 |
| 88 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| 89 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 90 | | 4 | 5 | 5 |

| Ages | Bengal Males | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| | Actual | Smoothed Arith. (Intermediate) | Smoothed Arith. (Final) | Additional Smoothing from curves |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 91 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 92 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 93 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 94 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 95 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 96 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 97 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 98 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 100 and over | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Total ... | 100,000 | Not smoothed | | 100,000 |

13. A further process of smoothing is usually desirable or necessary. In order to test this, the data of the table are then plotted as in the accompanying diagram. At the foot are given the ages in regular succession representing what are termed the abscissæ of the curve. On the left hand side are given numbers increasing regularly from zero by fifties for each division (or 100 for two divisions). The smoothed number for any particular age, say ten, is then plotted. It is 267 in the table. The exact position of this number on the left-hand scale is then selected and the eye or pencil is run along parallel to the base line until we come to the vertical line or ordinate corresponding to the number ten (10) at the foot. A dot is then made representing the number of people aged ten. Similar dots are obtained for all other ages and the dots are joined by a continuous line or curve which hence represents the distribution of population according to age as obtained by the two arithmetical smoothing processes.

14. An examination of the continuous curves in the diagram will show that there are outstanding irregularities which require further smoothing. The chief are for the period 0 to 5 years and again for the period 18 to 25 years. This is most simply done by free hand, in such a manner as to make the area of the final smoothed curve (shown by a broken line) exactly equal to that of the original curve (equivalent to keeping the same total number of people). Whether this adjustment is done correctly or not will depend upon whether previous experience has indicated the law of decrease of population at these critical periods, I have no definite information or knowledge on this subject and hence smooth it by free hand so as to give a smooth curve according to rough general knowledge.

15. This final smoothed curve is then translated into figures, which is simply the reverse process to that described above (paragraph 13) and the figures entered in the fifth column.

16. When the figures in the fifth column are added together, it will be found that the sum is not exactly equal to the total population originally dealt with. The difference, usually very small, must be distributed over the figures in any manner considered suitable by the operator, as, for example, by percentage addition to each number. This will give the final amended numbers to enter in column five.

APPENDIX B.

Amended one-year Age Statistics (by Mr. Elliot's process).

EASTERN DIVISION.

MALES.

| Age. | | Males. | 1st Adjust- ment | 2nd Adjust- ment | Age. | | Males | 1st Adjust- ment | 2nd Adjust- ment |
|-----------|-----|--------|------------------------|------------------------|------|-----|-------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Under one | .. | 2,864 | 2,864 | 2,864 | 30 | .. | 4,844 | 1,703 | 1,511 |
| 1 | ... | 1,159 | 2,264 | 2,515 | 31 | .. | 288 | 1,468 | 1,526 |
| 2 | ... | 2,769 | 2,417 | 2,560 | 32 | ... | 1,184 | 1,507 | 1,512 |
| 3 | ... | 2,602 | 2,393 | 2,660 | 33 | ... | 578 | 1,384 | 1,517 |
| 4 | .. | 2,692 | 2,864 | 2,759 | 34 | ... | 640 | 1,524 | 1,483 |
| 5 | ... | 2,743 | 2,734 | 2,780 | 35 | .. | 4,231 | 1,343 | 1,474 |
| 6 | .. | 3,512 | 3,085 | 2,740 | 36 | ... | 989 | 1,481 | 1,437 |
| 7 | ... | 2,319 | 2,981 | 2,755 | 37 | .. | 279 | 1,417 | 1,423 |
| 8 | ... | 4,161 | 3,225 | 2,714 | 38 | ... | 1,264 | 1,532 | 1,379 |
| 9 | ... | 2,171 | 2,724 | 2,702 | 39 | ... | 322 | 1,378 | 1,352 |
| 10 | ... | 3,962 | 3,031 | 2,585 | 40 | ... | 4,804 | 1,482 | 1,301 |
| 11 | ... | 1,007 | 2,421 | 2,504 | 41 | ... | 220 | 1,296 | 1,278 |
| 12 | ... | 3,852 | 2,428 | 2,365 | 42 | ... | 798 | 1,309 | 1,238 |
| 13 | ... | 1,112 | 1,969 | 2,258 | 43 | ... | 338 | 1,018 | 1,220 |
| 14 | ... | 2,208 | 2,257 | 2,089 | 44 | ... | 387 | 1,092 | 1,182 |
| 15 | .. | 1,668 | 1,584 | 1,973 | 45 | ... | 3,346 | 965 | 1,163 |
| 16 | ... | 2,444 | 1,836 | 1,795 | 46 | ... | 593 | 1,084 | 1,120 |
| 17 | .. | 487 | 1,561 | 1,674 | 47 | ... | 159 | 1,044 | 1,096 |
| 18 | ... | 2,375 | 1,800 | 1,563 | 48 | ... | 934 | 1 217 | 1,026 |
| 19 | ... | 832 | 1,364 | 1,510 | 49 | ... | 190 | 1 121 | 987 |
| 20 | ... | 2,862 | 1,453 | 1,425 | 50 | ... | 4,211 | 1,167 | 936 |
| 21 | ... | 264 | 1,076 | 1,423 | 51 | ... | 110 | 1,009 | 902 |
| 22 | ... | 931 | 1,087 | 1,390 | 52 | ... | 389 | 1,026 | 852 |
| 23 | ... | 492 | 1,205 | 1,408 | 53 | ... | 145 | 548 | 817 |
| 24 | ... | 887 | 1,391 | 1,388 | 54 | ... | 273 | 586 | 762 |
| 25 | ... | 3,452 | 1,315 | 1,419 | 55 | ... | 1,822 | 535 | 716 |
| 26 | ... | 1,192 | 1,567 | 1,420 | 56 | .. | 303 | 581 | 661 |
| 27 | ... | 551 | 1,474 | 1,459 | 57 | ... | 132 | 543 | 621 |
| 28 | ... | 1,753 | 1,757 | 1,486 | 58 | ... | 376 | 653 | 550 |
| 29 | .. | 444 | 1,576 | 1,515 | 59 | ... | 80 | 611 | 523 |

APPENDIX B—contd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.

EASTERN DIVISION.

MALES—(concl'd.)

| Age. | Males. | 1st Adjust- ment. | 2nd Adjust- ment. | Age. | Males. | 1st Adjust- ment. | 2nd Adjust- ment. |
|------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 60 | 2,374 | 619 | 491 | 81 | 6 | 74 | 55 |
| 61 | 91 | 563 | 465 | 82 | 20 | 73 | 50 |
| 62 | 174 | 565 | 435 | 83 | 7 | 21 | 46 |
| 63 | 97 | 247 | 410 | 84 | 4 | 22 | 40 |
| 64 | 90 | 251 | 373 | 85 | 67 | 18 | 35 |
| 65 | 782 | 232 | 337 | 86 | 10 | 18 | 30 |
| 66 | 112 | 246 | 300 | 87 | 3 | 19 | 25 |
| 67 | 80 | 250 | 267 | 88 | 8 | 22 | 19 |
| 68 | 168 | 268 | 222 | 89 | 6 | 20 | 18 |
| 69 | 110 | 253 | 206 | 90 | 81 | 21 | 16 |
| 70 | 870 | 208 | 189 | 91 | 3 | 22 | 15 |
| 71 | 37 | 218 | 174 | 92 | 7 | 20 | 14 |
| 72 | 53 | 198 | 158 | 93 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 73 | 16 | 73 | 143 | 94 | 2 | 7 | 11 |
| 74 | 14 | 72 | 126 | 95 | 14 | 6 | 9 |
| 75 | 241 | 65 | 110 | 96 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| 76 | 38 | 68 | 98 | 97 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 77 | 17 | 67 | 85 | 98 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 78 | 31 | 85 | 69 | 99 | .. | 2 | 3 |
| 79 | 10 | 79 | 64 | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 80 | 329 | 79 | 59 | | | | |

APPENDIX B—contd.
Amended one year Age Statistics.

EASTERN DIVISION.
FEMALES.

| Age. | Females. | 1st Adjust- ment. | 2nd Adjust- ment. | Age. | Females. | 1st Adjust- ment. | 2nd Adjust- ment. |
|---------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Under one ... | 3,061 | 3,061 | 3,061 | 31 ... | 241 | 1,604 | 1,468 |
| 1 ... | 1,217 | 2,407 | 2,691 | 32 ... | 1,186 | 1,644 | 1,432 |
| 2 ... | 2,944 | 2,605 | 2,730 | 33 ... | 390 | 1,137 | 1,428 |
| 3 ... | 2,867 | 2,554 | 2,832 | 34 ... | 579 | 1,227 | 1,371 |
| 4 ... | 2,937 | 3,022 | 2,932 | 35 .. | 3,288 | 1,052 | 1,335 |
| 5 ... | 2,805 | 2,957 | 2,962 | 36 ... | 691 | 1,170 | 1,273 |
| 6 ... | 3,559 | 3,218 | 2,918 | 37 ... | 312 | 1,117 | 1,233 |
| 7 ... | 2,619 | 3,120 | 2,919 | 38 ... | 978 | 1,339 | 1,153 |
| 8 .. | 4,168 | 3,440 | 2,854 | 39 ... | 316 | 1,210 | 1,123 |
| 9 ... | 2,450 | 3,007 | 2,806 | 40 ... | 4,398 | 1,312 | 1,076 |
| 10 . | 4,403 | 3,190 | 2,666 | 41 ... | 196 | 1,166 | 1,050 |
| 11 ... | 1,396 | 2,575 | 2,571 | 42 ... | 673 | 1,164 | 1,011 |
| 12 ... | 3,531 | 2,416 | 2,472 | 43 ... | 246 | 764 | 994 |
| 13 ... | 1,096 | 1,896 | 2,428 | 44 ... | 306 | 804 | 951 |
| 14 | 1,653 | 2,025 | 2,322 | 45 ... | 2,398 | 705 | 919 |
| 15 .. | 1,805 | 1,488 | 2,201 | 46 ... | 398 | 769 | 872 |
| 16 ... | 2,220 | 1,910 | 2,137 | 47 ... | 175 | 745 | 838 |
| 17 ... | 665 | 2,132 | 2,038 | 48 ... | 571 | 929 | 762 |
| 18 ... | 3,208 | 2,630 | 1,936 | 49 ... | 185 | 867 | 729 |
| 19 ... | 2,764 | 2,268 | 1,894 | 50 ... | 3,317 | 885 | 689 |
| 20 ... | 4,293 | 2,343 | 1,829 | 51 . | 89 | 795 | 659 |
| 21 ... | 409 | 1,828 | 1,831 | 52 ... | 262 | 789 | 623 |
| 22 ... | 1,040 | 1,482 | 1,783 | 53 ... | 122 | 322 | 588 |
| 23 ... | 635 | 1,299 | 1,759 | 54 ... | 155 | 401 | 537 |
| 24 ... | 1,035 | 1,426 | 1,675 | 55 ... | 984 | 366 | 498 |
| 25 ... | 3,376 | 1,314 | 1,637 | 56 ... | 482 | 383 | 455 |
| 26 ... | 1,044 | 1,510 | 1,563 | 57 ... | 86 | 368 | 438 |
| 27 ... | 482 | 1,378 | 1,553 | 58 ... | 210 | 363 | 380 |
| 28 .. | 1,611 | 1,868 | 1,522 | 59 ... | 79 | 366 | 374 |
| 29 ... | 379 | 1,707 | 1,515 | 60 ... | 958 | 444 | 353 |
| 30 ... | 5,823 | 1,848 | 1,481 | 61 ... | 497 | 410 | 337 |

APPENDIX B—contd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.

EASTERN DIVISION.
FEMALES—concl'd.

| Age. | | Females. | 1st Adjust- ment. | 2nd Adjust- ment. | Age. | | Females. | 1st Adjust- ment. | 2nd Adjust- ment. |
|------|-----|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 62 | ... | 475 | 409 | 318 | 82 | .. | 21 | 104 | 64 |
| 63 | ... | 38 | 346 | 307 | 83 | ... | 83 | 34 | 60 |
| 64 | ... | 73 | 258 | 296 | 84 | ... | 5 | 36 | 53 |
| 65 | ... | 644 | 168 | 285 | 85 | | 59 | 32 | 46 |
| 66 | ... | 57 | 187 | 266 | 86 | ... | 10 | 17 | 39 |
| 67 | ... | 30 | 178 | 250 | 87 | ... | 2 | 17 | 31 |
| 68 | .. | 130 | 251 | 220 | 88 | ... | 7 | 23 | 22 |
| 69 | ... | 27 | 242 | 197 | 89 | ... | 5 | 21 | 19 |
| 70 | ... | 1,011 | 247 | 181 | 90 | ... | 92 | 21 | 17 |
| 71 | ... | 14 | 225 | 173 | 91 | .. | 1 | 20 | 14 |
| 72 | .. | 55 | 237 | 162 | 92 | ... | ... | 19 | 13 |
| 73 | ... | 18 | 86 | 155 | 93 | ... | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| 74 | ... | 87 | 89 | 141 | 94 | .. | ... | 4 | 10 |
| 75 | ... | 257 | 79 | 127 | 95 | ... | 16 | 4 | 8 |
| 76 | .. | 26 | 83 | 115 | 96 | .. | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 77 | ... | 9 | 68 | 104 | 97 | .. | ... | 5 | 4 |
| 78 | ... | 35 | 98 | 85 | 98 | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 79 | ... | 12 | 94 | 81 | 99 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 80 | ... | 409 | 96 | 75 | 100 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 81 | .. | 3 | 106 | 70 | | | | | |

APPENDIX B—contd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.

WESTERN DIVISION.
MALES.

| Age. | Males. | 1st adjustment | 2nd adjustment | Age | Males | 1st adjustment | 2nd adjustment |
|---------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Under one ... | 1,989 | 1,989 | 1,989 | 31 ... | 197 | 1,897 | 1,948 |
| 1 ... | 1,054 | 1,704 | 1,879 | 32 ... | 1,645 | 1,930 | 1,872 |
| 2 ... | 2,069 | 1,944 | 2,002 | 33 ... | 406 | 1,541 | 1,814 |
| 3 ... | 2,080 | 2,013 | 2,139 | 34 .. | 517 | 1,673 | 1,722 |
| 4 ... | 2,526 | 2,360 | 2,233 | 35 .. | 4,941 | 1,395 | 1,660 |
| 5 ... | 2,338 | 2,353 | 2,278 | 36 ... | 855 | 1,573 | 1,559 |
| 6 ... | 2,786 | 2,607 | 2,301 | 37 .. | 254 | 1,514 | 1,499 |
| 7 ... | 2,034 | 2,443 | 2,361 | 38 ... | 1,297 | 1,531 | 1,393 |
| 8 ... | 3,349 | 2,688 | 2,373 | 39 ... | 225 | 1,383 | 1,326 |
| 9 ... | 1,707 | 2,266 | 2,427 | 40 . | 5,023 | 1,463 | 1,236 |
| 10 . | 3,566 | 2,693 | 2,384 | 41 ... | 116 | 1,245 | 1,180 |
| 11 ... | 673 | 2,236 | 2,392 | 42 . | 653 | 1,243 | 1,106 |
| 12 ... | 4,168 | 2,363 | 2,344 | 43 ... | 206 | 761 | 1,045 |
| 13 ... | 1,068 | 2,079 | 2,357 | 44 ... | 215 | 800 | 978 |
| 14 ... | 2,340 | 2,609 | 2,294 | 45 ... | 2,617 | 689 | 928 |
| 15 ... | 2,146 | 1,891 | 2,298 | 46 ... | 307 | 778 | 861 |
| 16 ... | 3,322 | 2,433 | 2,209 | 47 ... | 98 | 756 | 814 |
| 17 ... | 579 | 2,081 | 2,174 | 48 ... | 653 | 843 | 734 |
| 18 ... | 3,776 | 2,589 | 2,146 | 49 .. | 105 | 793 | 701 |
| 19 ... | 580 | 1,999 | 2,163 | 50 .. | 3,051 | 835 | 659 |
| 20 ... | 4,686 | 2,310 | 2,105 | 51 ... | 57 | 723 | 630 |
| 21 ... | 372 | 1,706 | 2,147 | 52 . | 307 | 731 | 592 |
| 22 ... | 2,135 | 1,852 | 2,122 | 53 ... | 97 | 367 | 561 |
| 23 .. | 757 | 2,052 | 2,151 | 54 ... | 144 | 391 | 520 |
| 24 ... | 1,311 | 2,272 | 2,111 | 55 ... | 1,231 | 343 | 485 |
| 25 ... | 5,687 | 1,966 | 2,143 | 56 .. | 177 | 373 | 443 |
| 26 ... | 1,471 | 2,354 | 2,106 | 57 ... | 66 | 355 | 411 |
| 27 .. | 606 | 2,162 | 2,126 | 58 .. | 247 | 415 | 358 |
| 28 ... | 2,695 | 2,402 | 2,098 | 59 ... | 52 | 396 | 337 |
| 29 ... | 352 | 2,147 | 2,064 | 60 .. | 1,534 | 408 | 312 |
| 30 .. | 6,885 | 2,355 | 1,984 | 61 ... | 80 | 370 | 291 |

[Appendix B to Chapter IV—Section 1, Age—contd.]

APPENDIX B—contd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.
WESTERN DIVISION—contd.
MALES—concl.

| Age. | Males. | 1st adjustment | 2nd adjustment | Age. | Males | 1st adjustment | 2nd adjustment |
|------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 62 | 126 | 374 | 267 | 82 | 3 | 21 | 16 |
| 63 | 59 | 144 | 244 | 83 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| 64 | 70 | 136 | 215 | 84 | .. | 5 | 11 |
| 65 | 384 | 116 | 188 | 85 | 18 | 4 | 10 |
| 66 | 39 | 118 | 159 | 86 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| 67 | 29 | 109 | 132 | 87 | .. | 5 | 6 |
| 68 | 68 | 101 | 102 | 88 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 69 | 23 | 96 | 92 | 89 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| 70 | 348 | 95 | 83 | 90 | 16 | 5 | 3 |
| 71 | 11 | 85 | 75 | 91 | ... | 4 | 3 |
| 72 | 25 | 82 | 68 | 92 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| 73 | 17 | 38 | 60 | 93 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 74 | .. | 38 | 53 | 94 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 75 | 131 | 35 | 46 | 95 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 76 | 10 | 33 | 40 | 96 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 77 | 7 | 32 | 34 | 97 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 78 | 10 | 26 | 27 | 98 | ... | ... | ... |
| 79 | 4 | 24 | 24 | 99 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 80 | 98 | 23 | 21 | 100 | .. | ... | ... |
| 81 | 1 | 22 | 18 | | | | |

[Appendix B to Chapter IV—Section I, Age—contd.]

APPENDIX B—contd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.

WESTERN DIVISION—contd.

FEMALES.

| Age. | Females. | 1st adjustment | 2nd adjustment | Age | Females | 1st adjustment | 2nd adjustment |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Under one ... | 2,423 | 2,423 | 2,423 | 81 ... | 194 | 1,551 | 1,585 |
| 1 ... | 1,264 | 2,041 | 2,278 | 32 ... | 1,222 | 1,572 | 1,497 |
| 2 ... | 2,436 | 2,369 | 2,414 | 33 ... | 262 | 1,153 | 1,449 |
| 3 ... | 2,735 | 2,413 | 2,587 | 34 ... | 443 | 1,239 | 1,362 |
| 4 ... | 2,987 | 2,823 | 2,715 | 35 ... | 3,645 | 1,047 | 1,309 |
| 5 ... | 2,641 | 2,899 | 2,770 | 36 ... | 624 | 1,163 | 1,231 |
| 6 ... | 3,315 | 3,138 | 2,790 | 37 ... | 260 | 1,126 | 1,187 |
| 7 ... | 2,816 | 3,012 | 2,842 | 38 ... | 842 | 1,256 | 1,107 |
| 8 ... | 3,929 | 3,315 | 2,824 | 39 ... | 257 | 1,160 | 1,068 |
| 9 ... | 2,358 | 2,870 | 2,832 | 40 ... | 4,298 | 1,205 | 1,013 |
| 10 ... | 4,157 | 3,170 | 2,738 | 41 ... | 142 | 1,074 | 981 |
| 11 ... | 1,089 | 2,635 | 2,676 | 42 ... | 486 | 1,064 | 938 |
| 12 ... | 4,316 | 2,622 | 2,563 | 43 ... | 187 | 692 | 913 |
| 13 ... | 1,253 | 2,166 | 2,519 | 44 ... | 295 | 718 | 874 |
| 14 ... | 2,295 | 2,506 | 2,403 | 45 ... | 2,439 | 643 | 846 |
| 15 ... | 1,875 | 1,780 | 2,354 | 46 ... | 275 | 695 | 808 |
| 16 ... | 2,790 | 2,225 | 2,227 | 47 ... | 107 | 686 | 781 |
| 17 ... | 689 | 1,887 | 2,161 | 48 ... | 451 | 855 | 716 |
| 18 ... | 3,477 | 2,532 | 2,099 | 49 ... | 157 | 817 | 685 |
| 19 ... | 603 | 2,045 | 2,096 | 50 ... | 3,283 | 860 | 618 |
| 20 ... | 5,101 | 2,326 | 2,032 | 51 ... | 87 | 786 | 620 |
| 21 ... | 356 | 1,772 | 2,061 | 52 ... | 323 | 779 | 586 |
| 22 ... | 2,092 | 1,915 | 2,081 | 53 ... | 81 | 341 | 569 |
| 23 ... | 708 | 1,940 | 2,042 | 54 ... | 123 | 359 | 535 |
| 24 ... | 1,319 | 2,125 | 1,974 | 55 ... | 1,091 | 307 | 505 |
| 25 ... | 5,226 | 1,808 | 1,964 | 56 ... | 176 | 336 | 468 |
| 26 ... | 1,282 | 2,096 | 1,893 | 57 ... | 63 | 320 | 438 |
| 27 ... | 506 | 1,900 | 1,875 | 58 ... | 229 | 501 | 380 |
| 28 ... | 2,148 | 2,003 | 1,806 | 59 ... | 40 | 474 | 363 |
| 29 ... | 339 | 1,785 | 1,742 | 60 ... | 1,998 | 492 | 341 |
| 30 ... | 5,740 | 1,929 | 1,644 | 61 ... | 39 | 154 | 324 |

[Appendix B to Chapter IV—Section I, Age.]

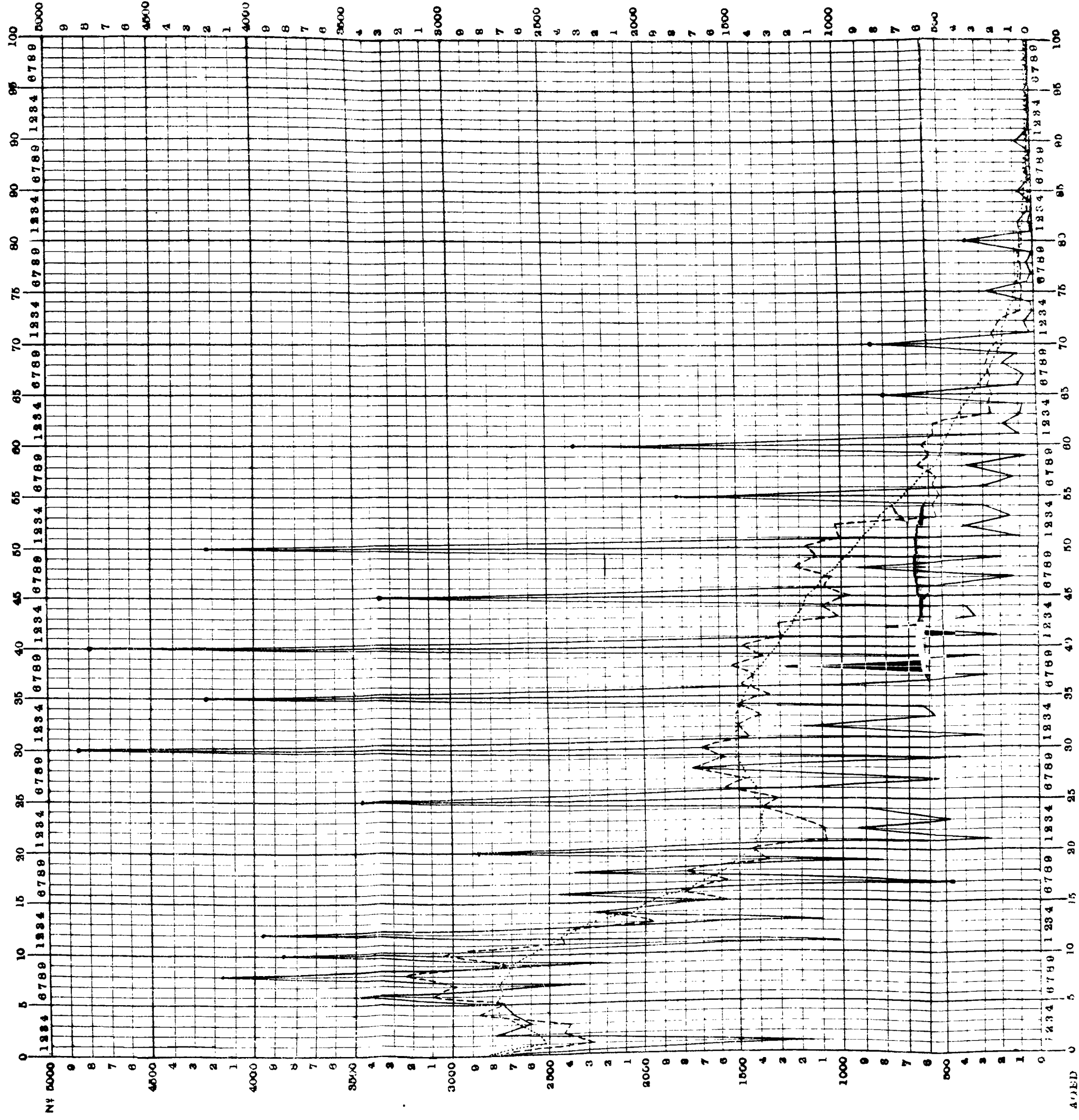
APPENDIX—B—concl'd.
Amended one-year Age Statistics.

WESTERN DIVISION—concl'd.
FEMALES—concl'd.

| Age. | Females. | 1st adjustment | 2nd adjustment | Age. | Females | 1st adjustment | 2nd adjustment | | |
|------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| 62 | ... | 155 | 457 | 304 | 82 | ... | 2 | 28 | 19 |
| 63 | ... | 40 | 144 | 286 | 83 | ... | 2 | 7 | 17 |
| 64 | .. | 53 | 145 | 250 | 84 | ... | 2 | 7 | 15 |
| 65 | ... | 432 | 117 | 218 | 85 | ... | 26 | 7 | 12 |
| 66 | ... | 47 | 122 | 183 | 86 | ... | 3 | 8 | 10 |
| 67 | .. | 11 | 115 | 151 | 87 | .. | ... | 7 | 8 |
| 68 | ... | 66 | 121 | 113 | 88 | ... | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| 69 | .. | 19 | 113 | 104 | 89 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 |
| 70 | ... | 461 | 119 | 94 | 90 | .. | 19 | 5 | 4 |
| 71 | ... | 8 | 106 | 86 | 91 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 |
| 72 | ... | 40 | 103 | 78 | 92 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 |
| 73 | ... | ... | 39 | 70 | 93 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| 74 | . | 6 | 41 | 62 | 94 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 75 | ... | 141 | 33 | 54 | 95 | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 76 | ... | 16 | 34 | 46 | 96 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 77 | ... | ... | 33 | 39 | 97 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 78 | ... | 6 | 31 | 30 | 98 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 79 | .. | 3 | 28 | 27 | 99 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 80 | ... | 131 | 29 | 24 | 100 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 81 | ... | 2 | 28 | 22 | | | | | |

APPENDIX—C.
Chart Showing Returns by Single Age Periods—(To illustrate Appendix B.)
EASTERN DIVISION—MALES

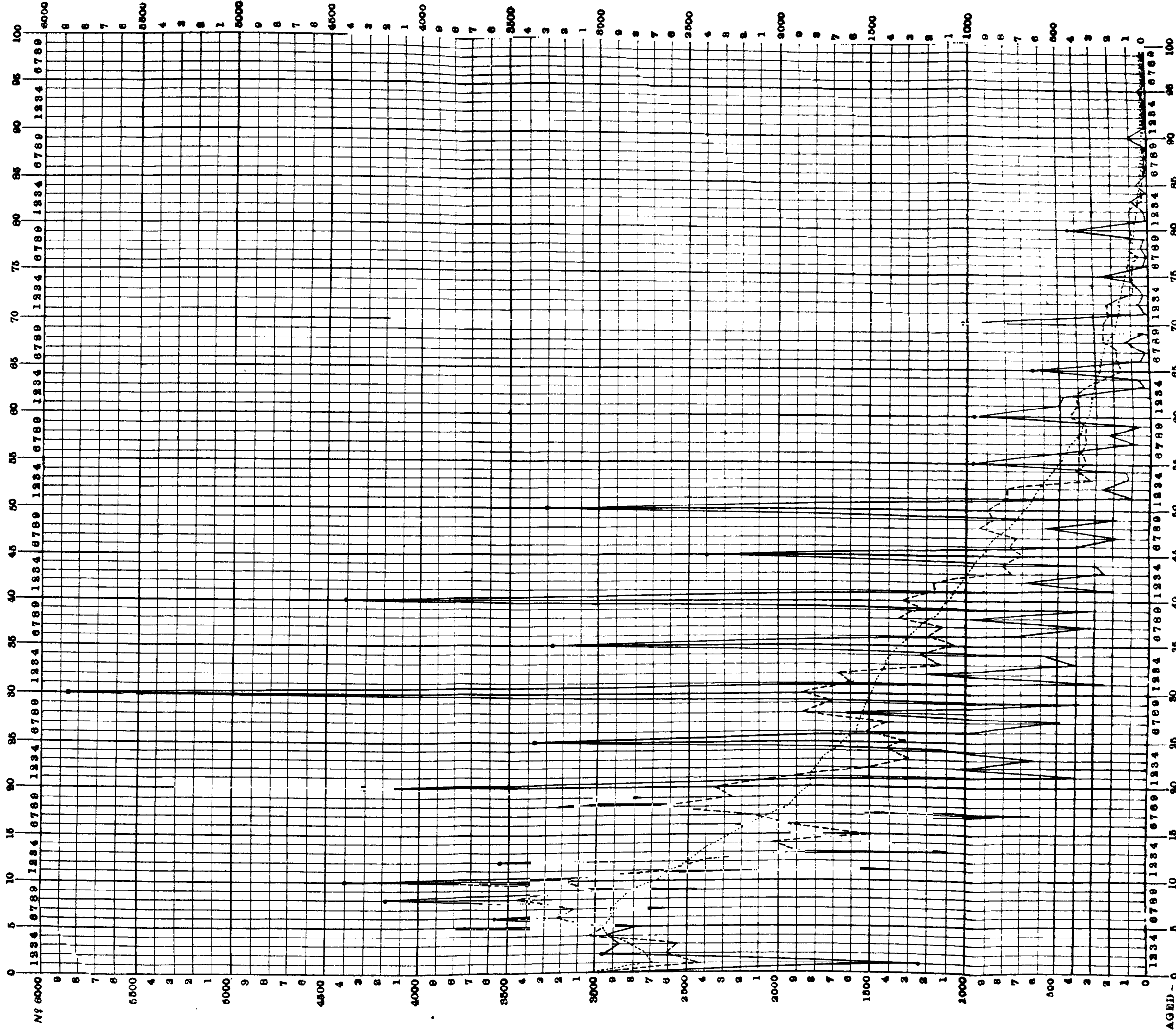
Black Lines—ACTUAL Dotted Lines—ADJUSTED { ——— Intermediate
Final





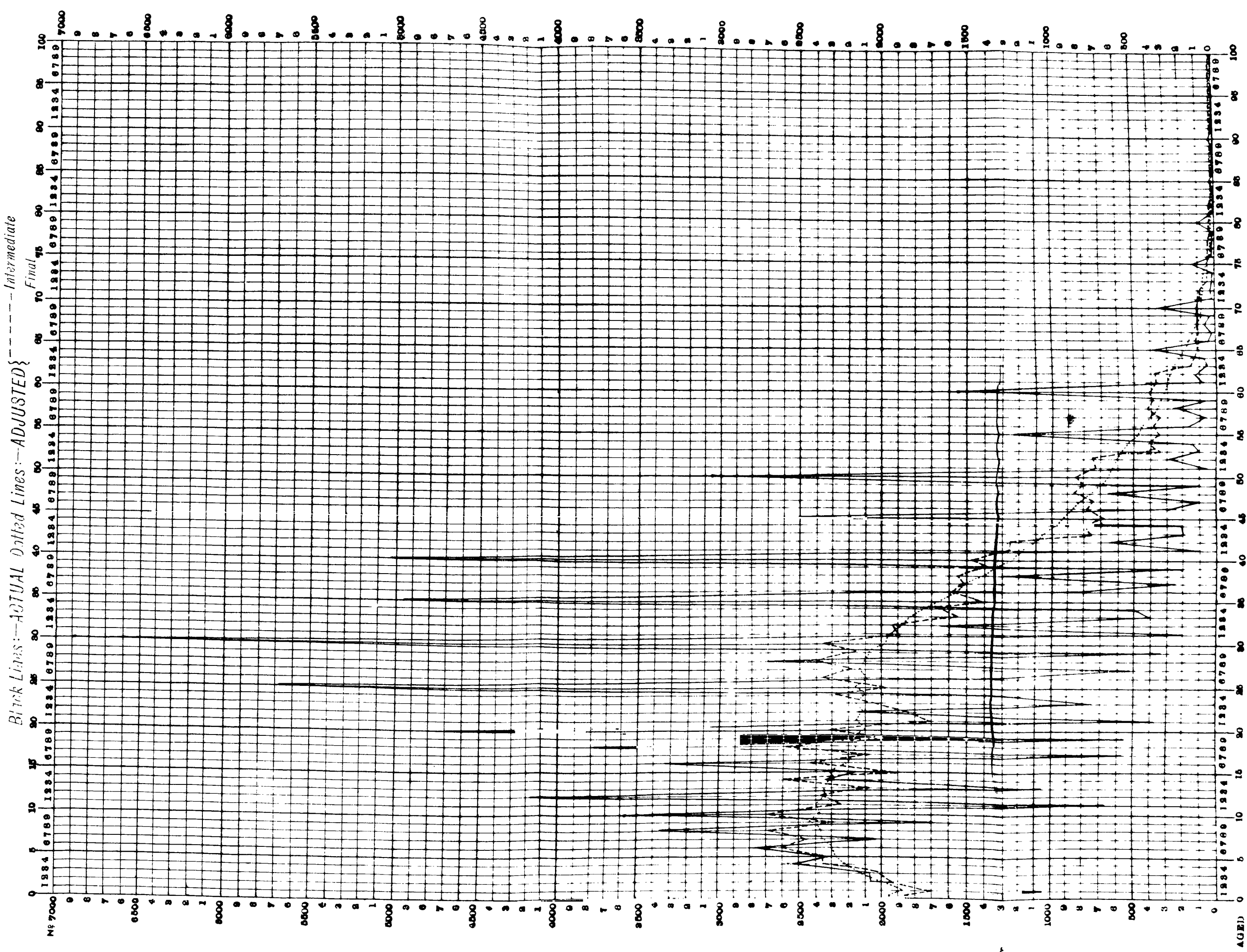
APPENDIX--C (Contd.)
Chart Shewing Returns by Single Age Periods--(To illustrate Appendix B.)
EASTERN DIVISION--FEMALES

Black Lines:--ACTUAL Dotted Lines:--ADJUSTED {-----Intermediate
Final



1-556

APPENDIX-C (Contd.)
Chart Shewing Returns by Single Age Periods—(to illustrate Appendix B.)
WESTERN DIVISION—MALES



APPENDIX—C (Concl.)
 Chart Shewing Returns by Single Age Periods—(*Illustrate Appendix B.*)
 WESTERN DIVISION—FEMALES

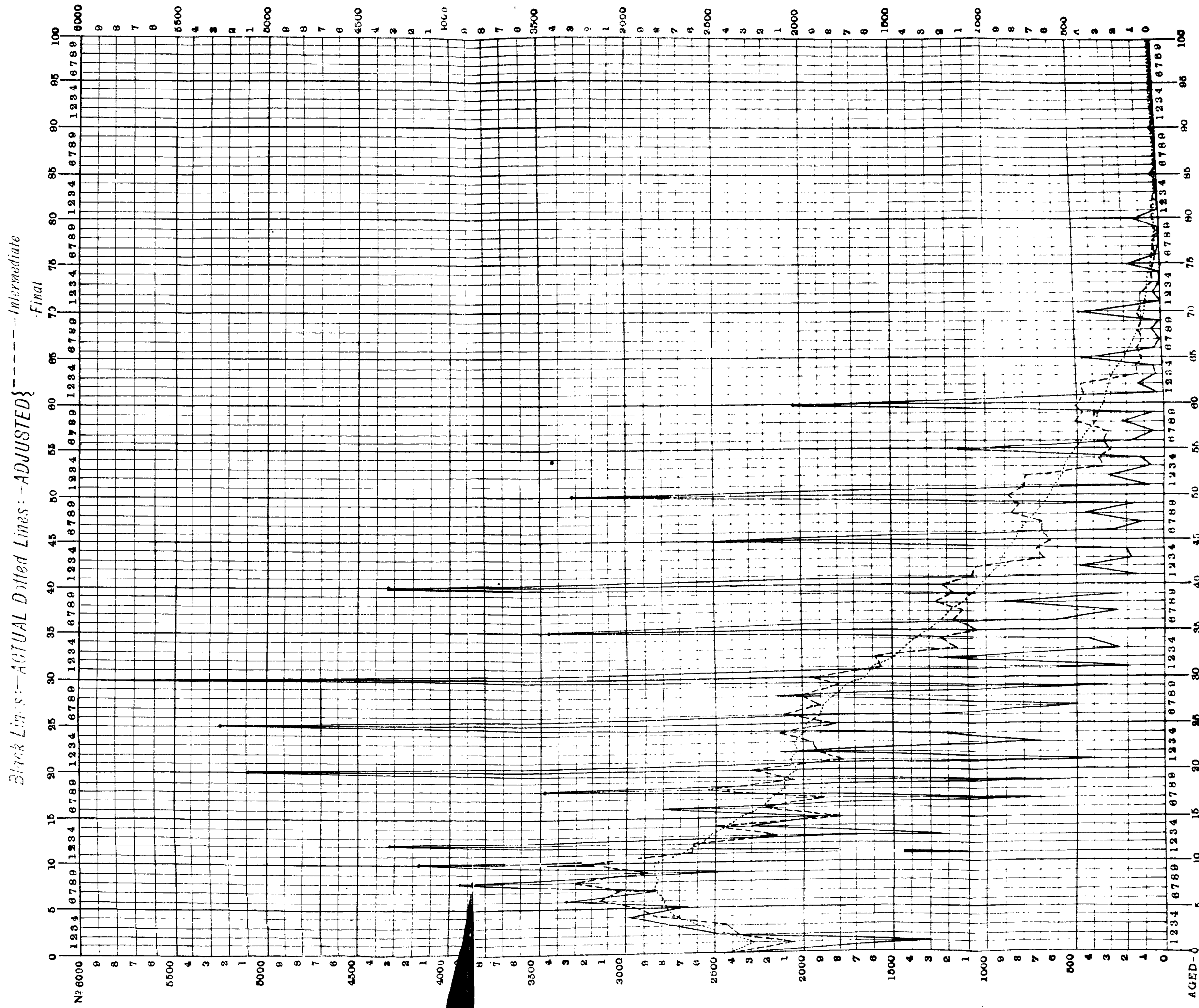
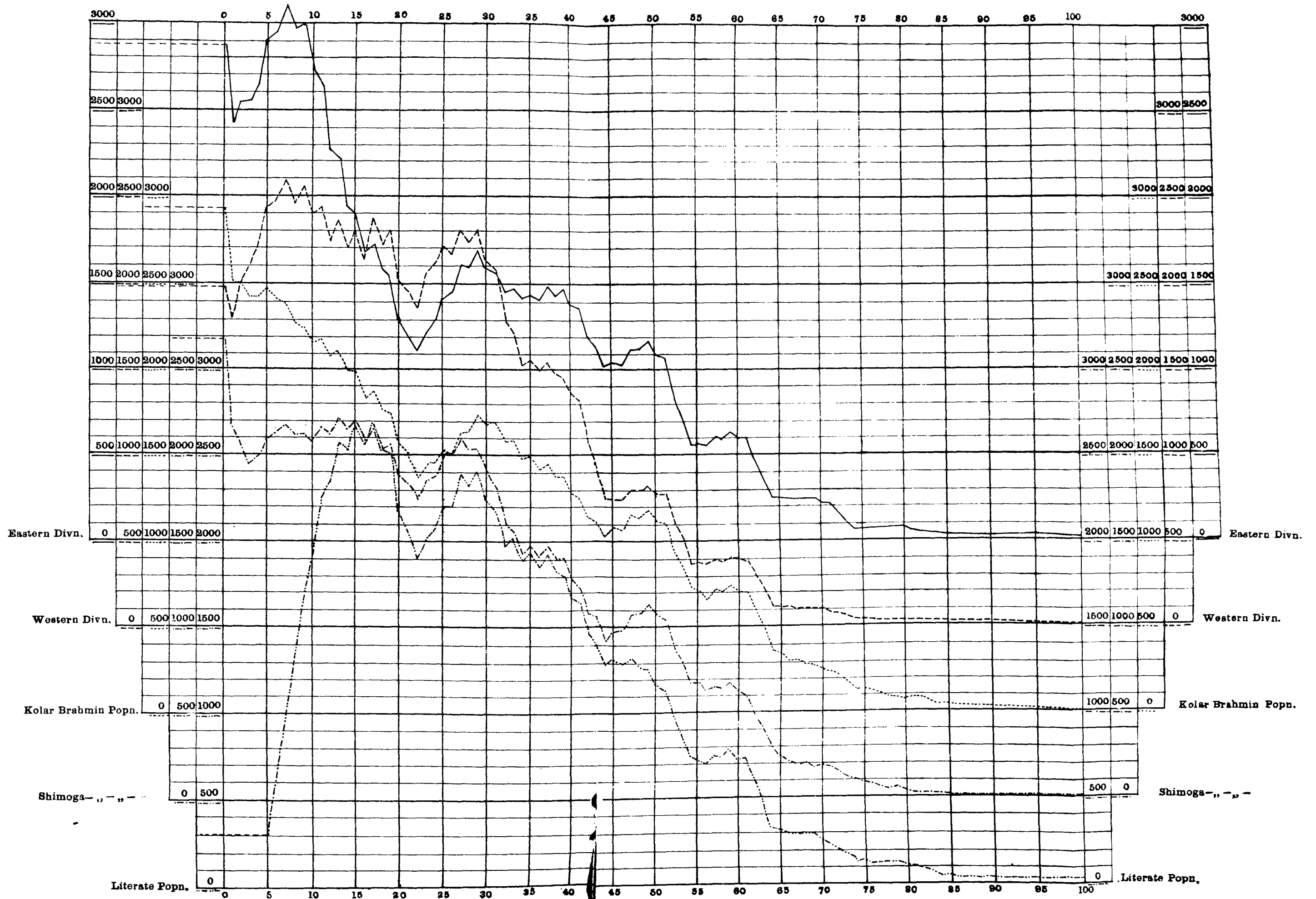


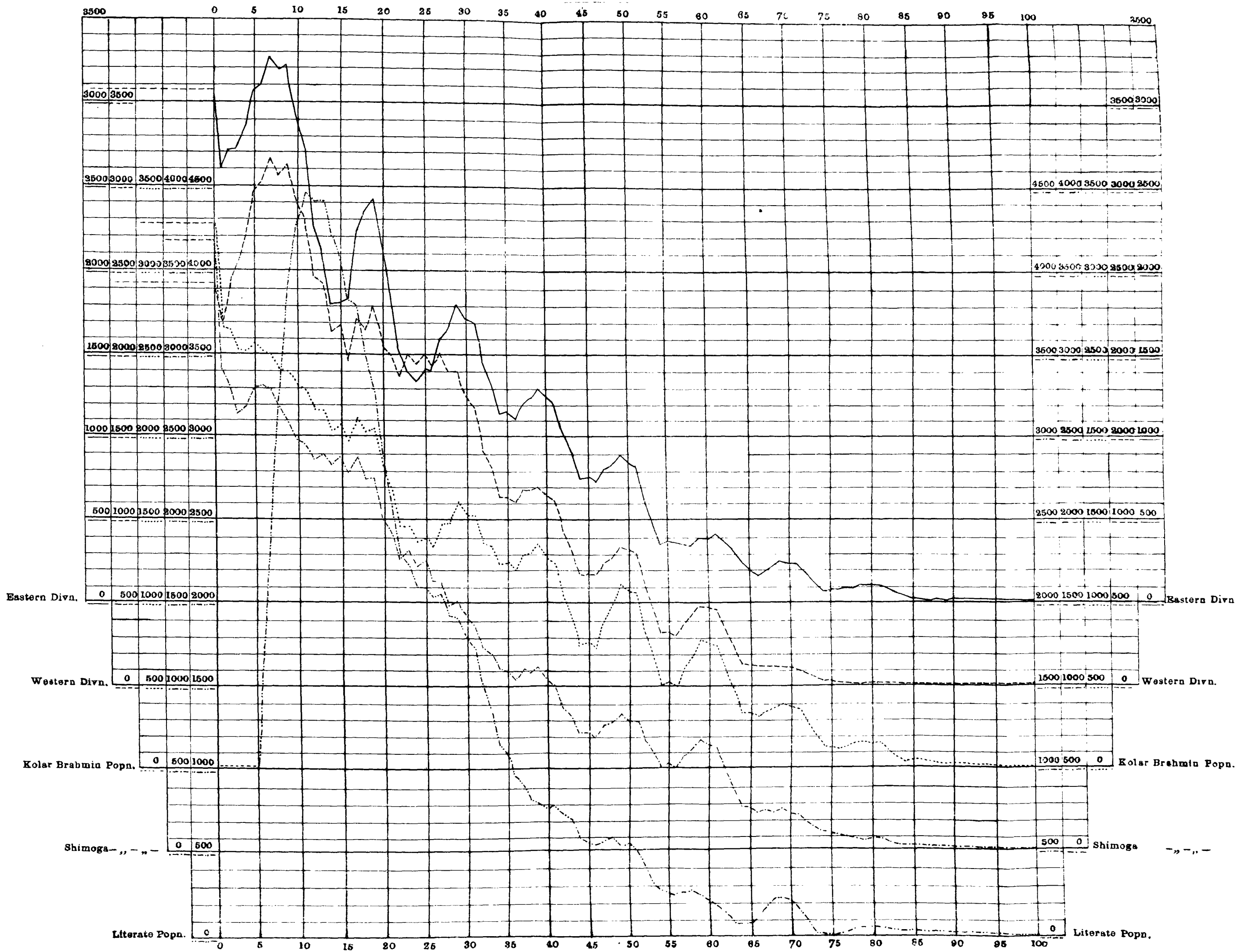
Chart Shewing ADJUSTED Returns by Single Age Periods: —(*To be used with Appendix D*)

MALES.



APPENDIX-E.
Chart Shewing ADJUSTED Returns by Single Age Periods:—(To illustrate Appendix D.)

FEMALES.



APPENDIX D.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Vide para 22 of the Report.

Eastern Division—Males.

| Age. | Actual. | A3 | Intermediate. | A5 | Final. |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Infant .. | 2,864 | 2,864 | 2,864 | 2,864 | 2,864 |
| 1 ... | 1,159 | 6,792 | 2,264 | 7,305 | 2,435 |
| 2 ... | 2,769 | 6,530 | 2,177 | 12,672 | 2,534 |
| 3 ... | 2,602 | 8,063 | 2,688 | 12,790 | 2,558 |
| 4 ... | 2,692 | 8,037 | 2,679 | 13,384 | 2,677 |
| 5 ... | 2,743 | 8,947 | 2,982 | 14,538 | 2,605 |
| 6 ... | 3,512 | 8,574 | 2,858 | 14,734 | 2,947 |
| 7 ... | 2,319 | 9,992 | 3,331 | 15,486 | 3,097 |
| 8 ... | 4,161 | 8,651 | 2,884 | 14,884 | 2,977 |
| 9 ... | 2,171 | 10,294 | 3,431 | 14,966 | 2,993 |
| 10 ... | 3,962 | 7,140 | 2,380 | 13,625 | 2,725 |
| 11 ... | 1,007 | 8,821 | 2,940 | 13,132 | 2,626 |
| 12 ... | 3,852 | 5,971 | 1,990 | 11,364 | 2,273 |
| 13 ... | 1,112 | 7,173 | 2,391 | 11,091 | 2,218 |
| 14 ... | 2,209 | 4,989 | 1,663 | 9,684 | 1,937 |
| 15 ... | 1,668 | 6,321 | 2,107 | 9,463 | 1,893 |
| 16 ... | 2,444 | 4,599 | 1,533 | 8,303 | 1,661 |
| 17 ... | 487 | 5,306 | 1,769 | 8,663 | 1,733 |
| 18 .. | 2,375 | 3,694 | 1,231 | 7,876 | 1,575 |
| 19 .. | 832 | 6,070 | 2,023 | 7,696 | 1,539 |
| 20 ... | 2,863 | 3,959 | 1,320 | 6,489 | 1,298 |
| 21 .. | 264 | 4,058 | 1,353 | 6,018 | 1,206 |
| 22 ... | 931 | 1,687 | 562 | 5,615 | 1,123 |
| 23 ... | 492 | 2,310 | 770 | 6,139 | 1,228 |
| 24 ... | 887 | 4,831 | 1,610 | 6,518 | 1,304 |
| 25 ... | 3,452 | 5,531 | 1,844 | 7,121 | 1,424 |
| 26 .. | 1,192 | 5,195 | 1,732 | 7,267 | 1,453 |
| 27 ... | 551 | 3,496 | 1,165 | 8,004 | 1,601 |
| 28 ... | 1,753 | 2,748 | 916 | 8,019 | 1,604 |
| 29 ... | 444 | 7,041 | 2,347 | 8,392 | 1,678 |
| 30 .. | 4,844 | 5,576 | 1,859 | 7,910 | 1,582 |
| 31 ... | 283 | 6,316 | 2,105 | 7,795 | 1,559 |
| 32 .. | 1,184 | 2,050 | 683 | 7,264 | 1,453 |

APPENDIX D--contd.

II--Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Eastern Division--Males--contd.

| Age. | Actual. | M 3 | Intermediate. | M 5 | Final. |
|------|---------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 33 | 578 | 2,402 | 801 | 7,358 | 1,472 |
| 34 | 640 | 5,449 | 1,816 | 7,086 | 1,417 |
| 35 | 4,231 | 5,860 | 1,953 | 7,247 | 1,449 |
| 36 | 989 | 5,499 | 1,833 | 7,068 | 1,414 |
| 37 | 279 | 2,532 | 844 | 7,382 | 1,476 |
| 38 | 1,264 | 1,865 | 622 | 7,211 | 1,442 |
| 39 | 322 | 6,390 | 2,130 | 7,319 | 1,464 |
| 40 | 4,804 | 5,346 | 1,782 | 6,927 | 1,385 |
| 41 | 220 | 5,822 | 1,941 | 6,813 | 1,363 |
| 42 | 798 | 1,356 | 452 | 6,041 | 1,203 |
| 43 | 338 | 1,524 | 508 | 5,702 | 1,140 |
| 44 | 388 | 4,073 | 1,358 | 5,128 | 1,026 |
| 45 | 3,347 | 4,328 | 1,443 | 5,238 | 1,048 |
| 46 | 593 | 4,100 | 1,367 | 5,158 | 1,032 |
| 47 | 160 | 1,687 | 562 | 5,578 | 1,116 |
| 48 | 934 | 1,284 | 428 | 5,639 | 1,128 |
| 49 | 190 | 5,335 | 1,778 | 5,842 | 1,168 |
| 50 | 4,211 | 4,511 | 1,504 | 5,495 | 1,099 |
| 51 | 110 | 4,710 | 1,570 | 5,337 | 1,067 |
| 52 | 389 | 645 | 215 | 4,306 | 861 |
| 53 | 146 | 809 | 270 | 3,602 | 720 |
| 54 | 274 | 2,242 | 747 | 2,784 | 557 |
| 55 | 1,822 | 2,399 | 800 | 2,839 | 568 |
| 56 | 303 | 2,257 | 752 | 2,765 | 553 |
| 57 | 132 | 811 | 270 | 2,961 | 592 |
| 58 | 376 | 588 | 196 | 3,009 | 602 |
| 59 | 80 | 2,830 | 943 | 3,137 | 627 |
| 60 | 2,374 | 2,545 | 848 | 2,988 | 598 |
| 61 | 91 | 2,639 | 880 | 2,912 | 582 |
| 62 | 174 | 362 | 121 | 2,292 | 453 |
| 63 | 97 | 361 | 120 | 1,772 | 354 |
| 64 | 90 | 969 | 323 | 1,217 | 243 |
| 65 | 782 | 984 | 328 | 1,216 | 243 |
| 66 | 112 | 974 | 325 | 1,215 | 243 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I--Age--Contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II.— Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Eastern Division—Males—concl'd.

| Age | Actual | M 3 | Intermediate | M 5 | Final |
|-----|---------|-------|--------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 67 | 80 | 360 | 120 | 1,275 | 255 |
| 68 | 163 | 358 | 119 | 1,286 | 257 |
| 69 | 110 | 1,148 | 383 | 1,281 | 256 |
| 70 | 870 | 1,017 | 339 | 1,196 | 239 |
| 71 | 37 | 960 | 320 | 1,105 | 221 |
| 72 | 53 | 106 | 35 | 812 | 162 |
| 73 | 16 | 83 | 28 | 571 | 114 |
| 74 | 14 | 271 | 90 | 350 | 70 |
| 75 | 241 | 293 | 98 | 344 | 69 |
| 76 | 38 | 297 | 99 | 336 | 67 |
| 77 | 18 | 87 | 29 | 370 | 74 |
| 78 | 31 | 60 | 20 | 387 | 77 |
| 79 | 11 | 371 | 124 | 406 | 81 |
| 80 | 229 | 346 | 115 | 388 | 78 |
| 81 | 6 | 355 | 118 | 378 | 76 |
| 82 | 20 | 33 | 11 | 280 | 56 |
| 83 | 7 | 31 | 10 | 193 | 39 |
| 84 | 4 | 79 | 26 | 102 | 20 |
| 85 | 68 | 83 | 28 | 98 | 20 |
| 86 | 11 | 82 | 27 | 94 | 19 |
| 87 | 3 | 22 | 7 | 100 | 20 |
| 88 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 102 | 20 |
| 89 | 6 | 95 | 32 | 106 | 21 |
| 90 | 81 | 91 | 30 | 105 | 21 |
| 91 | 4 | 92 | 31 | 101 | 21 |
| 92 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 79 | 16 |
| 93 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 56 | 11 |
| 94 | 2 | 22 | 7 | 32 | 6 |
| 95 | 14 | 20 | 7 | 29 | 6 |
| 96 | 4 | 21 | 7 | 26 | 5 |
| 97 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 21 | 4 |
| 98 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 4 |
| 99 | ..... | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| ... | 100,000 | ... | ..... | ... | 100,811 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Eastern Division—Females.

| Age | Actual | M 3 | Intermediate | M 5 | Final |
|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 0 ... | 3,061 | 3,061 | 3,061 | 3,061 | 3,061 |
| 1 ... | 1,217 | 7,222 | 2,407 | 7,811 | 2,604 |
| 2 ... | 2,944 | 7,028 | 2,343 | 13,597 | 2,719 |
| 3 .. | 2,867 | 8,748 | 2,916 | 13,638 | 2,727 |
| 4 ... | 2,937 | 8,609 | 2,870 | 14,223 | 2,845 |
| 5 ... | 2,805 | 9,301 | 3,100 | 15,329 | 3,066 |
| 6 ... | 3,559 | 8,983 | 2,994 | 15,492 | 3,098 |
| 7 .. | 2,619 | 10,346 | 3,449 | 16,296 | 3,259 |
| 8 ... | 4,168 | 9,237 | 3,079 | 15,946 | 3,189 |
| 9 ... | 2,450 | 11,021 | 3,674 | 16,062 | 3,212 |
| 10 ... | 4,403 | 8,249 | 2,720 | 14,621 | 2,924 |
| 11 ... | 1,396 | 9,330 | 3,110 | 13,635 | 2,727 |
| 12 .. | 3,531 | 6,023 | 2,008 | 11,479 | 2,296 |
| 13 ... | 1,096 | 4,280 | 2,093 | 10,622 | 2,124 |
| 14 ... | 1,653 | 4,554 | 1,518 | 9,076 | 1,815 |
| 15 ... | 1,805 | 5,678 | 1,893 | 9,099 | 1,820 |
| 16 .. | 2,220 | 4,691 | 1,564 | 9,219 | 1,844 |
| 17 ... | 666 | 6,094 | 2,031 | 11,123 | 2,225 |
| 18 ... | 3,208 | 6,639 | 2,213 | 11,719 | 2,344 |
| 19 .. | 2,765 | 10,266 | 3,422 | 12,070 | 2,414 |
| 20 ... | 4,293 | 7,468 | 2,489 | 10,735 | 2,147 |
| 21 ... | 410 | 5,744 | 1,915 | 9,426 | 1,885 |
| 22 ... | 1,041 | 2,087 | 696 | 7,686 | 1,537 |
| 23 .. | 636 | 2,712 | 904 | 7,015 | 1,403 |
| 24 ... | 1,035 | 5,047 | 1,682 | 6,734 | 1,347 |
| 25 ... | 3,376 | 5,455 | 1,818 | 7,084 | 1,417 |
| 26 .. | 1,044 | 4,902 | 1,634 | 7,005 | 1,401 |
| 27 ... | 482 | 3,138 | 1,046 | 7,928 | 1,586 |
| 28 ... | 1,612 | 2,474 | 825 | 8,258 | 1,652 |
| 29 ... | 380 | 7,815 | 2,605 | 9,041 | 1,808 |
| 30 .. | 5,823 | 6,444 | 2,148 | 8,601 | 1,720 |
| 31 ... | 241 | 7,250 | 2,417 | 8,494 | 1,699 |
| 32 ... | 1,186 | 1,817 | 606 | 7,308 | 1,462 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Eastern Division—Females—contd.

| Age | Actual | At 3 | Intermediate | At 5 | Final |
|--------|--------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 33 ... | 390 | 2,155 | 718 | 6,679 | 1,336 |
| 34 ... | 579 | 4,257 | 1,419 | 5,692 | 1,138 |
| 35 ... | 3,288 | 4,558 | 1,519 | 5,746 | 1,149 |
| 36 ... | 691 | 4,291 | 1,430 | 5,563 | 1,113 |
| 37 ... | 312 | 1,981 | 660 | 6,042 | 1,208 |
| 38 ... | 978 | 1,606 | 535 | 6,160 | 1,232 |
| 39 ... | 316 | 5,693 | 1,898 | 6,486 | 1,277 |
| 40 ... | 4,399 | 4,911 | 1,637 | 6,198 | 1,240 |
| 41 ... | 196 | 5,268 | 1,756 | 6,071 | 1,214 |
| 42 ... | 673 | 1,115 | 372 | 5,157 | 1,031 |
| 43 ... | 246 | 1,225 | 408 | 5,555 | 911 |
| 44 ... | 306 | 2,951 | 984 | 3,790 | 758 |
| 45 ... | 2,399 | 3,104 | 1,035 | 3,800 | 760 |
| 46 ... | 399 | 2,973 | 991 | 3,702 | 740 |
| 47 ... | 175 | 1,145 | 382 | 4,076 | 815 |
| 48 ... | 571 | 931 | 310 | 4,238 | 848 |
| 49 ... | 185 | 4,073 | 1,358 | 4,470 | 894 |
| 50 ... | 3,317 | 3,591 | 1,197 | 4,246 | 849 |
| 51 ... | 89 | 3,668 | 1,223 | 4,116 | 823 |
| 52 ... | 262 | 473 | 158 | 3,178 | 636 |
| 53 ... | 122 | 539 | 180 | 2,521 | 504 |
| 54 ... | 155 | 1,261 | 420 | 1,815 | 363 |
| 55 ... | 984 | 1,621 | 540 | 1,916 | 383 |
| 56 ... | 482 | 1,552 | 517 | 1,861 | 372 |
| 57 ... | 86 | 778 | 259 | 1,857 | 371 |
| 58 ... | 210 | 375 | 125 | 1,828 | 366 |
| 59 ... | 79 | 1,247 | 416 | 1,955 | 391 |
| 60 ... | 958 | 1,534 | 511 | 2,034 | 407 |
| 61 ... | 497 | 1,933 | 644 | 2,106 | 421 |
| 62 ... | 478 | 1,013 | 338 | 1,942 | 388 |
| 63 ... | 38 | 590 | 197 | 1,689 | 338 |
| 64 ... | 74 | 756 | 252 | 1,289 | 258 |
| 65 ... | 644 | 775 | 258 | 1,023 | 205 |
| 66 ... | 57 | 731 | 244 | 888 | 178 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Eastern Division—Females—concl'd.

| Age | Actual | M 3 | Intermediate | M 5 | Final |
|-------|---------|-------|--------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 67 | 30 | 217 | 72 | 1,025 | 205 |
| 68 | 130 | 187 | 62 | 1,118 | 224 |
| 69 | 27 | 1,168 | 389 | 1,234 | 247 |
| 70 | 1,011 | 1,052 | 351 | 1,191 | 238 |
| 71 | 14 | 1,080 | 360 | 1,182 | 236 |
| 72 | 55 | 87 | 29 | 914 | 183 |
| 73 | 18 | 160 | 53 | 686 | 137 |
| 74 | 87 | 362 | 121 | 423 | 85 |
| 75 | 257 | 370 | 123 | 417 | 83 |
| 76 | 26 | 292 | 97 | 383 | 77 |
| 77 | 9 | 70 | 23 | 414 | 83 |
| 78 | 35 | 56 | 19 | 432 | 86 |
| 79 | 12 | 456 | 152 | 479 | 96 |
| 80 | 409 | 424 | 141 | 492 | 98 |
| 81 | 3 | 433 | 144 | 509 | 102 |
| 82 | 21 | 107 | 36 | 406 | 81 |
| 83 | 83 | 109 | 36 | 290 | 58 |
| 84 | 5 | 147 | 49 | 170 | 34 |
| 85 | 59 | 74 | 25 | 140 | 28 |
| 86 | 10 | 71 | 24 | 109 | 22 |
| 87 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 95 | 19 |
| 88 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 103 | 21 |
| 89 | 5 | 104 | 35 | 110 | 22 |
| 90 | 92 | 98 | 33 | 105 | 21 |
| 91 | 1 | 93 | 31 | 100 | 20 |
| 92 | ... | 2 | 1 | 71 | 14 |
| 93 | 1 | 1 | ... | 45 | 9 |
| 94 | ... | 17 | 6 | 21 | 4 |
| 95 | 16 | 20 | 7 | 22 | 4 |
| 96 | 4 | 20 | 7 | 24 | 5 |
| 97 | ... | 7 | 2 | 20 | 4 |
| 98 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 3 |
| 99 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 100,000 | ... | ... | ... | 100,867 |

APPENDIX D—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Western Division—Males.

| Age. | Actual. | M 3. | Intermediate | M 5. | Final. |
|--------|---------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Infant | 1,989 | 1,989 | 1,989 | 1,989 | 1,989 |
| 1 | 1,054 | 5,112 | 1,704 | 5,427 | 1,869 |
| 2 | 2,069 | 5,203 | 1,734 | 9,967 | 1,993 |
| 3 | 2,080 | 6,675 | 2,225 | 10,528 | 2,106 |
| 4 | 2,526 | 6,944 | 2,315 | 11,210 | 2,242 |
| 5 | 2,338 | 7,650 | 2,550 | 12,199 | 2,449 |
| 6 | 2,786 | 7,158 | 2,386 | 12,337 | 2,467 |
| 7 | 2,034 | 8,169 | 2,723 | 12,806 | 2,579 |
| 8 | 3,349 | 7,090 | 2,863 | 12,328 | 2,466 |
| 9 | 1,707 | 8,622 | 2,874 | 12,744 | 2,549 |
| 10 | 3,566 | 5,946 | 1,982 | 11,931 | 2,398 |
| 11 | 673 | 8,407 | 2,802 | 12,153 | 2,431 |
| 12 | 4,168 | 5,909 | 1,970 | 11,130 | 2,226 |
| 13 | 1,068 | 7,576 | 2,525 | 11,750 | 2,350 |
| 14 | 2,340 | 5,554 | 1,851 | 10,963 | 2,193 |
| 15 | 2,146 | 7,807 | 2,602 | 11,552 | 2,310 |
| 16 | 3,321 | 6,046 | 2,015 | 10,672 | 2,154 |
| 17 | 579 | 7,676 | 2,559 | 11,835 | 2,367 |
| 18 | 3,776 | 4,935 | 1,645 | 11,112 | 2,222 |
| 19 | 580 | 9,042 | 3,014 | 11,494 | 2,299 |
| 20 | 4,686 | 5,637 | 1,879 | 10,023 | 2,005 |
| 21 | 371 | 7,192 | 2,397 | 9,779 | 1,956 |
| 22 | 2,135 | 3,263 | 1,088 | 9,359 | 1,870 |
| 23 | 757 | 4,293 | 1,401 | 10,294 | 2,059 |
| 24 | 1,311 | 7,755 | 2,585 | 10,485 | 2,097 |
| 25 | 5,687 | 8,469 | 2,823 | 10,988 | 2,196 |
| 26 | 1,171 | 7,764 | 2,588 | 10,805 | 2,161 |
| 27 | 606 | 4,772 | 1,591 | 11,531 | 2,306 |
| 28 | 2,695 | 3,653 | 1,218 | 11,186 | 2,237 |
| 29 | 352 | 9,932 | 3,311 | 11,507 | 2,301 |
| 30 | 6,885 | 7,434 | 2,478 | 10,665 | 2,133 |
| 31 | 197 | 8,527 | 2,909 | 10,303 | 2,061 |
| 32 | 1,645 | 2,248 | 749 | 8,947 | 1,789 |

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Western Division—Males—contd.

| Age. | | Actual. | At 3. | Intermediate. | At 5. | Final. |
|------|-----|---------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 33 | ... | 406 | 2,568 | 856 | 8,574 | 1,715 |
| 34 | ... | 517 | 5,865 | 1,955 | 7,682 | 1,536 |
| 35 | .. | 4,942 | 6,314 | 2,105 | 7,735 | 1,547 |
| 36 | ... | 855 | 6,051 | 2,017 | 7,471 | 1,494 |
| 37 | ... | 254 | 2,406 | 802 | 7,698 | 1,540 |
| 38 | ... | 1,297 | 1,776 | 592 | 7,381 | 1,476 |
| 39 | ... | 225 | 6,445 | 2,182 | 7,295 | 1,459 |
| 40 | ... | 5,023 | 5,364 | 1,788 | 6,818 | 1,364 |
| 41 | ... | 116 | 5,792 | 1,931 | 6,584 | 1,317 |
| 42 | ... | 653 | 975 | 325 | 5,415 | 1,083 |
| 43 | .. | 206 | 1,674 | 358 | 4,673 | 935 |
| 44 | .. | 215 | 3,038 | 1,013 | 3,719 | 750 |
| 45 | .. | 2,617 | 3,139 | 1,046 | 3,777 | 755 |
| 46 | ... | 307 | 3,022 | 1,007 | 3,704 | 741 |
| 47 | .. | 98 | 1,058 | 353 | 3,961 | 792 |
| 48 | ... | 653 | 856 | 285 | 3,986 | 797 |
| 49 | ... | 105 | 3,809 | 1,270 | 4,117 | 823 |
| 50 | ... | 3,051 | 3,213 | 1,071 | 3,918 | 784 |
| 51 | ... | 57 | 3,415 | 1,138 | 3,816 | 763 |
| 52 | ... | 307 | 461 | 154 | 3,037 | 607 |
| 53 | ... | 97 | 548 | 183 | 2,482 | 497 |
| 54 | ... | 144 | 1,472 | 491 | 1,836 | 367 |
| 55 | ... | 1,231 | 1,552 | 517 | 1,845 | 369 |
| 56 | ... | 177 | 1,474 | 491 | 1,781 | 357 |
| 57 | ... | 66 | 490 | 163 | 1,904 | 381 |
| 58 | ... | 247 | 365 | 122 | 1,912 | 388 |
| 59 | ... | 52 | 1,835 | 611 | 2,031 | 406 |
| 60 | .. | 1,534 | 1,606 | 555 | 1,956 | 391 |
| 61 | ... | 80 | 1,740 | 580 | 1,919 | 384 |
| 62 | ... | 126 | 265 | 88 | 1,479 | 296 |
| 63 | ... | 59 | 255 | 85 | 1,088 | 218 |
| 64 | .. | 70 | 513 | 171 | 659 | 132 |
| 65 | ... | 384 | 493 | 164 | 616 | 123 |
| 66 | ... | 39 | 452 | 151 | 571 | 114 |

APPENDIX D—contd.

11. Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Western Division-Males—contd.

| Age. | Actual. | ≤ 3. | Intermediate. | ≤ 5. | Final. |
|-------|---------|------|---------------|------|---------|
| 67 | 29 | 136 | 45 | 546 | 109 |
| 68 | 68 | 120 | 40 | 509 | 102 |
| 69 | 23 | 439 | 146 | 486 | 97 |
| 70 | 348 | 382 | 127 | 459 | 92 |
| 71 | 11 | 381 | 128 | 436 | 87 |
| 72 | 25 | 53 | 18 | 342 | 68 |
| 73 | 17 | 50 | 17 | 265 | 53 |
| 74 | 8 | 156 | 52 | 186 | 37 |
| 75 | 131 | 149 | 50 | 177 | 3 |
| 76 | 10 | 148 | 49 | 167 | 33 |
| 77 | 7 | 27 | 9 | 152 | 30 |
| 78 | 10 | 21 | 7 | 136 | 27 |
| 79 | 4 | 112 | 37 | 121 | 24 |
| 80 | 98 | 103 | 34 | 114 | 23 |
| 81 | 1 | 102 | 34 | 109 | 22 |
| 82 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 79 | 16 |
| 83 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 51 | 10 |
| 84 | ... | 21 | 7 | 23 | 5 |
| 85 | 18 | 19 | 6 | 23 | 5 |
| 86 | 1 | 19 | 6 | 23 | 5 |
| 87 | ... | 5 | 2 | 24 | 5 |
| 88 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 25 | 5 |
| 89 | 3 | 24 | 8 | 25 | 5 |
| 90 | 17 | 20 | 7 | 23 | 6 |
| 91 | ... | 17 | 6 | 21 | 4 |
| 92 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 3 |
| 93 | .. | 1 | ... | 8 | 2 |
| 94 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 95 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 96 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 97 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 98 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 98 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 100,000 | ... | ... | ... | 100,356 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Western Division—Females.

| Age. | Actual. | ≤ 3 | Intermediate. | ≤ 5. | Final. |
|------------|---------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|
| Infant ... | 2,423 | 2,423 | 2,423 | 2,423 | 2,423 |
| 1 ... | 1,264 | 6,123 | 2,041 | 6,009 | 2,203 |
| 2 ... | 2,436 | 6,425 | 2,115 | 12,116 | 2,423 |
| 3 ... | 2,735 | 8,158 | 2,719 | 12,674 | 2,535 |
| 4 ... | 2,987 | 8,363 | 2,788 | 13,557 | 2,711 |
| 5 ... | 2,641 | 8,943 | 2,981 | 14,765 | 2,953 |
| 6 ... | 3,315 | 8,772 | 2,924 | 15,080 | 3,016 |
| 7 ... | 2,816 | 10,060 | 3,353 | 15,773 | 3,155 |
| 8 ... | 3,929 | 9,103 | 3,034 | 15,327 | 3,065 |
| 9 ... | 2,358 | 10,444 | 3,481 | 15,590 | 3,118 |
| 10 ... | 4,157 | 7,604 | 2,535 | 14,456 | 2,891 |
| 11 ... | 1,089 | 9,562 | 3,187 | 14,043 | 2,809 |
| 12 ... | 4,316 | 6,658 | 2,219 | 12,370 | 2,474 |
| 13 ... | 1,253 | 7,864 | 2,621 | 12,155 | 2,441 |
| 14 ... | 2,295 | 5,423 | 1,808 | 10,753 | 2,151 |
| 15 ... | 1,875 | 6,960 | 2,520 | 10,853 | 2,171 |
| 16 ... | 2,790 | 5,354 | 1,785 | 9,822 | 1,964 |
| 17 ... | 689 | 6,956 | 2,319 | 11,074 | 2,215 |
| 18 ... | 3,477 | 4,769 | 1,590 | 10,774 | 2,155 |
| 19 ... | 603 | 9,181 | 3,060 | 11,505 | 2,301 |
| 20 ... | 5,101 | 6,060 | 2,020 | 10,238 | 2,048 |
| 21 ... | 356 | 7,549 | 2,516 | 10,021 | 2,004 |
| 22 ... | 2,092 | 3,156 | 1,052 | 9,379 | 1,876 |
| 23 ... | 708 | 4,119 | 1,373 | 9,968 | 1,904 |
| 24 ... | 1,319 | 7,253 | 2,418 | 9,799 | 1,958 |
| 25 ... | 5,226 | 7,827 | 2,609 | 10,050 | 2,010 |
| 26 ... | 1,282 | 7,014 | 2,338 | 9,675 | 1,935 |
| 27 ... | 506 | 3,936 | 1,312 | 9,999 | 2,060 |
| 28 ... | 2,148 | 2,993 | 998 | 9,481 | 1,896 |
| 29 ... | 339 | 8,227 | 2,742 | 9,528 | 1,906 |
| 30 ... | 5,740 | 6,273 | 2,091 | 8,775 | 1,755 |
| 31 ... | 194 | 7,156 | 2,385 | 8,419 | 1,684 |
| 32 ... | 1,222 | 1,678 | 559 | 7,127 | 1,425 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1,—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Western Division—Females—contd.

| Age | Actual | A 3 | Intermediate | A 5 | Final |
|-----|--------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 33 | 262 | 1,927 | 642 | 6,607 | 1,321 |
| 34 | 443 | 4,350 | 1,450 | 5,732 | 1,145 |
| 35 | 3,645 | 4,712 | 1,571 | 5,748 | 1,150 |
| 36 | 624 | 4,529 | 1,510 | 5,559 | 1,112 |
| 37 | 260 | 1,726 | 575 | 5,908 | 1,182 |
| 38 | 842 | 1,359 | 453 | 5,903 | 1,181 |
| 39 | 257 | 5,397 | 1,799 | 6,035 | 1,207 |
| 40 | 4,298 | 4,697 | 1,566 | 5,732 | 1,146 |
| 41 | 142 | 4,926 | 1,642 | 5,572 | 1,114 |
| 42 | 486 | 815 | 272 | 4,717 | 943 |
| 43 | 187 | 878 | 293 | 4,124 | 825 |
| 44 | 205 | 2,831 | 944 | 3,422 | 684 |
| 45 | 2,439 | 2,919 | 973 | 3,428 | 686 |
| 46 | 275 | 2,821 | 940 | 3,373 | 675 |
| 47 | 107 | 833 | 278 | 3,726 | 745 |
| 48 | 451 | 715 | 238 | 3,929 | 786 |
| 49 | 157 | 3,891 | 1,297 | 4,220 | 844 |
| 50 | 3,283 | 3,527 | 1,176 | 4,106 | 821 |
| 51 | 87 | 3,693 | 1,231 | 4,044 | 809 |
| 52 | 323 | 491 | 164 | 3,179 | 636 |
| 53 | 81 | 527 | 176 | 2,466 | 493 |
| 54 | 123 | 1,295 | 422 | 1,678 | 336 |
| 55 | 1,091 | 1,390 | 463 | 1,670 | 334 |
| 56 | 176 | 1,330 | 443 | 1,605 | 321 |
| 57 | 63 | 469 | 156 | 1,929 | 386 |
| 58 | 230 | 353 | 111 | 2,158 | 432 |
| 59 | 40 | 2,268 | 756 | 2,446 | 489 |
| 60 | 1,998 | 2,077 | 692 | 2,368 | 474 |
| 61 | 39 | 2,192 | 731 | 2,340 | 468 |
| 62 | 155 | 234 | 78 | 1,759 | 352 |
| 63 | 40 | 248 | 83 | 1,244 | 249 |
| 64 | 53 | 525 | 175 | 676 | 135 |
| 65 | 432 | 532 | 177 | 639 | 128 |
| 66 | 47 | 490 | 163 | 588 | 118 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Western Division—Females—concl'd.

| Age | Actual | M 3 | Intermediate | M 5 | Final |
|-------|---------|-----|--------------|-----|---------|
| 67 | 11 | 124 | 41 | 595 | 119 |
| 68 | 66 | 96 | 32 | 580 | 116 |
| 69 | 19 | 545 | 182 | 586 | 117 |
| 70 | 460 | 487 | 162 | 561 | 112 |
| 71 | 8 | 508 | 169 | 544 | 109 |
| 72 | 40 | 48 | 16 | 411 | 82 |
| 73 | ... | 46 | 15 | 303 | 61 |
| 74 | 6 | 147 | 49 | 186 | 37 |
| 75 | 141 | 163 | 54 | 177 | 35 |
| 76 | 16 | 157 | 52 | 165 | 33 |
| 77 | ... | 22 | 7 | 163 | 33 |
| 78 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 154 | 31 |
| 79 | 3 | 140 | 47 | 147 | 29 |
| 80 | 131 | 136 | 45 | 142 | 28 |
| 81 | 2 | 135 | 45 | 141 | 28 |
| 82 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 104 | 21 |
| 83 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 69 | 14 |
| 84 | 2 | 30 | 10 | 34 | 7 |
| 85 | 26 | 31 | 10 | 36 | 7 |
| 86 | 3 | 29 | 10 | 37 | 7 |
| 87 | ... | 11 | 4 | 36 | 7 |
| 88 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 32 | 6 |
| 89 | ... | 27 | 9 | 28 | 6 |
| 90 | 19 | 19 | 6 | 24 | 5 |
| 91 | ... | 19 | 6 | 22 | 4 |
| 92 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 3 |
| 93 | ... | 2 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| 94 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 95 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 96 | ... | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 97 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 |
| 98 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 |
| 99 | ... | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| Total | 100,000 | ... | ... | ... | 100,450 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahman Males.

| Age. | Actual. | A 3. | Intermediate. | A 5. | Final. |
|------|---------|-------|---------------|--------|--------|
| 0 | 2,916 | 2,916 | 2,916 | 2,916 | 2,916 |
| 1 | 1,434 | 7,071 | 2,357 | 7,497 | 2,499 |
| 2 | 2,721 | 6,673 | 2,224 | 12,546 | 2,509 |
| 3 | 2,518 | 7,757 | 2,586 | 12,130 | 2,426 |
| 4 | 2,518 | 7,390 | 2,463 | 12,145 | 2,429 |
| 5 | 2,354 | 7,499 | 2,500 | 12,364 | 2,473 |
| 6 | 2,627 | 7,117 | 2,372 | 12,041 | 2,408 |
| 7 | 2,136 | 7,328 | 2,443 | 11,974 | 2,395 |
| 8 | 2,565 | 6,790 | 2,263 | 11,420 | 2,284 |
| 9 | 2,089 | 7,188 | 2,396 | 11,234 | 2,247 |
| 10 | 2,534 | 5,839 | 1,946 | 10,797 | 2,159 |
| 11 | 1,216 | 6,557 | 2,186 | 10,857 | 2,171 |
| 12 | 2,807 | 6,019 | 2,006 | 10,420 | 2,084 |
| 13 | 1,996 | 6,970 | 2,323 | 10,509 | 2,102 |
| 14 | 2,167 | 5,878 | 1,959 | 9,955 | 1,991 |
| 15 | 1,715 | 6,104 | 2,035 | 9,903 | 1,981 |
| 16 | 2,222 | 4,896 | 1,632 | 9,193 | 1,839 |
| 17 | 959 | 5,863 | 1,954 | 9,370 | 1,874 |
| 18 | 2,682 | 4,834 | 1,613 | 8,785 | 1,757 |
| 19 | 1,193 | 6,409 | 2,136 | 8,710 | 1,742 |
| 20 | 2,534 | 4,351 | 1,450 | 7,782 | 1,556 |
| 21 | 624 | 4,670 | 1,557 | 7,416 | 1,483 |
| 22 | 1,512 | 3,079 | 1,026 | 6,881 | 1,376 |
| 23 | 943 | 3,741 | 1,217 | 7,242 | 1,448 |
| 24 | 1,286 | 4,802 | 1,601 | 7,268 | 1,454 |
| 25 | 2,573 | 5,434 | 1,811 | 7,617 | 1,523 |
| 26 | 1,575 | 4,748 | 1,583 | 7,495 | 1,499 |
| 27 | 600 | 4,124 | 1,375 | 8,144 | 1,629 |
| 28 | 1,949 | 3,375 | 1,125 | 8,131 | 1,626 |
| 29 | 826 | 6,751 | 2,250 | 8,679 | 1,736 |
| 30 | 3,976 | 5,395 | 1,798 | 8,380 | 1,676 |
| 31 | 593 | 6,393 | 2,131 | 8,489 | 1,698 |
| 32 | 1,824 | 3,228 | 1,076 | 7,855 | 1,571 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahmin Males—contd.

| Age. | | Actual. | At 3. | Intermediate. | At 5. | Final. |
|------|-----|---------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 33 | ... | 811 | 3,703 | 1,234 | 7,907 | 1,581 |
| 34 | ... | 1,068 | 4,849 | 1,616 | 7,400 | 1,480 |
| 35 | ... | 2,970 | 5,550 | 1,850 | 7,491 | 1,498 |
| 36 | ... | 1,512 | 4,872 | 1,624 | 7,060 | 1,412 |
| 37 | ... | 390 | 3,500 | 1,107 | 7,292 | 1,458 |
| 38 | .. | 1,598 | 2,409 | 803 | 6,861 | 1,372 |
| 39 | ... | 421 | 5,543 | 1,848 | 6,879 | 1,376 |
| 40 | .. | 3,524 | 4,257 | 1,419 | 6,372 | 1,274 |
| 41 | .. | 312 | 4,927 | 1,642 | 6,289 | 1,258 |
| 42 | ... | 1,091 | 1,980 | 660 | 5,649 | 1,130 |
| 43 | ... | 577 | 2,159 | 720 | 5,558 | 1,112 |
| 44 | .. | 491 | 3,625 | 1,208 | 5,166 | 1,033 |
| 45 | ... | 2,557 | 3,984 | 1,328 | 5,345 | 1,069 |
| 46 | ... | 936 | 3,750 | 1,250 | 5,290 | 1,058 |
| 47 | .. | 257 | 2,518 | 839 | 5,716 | 1,143 |
| 48 | .. | 1,325 | 1,995 | 665 | 5,672 | 1,134 |
| 49 | ... | 413 | 4,903 | 1,634 | 5,872 | 1,174 |
| 50 | ... | 2,165 | 3,851 | 1,284 | 5,545 | 1,109 |
| 51 | ... | 273 | 4,350 | 1,450 | 5,473 | 1,095 |
| 52 | ... | 912 | 1,536 | 512 | 4,660 | 932 |
| 53 | ... | 351 | 1,778 | 593 | 4,260 | 852 |
| 54 | ... | 515 | 2,464 | 821 | 3,574 | 715 |
| 55 | ... | 1,598 | 2,651 | 884 | 3,535 | 707 |
| 56 | ... | 538 | 2,292 | 764 | 3,314 | 603 |
| 57 | ... | 156 | 1,419 | 473 | 3,533 | 707 |
| 58 | ... | 725 | 1,115 | 372 | 3,507 | 701 |
| 59 | ... | 234 | 3,119 | 1,040 | 3,702 | 740 |
| 60 | ... | 2,160 | 2,573 | 858 | 3,538 | 708 |
| 61 | ... | 179 | 2,877 | 959 | 3,493 | 699 |
| 62 | ... | 538 | 927 | 309 | 2,845 | 569 |
| 63 | ... | 210 | 982 | 327 | 2,398 | 480 |
| 64 | ... | 234 | 1,177 | 392 | 1,803 | 361 |
| 65 | .. | 733 | 1,232 | 411 | 1,712 | 342 |
| 66 | ... | 265 | 1,092 | 364 | 1,533 | 307 |

[Appendix to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahman Males—concl'd.

| Age. | Actual. | ≤ 3. | Intermediate. | ≤ 5. | Final. |
|-------|---------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|
| 67 | 94 | 655 | 218 | 1,531 | 306 |
| 68 | 296 | 445 | 148 | 1,437 | 287 |
| 69 | 55 | 1,170 | 390 | 1,411 | 282 |
| 70 | 819 | 952 | 317 | 1,287 | 257 |
| 71 | 78 | 1,014 | 338 | 1,238 | 248 |
| 72 | 117 | 281 | 94 | 1,020 | 204 |
| 73 | 86 | 297 | 99 | 875 | 175 |
| 74 | 94 | 515 | 172 | 688 | 138 |
| 75 | 335 | 515 | 172 | 649 | 130 |
| 76 | 86 | 452 | 151 | 579 | 116 |
| 77 | 31 | 164 | 55 | 527 | 105 |
| 78 | 47 | 86 | 29 | 467 | 93 |
| 79 | 8 | 359 | 120 | 433 | 87 |
| 80 | 304 | 335 | 112 | 399 | 80 |
| 81 | 23 | 350 | 117 | 388 | 78 |
| 82 | 23 | 62 | 21 | 307 | 61 |
| 83 | 16 | 55 | 18 | 242 | 48 |
| 84 | 16 | 118 | 39 | 169 | 34 |
| 85 | 86 | 141 | 47 | 164 | 33 |
| 86 | 39 | 133 | 44 | 151 | 30 |
| 87 | 8 | 47 | 16 | 138 | 28 |
| 88 | ... | 16 | 5 | 117 | 23 |
| 89 | 8 | 78 | 26 | 96 | 19 |
| 90 | 70 | 79 | 26 | 88 | 18 |
| 91 | ..... | 70 | 23 | 91 | 18 |
| 92 | ..... | 23 | 8 | 75 | 15 |
| 93 | 23 | 23 | 8 | 54 | 11 |
| 94 | ..... | 31 | 10 | 36 | 7 |
| 95 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 30 | 6 |
| 96 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 23 | 4 |
| 97 | ..... | 7 | 2 | 12 | 2 |
| 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 |
| 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 100,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,754 |

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahman Females.

| Age. | Actual. | M 3. | Intermediate. | M 5. | Final. |
|------|---------|-------|---------------|--------|--------|
| 0 | ... | 3,278 | 3,278 | 3,278 | 3,278 |
| 1 | ... | 1,539 | 7,421 | 8,021 | 2,674 |
| 2 | ... | 2,604 | 6,808 | 13,272 | 2,654 |
| 3 | ... | 2,665 | 7,865 | 12,598 | 2,520 |
| 4 | ... | 2,596 | 7,888 | 12,623 | 2,525 |
| 5 | ... | 2,627 | 7,812 | 12,887 | 2,577 |
| 6 | ... | 2,589 | 7,498 | 12,624 | 2,525 |
| 7 | ... | 2,282 | 7,598 | 12,507 | 2,501 |
| 8 | ... | 2,727 | 7,077 | 12,071 | 2,414 |
| 9 | ... | 2,068 | 7,537 | 12,005 | 2,401 |
| 10 | ... | 2,742 | 6,503 | 11,568 | 2,314 |
| 11 | ... | 1,693 | 7,300 | 11,446 | 2,289 |
| 12 | ... | 2,865 | 6,289 | 10,869 | 2,174 |
| 13 | ... | 1,731 | 6,710 | 10,818 | 2,164 |
| 14 | ... | 2,114 | 5,806 | 10,160 | 2,032 |
| 15 | ... | 1,961 | 6,350 | 10,324 | 2,065 |
| 16 | ... | 2,275 | 5,324 | 9,887 | 1,977 |
| 17 | ... | 1,086 | 6,779 | 10,564 | 2,115 |
| 18 | ... | 3,416 | 5,400 | 10,106 | 2,021 |
| 19 | ... | 896 | 7,835 | 10,251 | 2,050 |
| 20 | ... | 3,523 | 4,978 | 8,981 | 1,796 |
| 21 | ... | 559 | 5,759 | 8,427 | 1,685 |
| 22 | ... | 1,677 | 2,971 | 7,354 | 1,471 |
| 23 | ... | 735 | 3,737 | 7,380 | 1,476 |
| 24 | ... | 1,325 | 4,618 | 6,877 | 1,375 |
| 25 | ... | 2,558 | 5,055 | 7,056 | 1,411 |
| 26 | ... | 1,172 | 4,251 | 6,765 | 1,353 |
| 27 | ... | 521 | 3,508 | 7,424 | 1,485 |
| 28 | ... | 1,815 | 2,864 | 955 | 1,488 |
| 29 | ... | 528 | 6,594 | 2,198 | 1,611 |
| 30 | ... | 4,251 | 5,101 | 7,692 | 1,538 |
| 31 | ... | 322 | 6,105 | 7,671 | 1,534 |
| 32 | ... | 1,532 | 2,413 | 6,885 | 1,377 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahman Females—contd.

| Age. | Actual. | ≤ 3. | Intermediate. | ≤ 5. | Final. |
|------|---------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 33 | 559 | 2,803 | 934 | 6,781 | 1,356 |
| 34 | 712 | 4,235 | 1,412 | 6,255 | 1,251 |
| 35 | 2,964 | 4,787 | 1,596 | 6,332 | 1,266 |
| 36 | 1,111 | 4,527 | 1,509 | 6,636 | 1,207 |
| 37 | 452 | 2,643 | 881 | 6,516 | 1,303 |
| 38 | 1,080 | 1,915 | 638 | 6,544 | 1,309 |
| 39 | 383 | 5,676 | 1,892 | 6,820 | 1,364 |
| 40 | 4,213 | 4,872 | 1,624 | 6,406 | 1,281 |
| 41 | 276 | 5,354 | 1,785 | 6,266 | 1,253 |
| 42 | 865 | 1,401 | 467 | 5,285 | 1,057 |
| 43 | 260 | 1,493 | 498 | 4,659 | 932 |
| 44 | 368 | 2,734 | 911 | 3,796 | 759 |
| 45 | 2,106 | 2,995 | 998 | 3,840 | 768 |
| 46 | 521 | 2,765 | 922 | 3,740 | 748 |
| 47 | 138 | 1,532 | 511 | 4,519 | 904 |
| 48 | 873 | 1,195 | 398 | 4,968 | 994 |
| 49 | 184 | 5,070 | 1,690 | 5,616 | 1,123 |
| 50 | 4,013 | 4,342 | 1,447 | 5,398 | 1,080 |
| 51 | 145 | 4,709 | 1,570 | 5,350 | 1,070 |
| 52 | 551 | 880 | 292 | 4,270 | 854 |
| 53 | 184 | 1,049 | 350 | 3,495 | 699 |
| 54 | 314 | 1,831 | 610 | 2,551 | 510 |
| 55 | 1,333 | 2,015 | 672 | 2,590 | 518 |
| 56 | 368 | 1,877 | 626 | 2,477 | 495 |
| 57 | 176 | 996 | 332 | 3,064 | 611 |
| 58 | 452 | 712 | 237 | 3,464 | 693 |
| 59 | 84 | 3,592 | 1,197 | 3,982 | 796 |
| 60 | 3,056 | 3,217 | 1,072 | 3,834 | 767 |
| 61 | 77 | 3,432 | 1,144 | 3,814 | 763 |
| 62 | 299 | 552 | 184 | 3,082 | 616 |
| 63 | 176 | 651 | 217 | 2,487 | 497 |
| 64 | 176 | 1,394 | 465 | 1,780 | 356 |
| 65 | 1,042 | 1,432 | 477 | 1,757 | 351 |
| 66 | 214 | 1,310 | 437 | 1,652 | 330 |

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Kolar District—Brahman Females—concl'd.

| Age. | Actnal. | ≤ 3. | Intermediate. | ≤ 5. | Final. |
|-------|---------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|
| 67 | 54 | 482 | 161 | 1,810 | 362 |
| 68 | 214 | 337 | 112 | 1,895 | 379 |
| 69 | 69 | 1,868 | 623 | 2,027 | 405 |
| 70 | 1,585 | 1,685 | 562 | 1,922 | 384 |
| 71 | 31 | 1,708 | 569 | 1,866 | 373 |
| 72 | 92 | 169 | 56 | 1,455 | 291 |
| 73 | 46 | 169 | 56 | 1,105 | 221 |
| 74 | 31 | 636 | 212 | 748 | 150 |
| 75 | 559 | 636 | 212 | 730 | 146 |
| 76 | 46 | 636 | 212 | 707 | 141 |
| 77 | 31 | 115 | 38 | 761 | 152 |
| 78 | 38 | 100 | 33 | 802 | 160 |
| 79 | 31 | 797 | 266 | 838 | 168 |
| 80 | 728 | 759 | 253 | 808 | 162 |
| 81 | .. | 743 | 248 | 785 | 157 |
| 82 | 15 | 23 | 8 | 591 | 118 |
| 83 | 8 | 31 | 10 | 412 | 82 |
| 84 | 8 | 215 | 72 | 235 | 47 |
| 85 | 199 | 222 | 74 | 240 | 48 |
| 86 | 15 | 214 | 71 | 240 | 48 |
| 87 | ... | 38 | 13 | 209 | 42 |
| 88 | 23 | 31 | 10 | 171 | 34 |
| 89 | 8 | 123 | 41 | 136 | 27 |
| 90 | 92 | 108 | 36 | 128 | 26 |
| 91 | 8 | 108 | 36 | 121 | 24 |
| 92 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 95 | 19 |
| 93 | ... | 8 | 3 | 77 | 15 |
| 94 | ... | 46 | 15 | 59 | 12 |
| 95 | 46 | 54 | 18 | 57 | 11 |
| 96 | 8 | 54 | 18 | 57 | 11 |
| 97 | ... | 8 | 3 | 45 | 9 |
| 98 | .. | 8 | 3 | 27 | 5 |
| 99 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| 100 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Total | 100,000 | ... | ... | ... | 100,982 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section I—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Literate Males of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Taluks.

| Age | Actual | A 3 | Intermediate | A 5 | Final |
|------------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Infant ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 1 ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 2 ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 66 | 13 |
| 3 ... | 5 | 25 | 8 | 263 | 53 |
| 4 ... | 20 | 167 | 56 | 688 | 138 |
| 5 ... | 142 | 592 | 197 | 1,555 | 311 |
| 6 .. | 430 | 1,276 | 425 | 2,722 | 544 |
| 7 ... | 704 | 2,608 | 869 | 4,509 | 902 |
| 8 ... | 1,474 | 3,525 | 1,175 | 6,118 | 1,224 |
| 9 ... | 1,347 | 5,530 | 1,843 | 8,250 | 1,650 |
| 10 ... | 2,709 | 5,418 | 1,806 | 9,614 | 1,923 |
| 11 ... | 1,362 | 7,671 | 2,557 | 11,211 | 2,242 |
| 12 ... | 3,600 | 6,699 | 2,233 | 11,714 | 2,343 |
| 13 ... | 1,737 | 8,315 | 2,772 | 12,838 | 2,568 |
| 14 ... | 2,978 | 7,039 | 2,346 | 12,674 | 2,535 |
| 15 ... | 2,324 | 8,791 | 2,930 | 13,346 | 2,669 |
| 16 ... | 3,480 | 7,180 | 2,392 | 12,784 | 2,557 |
| 17 .. | 1,867 | 8,715 | 2,905 | 13,475 | 2,695 |
| 18 ... | 3,859 | 6,629 | 2,210 | 12,571 | 2,515 |
| 19 ... | 1,403 | 9,111 | 3,037 | 12,452 | 2,490 |
| 20 .. | 3,849 | 6,088 | 2,029 | 10,887 | 2,177 |
| 21 ... | 836 | 6,812 | 2,271 | 10,254 | 2,051 |
| 22 ... | 2,127 | 4,021 | 1,340 | 9,552 | 1,910 |
| 23 ... | 1,058 | 4,730 | 1,577 | 10,175 | 2,035 |
| 24 ... | 1,545 | 7,004 | 2,335 | 10,345 | 2,069 |
| 25 ... | 4,401 | 7,956 | 2,652 | 11,012 | 2,202 |
| 26 ... | 2,010 | 7,323 | 2,441 | 11,034 | 2,207 |
| 27 ... | 912 | 6,021 | 2,007 | 11,958 | 2,392 |
| 28 ... | 3,099 | 4,796 | 1,599 | 11,696 | 2,339 |
| 29 ... | 785 | 9,778 | 3,259 | 12,047 | 2,409 |
| 30 ... | 5,894 | 7,170 | 2,390 | 11,171 | 2,234 |
| 31 ... | 491 | 8,375 | 2,792 | 10,890 | 2,178 |
| 32 ... | 1,990 | 3,393 | 1,131 | 9,593 | 1,979 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Literate Males of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Taluks—contd.

| Age | Actual | M 3 | Intermediate | M 5 | Final |
|-----|--------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 33 | 912 | 3,955 | 1,318 | 9,988 | 1,998 |
| 34 | 1,053 | 6,786 | 2,262 | 9,495 | 1,990 |
| 35 | 4,821 | 7,454 | 2,485 | 9,689 | 1,938 |
| 36 | 1,580 | 6,897 | 2,299 | 9,323 | 1,865 |
| 37 | 493 | 3,975 | 1,325 | 9,617 | 1,923 |
| 38 | 1,899 | 2,856 | 952 | 9,142 | 1,828 |
| 39 | 461 | 7,667 | 2,556 | 9,659 | 1,812 |
| 40 | 5,307 | 6,031 | 2,010 | 8,391 | 1,678 |
| 41 | 263 | 6,649 | 2,216 | 8,216 | 1,643 |
| 42 | 1,079 | 1,970 | 657 | 7,326 | 1,465 |
| 43 | 628 | 2,330 | 777 | 7,036 | 1,407 |
| 44 | 623 | 4,998 | 1,666 | 6,449 | 1,290 |
| 45 | 3,747 | 5,160 | 1,720 | 6,597 | 1,319 |
| 46 | 790 | 4,886 | 1,629 | 6,460 | 1,292 |
| 47 | 349 | 2,415 | 805 | 6,622 | 1,324 |
| 48 | 1,276 | 1,919 | 640 | 6,351 | 1,276 |
| 49 | 294 | 5,484 | 1,828 | 6,349 | 1,270 |
| 50 | 3,914 | 4,436 | 1,479 | 5,934 | 1,187 |
| 51 | 228 | 4,790 | 1,597 | 5,741 | 1,148 |
| 52 | 648 | 1,170 | 390 | 4,826 | 965 |
| 53 | 294 | 1,342 | 447 | 4,335 | 867 |
| 54 | 400 | 2,740 | 913 | 3,655 | 731 |
| 55 | 2,046 | 2,963 | 988 | 3,662 | 732 |
| 56 | 517 | 2,750 | 917 | 3,493 | 699 |
| 57 | 187 | 1,190 | 397 | 3,708 | 742 |
| 58 | 486 | 835 | 278 | 3,714 | 743 |
| 59 | 162 | 3,383 | 1,128 | 3,871 | 774 |
| 60 | 2,735 | 2,983 | 994 | 3,690 | 738 |
| 61 | 86 | 3,221 | 1,074 | 3,658 | 732 |
| 62 | 400 | 648 | 216 | 2,918 | 584 |
| 63 | 162 | 739 | 246 | 2,331 | 466 |
| 64 | 177 | 1,164 | 388 | 1,632 | 326 |
| 65 | 825 | 1,220 | 407 | 1,605 | 321 |
| 66 | 218 | 1,124 | 375 | 1,497 | 299 |

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Literate Males of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Taluks—concl'd.

| Age | Actual | ≤ 3 | Intermediate | ≤ 5 | Final |
|-------|---------|-------|--------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 67 | 81 | 567 | 189 | 1,543 | 309 |
| 68 | 268 | 415 | 138 | 1,489 | 298 |
| 69 | 66 | 1,301 | 434 | 1,492 | 298 |
| 70 | 967 | 1,058 | 353 | 1,381 | 276 |
| 71 | 25 | 1,134 | 378 | 1,324 | 265 |
| 72 | 142 | 233 | 78 | 1,049 | 210 |
| 73 | 66 | 243 | 81 | 860 | 172 |
| 74 | 35 | 476 | 159 | 641 | 128 |
| 75 | 375 | 491 | 164 | 614 | 123 |
| 76 | 81 | 476 | 159 | 562 | 112 |
| 77 | 20 | 152 | 51 | 574 | 115 |
| 78 | 51 | 86 | 29 | 570 | 114 |
| 79 | 15 | 512 | 171 | 578 | 116 |
| 80 | 446 | 481 | 160 | 552 | 110 |
| 81 | 20 | 501 | 167 | 545 | 109 |
| 82 | 35 | 75 | 25 | 416 | 83 |
| 83 | 20 | 65 | 22 | 300 | 60 |
| 84 | 10 | 126 | 42 | 178 | 36 |
| 85 | 96 | 131 | 44 | 168 | 34 |
| 86 | 25 | 136 | 45 | 154 | 31 |
| 87 | 15 | 45 | 15 | 141 | 28 |
| 88 | 5 | 25 | 8 | 124 | 25 |
| 89 | 5 | 86 | 29 | 111 | 22 |
| 90 | 76 | 81 | 27 | 104 | 21 |
| 91 | ... | 96 | 32 | 104 | 21 |
| 92 | 20 | 25 | 8 | 82 | 16 |
| 93 | 5 | 25 | 8 | 60 | 12 |
| 94 | ... | 20 | 7 | 33 | 7 |
| 95 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 27 | 5 |
| 96 | ... | 15 | 5 | 21 | 4 |
| 97 | ... | 5 | 2 | 16 | 3 |
| 98 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 2 |
| 99 | ... | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 100,000 | ... | ... | ... | 100,002 |

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Literate Females of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Taluks.

| Age | | Actual | ≤ 3 | Intermediate | ≥ 5 | Final |
|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Infant | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 260 | 32 |
| 3 | ... | ... | 52 | 17 | 1,058 | 212 |
| 4 | ... | ... | 729 | 243 | 2,055 | 531 |
| 5 | ... | 677 | 2,395 | 798 | 5,258 | 1,052 |
| 6 | ... | 1,666 | 4,790 | 1,597 | 8,486 | 1,697 |
| 7 | .. | 2,417 | 7,809 | 2,603 | 12,764 | 2,513 |
| 8 | ... | 3,696 | 9,735 | 3,245 | 16,260 | 3,252 |
| 9 | ... | 3,592 | 12,962 | 4,321 | 19,591 | 3,918 |
| 10 | .. | 5,674 | 13,483 | 4,494 | 21,361 | 4,272 |
| 11 | .. | 4,217 | 14,784 | 4,928 | 22,280 | 4,456 |
| 12 | ... | 4,893 | 13,118 | 4,373 | 22,089 | 4,418 |
| 13 | ... | 4,008 | 12,493 | 4,164 | 21,950 | 4,390 |
| 14 | .. | 3,592 | 12,389 | 4,130 | 20,961 | 4,192 |
| 15 | ... | 4,789 | 13,066 | 4,335 | 20,423 | 4,085 |
| 16 | ... | 4,685 | 11,817 | 3,939 | 19,209 | 3,842 |
| 17 | ... | 2,343 | 11,505 | 3,836 | 19,018 | 3,804 |
| 18 | ... | 4,477 | 8,850 | 2,950 | 17,526 | 2,505 |
| 19 | ... | 2,030 | 11,817 | 3,939 | 16,554 | 3,311 |
| 20 | ... | 5,310 | 8,589 | 2,863 | 14,263 | 2,853 |
| 21 | ... | 1,249 | 8,902 | 2,067 | 12,979 | 2,596 |
| 22 | ... | 2,243 | 4,633 | 1,544 | 11,469 | 2,294 |
| 23 | .. | 1,041 | 4,998 | 1,666 | 11,157 | 2,231 |
| 24 | ... | 1,614 | 7,288 | 2,429 | 10,550 | 2,110 |
| 25 | . | 4,633 | 7,653 | 2,551 | 10,568 | 2,114 |
| 26 | ... | 1,406 | 7,980 | 2,360 | 10,221 | 2,044 |
| 27 | ... | 1,911 | 4,685 | 1,562 | 10,291 | 2,058 |
| 28 | .. | 2,238 | 3,956 | 1,319 | 9,684 | 1,937 |
| 29 | ... | 677 | 7,496 | 2,499 | 9,597 | 1,919 |
| 30 | ... | 4,581 | 5,831 | 1,944 | 8,990 | 1,798 |
| 31 | ... | 573 | 6,820 | 2,273 | 8,730 | 1,746 |
| 32 | .. | 1,666 | 2,864 | 955 | 7,498 | 1,500 |

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by Single Age-periods.

Literate Females of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Taluks—contd.

| Age. | | Actual. | ≤ 3 | Intermediate. | ≤ 5 | Final. |
|------|-----|---------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 33 | ... | 625 | 3,176 | 1,059 | 6,838 | 1,368 |
| 34 | ... | 885 | 3,801 | 1,267 | 5,780 | 1,156 |
| 35 | ... | 2,291 | 3,853 | 1,284 | 5,467 | 1,093 |
| 36 | ... | 677 | 3,645 | 1,215 | 4,877 | 975 |
| 37 | ... | 677 | 1,927 | 642 | 4,617 | 923 |
| 38 | ... | 573 | 1,406 | 469 | 4,183 | 837 |
| 39 | ... | 156 | 3,020 | 1,007 | 4,096 | 819 |
| 40 | ... | 2,291 | 2,551 | 850 | 3,905 | 781 |
| 41 | ... | 104 | 3,384 | 1,128 | 4,026 | 805 |
| 42 | ... | 989 | 1,353 | 451 | 3,713 | 743 |
| 43 | ... | 260 | 1,770 | 590 | 3,574 | 715 |
| 44 | ... | 521 | 2,082 | 694 | 3,036 | 607 |
| 45 | ... | 1,301 | 2,134 | 711 | 2,810 | 562 |
| 46 | ... | 312 | 1,769 | 590 | 2,775 | 555 |
| 47 | ... | 156 | 676 | 225 | 2,879 | 576 |
| 48 | ... | 208 | 1,665 | 555 | 2,949 | 590 |
| 49 | ... | 1,301 | 2,394 | 798 | 2,793 | 559 |
| 50 | .. | 885 | 2,342 | 781 | 2,759 | 552 |
| 51 | ... | 156 | 1,301 | 434 | 2,464 | 493 |
| 52 | ... | 260 | 572 | 191 | 1,978 | 396 |
| 53 | ... | 156 | 780 | 260 | 1,509 | 302 |
| 54 | ... | 364 | 936 | 312 | 1,300 | 260 |
| 55 | ... | 416 | 936 | 312 | 1,213 | 243 |
| 56 | ... | 156 | 676 | 225 | 1,231 | 246 |
| 57 | ... | 104 | 312 | 104 | 1,266 | 253 |
| 58 | ... | 52 | 833 | 278 | 1,284 | 257 |
| 59 | .. | 677 | 1,041 | 347 | 1,180 | 236 |
| 60 | ... | 312 | 989 | 330 | 1,093 | 219 |
| 61 | ... | ... | 364 | 121 | 902 | 180 |
| 62 | .. | 52 | 52 | 17 | 659 | 132 |
| 63 | .. | ... | 260 | 87 | 433 | 87 |
| 64 | ... | 208 | 312 | 104 | 364 | 73 |
| 65 | ... | 104 | 312 | 104 | 382 | 76 |
| 66 | ... | ... | 156 | 52 | 590 | 118 |
| 67 | ... | 52 | 104 | 35 | 833 | 167 |

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Literate Females of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Taluks—concl'd.

| Age. | Actual. | ≤ 3. | Intermediate. | Δ 5. | Final. |
|-----------------|---------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 68 | 52 | 885 | 295 | 1,076 | 215 |
| 69 | 781 | 1,041 | 347 | 1,111 | 222 |
| 70 | 208 | 1,041 | 347 | 1,093 | 219 |
| 71 | 52 | 260 | 87 | 798 | 160 |
| 72 | ... | 52 | 17 | 468 | 94 |
| 73 | ... | ... | .. | 138 | 28 |
| 74 | ... | 52 | 17 | 68 | 14 |
| 75 | 52 | 52 | 17 | 68 | 14 |
| 76 | ... | 52 | 17 | 85 | 17 |
| 77 | ... | 52 | 17 | 137 | 27 |
| 78 | 52 | 52 | 17 | 172 | 34 |
| 79 | ... | 208 | 69 | 224 | 45 |
| 80 | 156 | 156 | 52 | 224 | 45 |
| 81 | . | 208 | 69 | 224 | 45 |
| 82 | 52 | 52 | 17 | 155 | 31 |
| 83 | ... | 52 | 17 | 103 | 21 |
| 84 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 7 |
| 85 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 3 |
| 86 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 87 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 3 |
| 88 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 7 |
| 89 | ... | 52 | 17 | 51 | 10 |
| 90 | 52 | 52 | 17 | 51 | 10 |
| 91 | ... | 52 | 17 | 51 | 10 |
| 92 | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 10 |
| 93 | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 10 |
| 94 | ... | 52 | 17 | 51 | 10 |
| 95 | 52 | 52 | 17 | 51 | 10 |
| 96 | ... | 52 | 17 | 51 | 10 |
| 97 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 7 |
| 98 | ... | ... | .. | 17 | 3 |
| 99 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 100 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 100 and over... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 100,000 | ... | ... | ... | 99,997 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District—Brahmin Males.

| Age. | Actual. | At 3. | Intermediate. | At 7. | Final. |
|------------|---------|-------|---------------|--------|--------|
| Infant ... | 2,678 | 2,678 | 2,678 | 2,678 | 2,678 |
| 1 ... | 1,475 | 6,184 | 2,061 | 6,560 | 2,187 |
| 2 ... | 2,031 | 5,462 | 1,821 | 10,357 | 2,071 |
| 3 .. | 1,956 | 5,522 | 1,841 | 9,720 | 1,944 |
| 4 ... | 1,535 | 5,868 | 1,956 | 9,918 | 1,984 |
| 5 | 2,377 | 6,124 | 2,041 | 10,356 | 2,071 |
| 6 .. | 2,212 | 6,778 | 2,259 | 10,616 | 2,123 |
| 7 | 2,189 | 6,778 | 2,259 | 10,819 | 2,164 |
| 8 ... | 2,377 | 6,304 | 2,101 | 10,606 | 2,121 |
| 9 ... | 1,738 | 6,477 | 2,159 | 10,634 | 2,127 |
| 10 ... | 2,362 | 5,484 | 1,828 | 10,434 | 2,087 |
| 11 .. | 1,384 | 6,861 | 2,287 | 10,758 | 2,152 |
| 12 ... | 3,115 | 6,177 | 2,059 | 10,636 | 2,127 |
| 13 ... | 1,678 | 7,276 | 2,425 | 11,120 | 2,224 |
| 14 ... | 2,483 | 6,110 | 2,037 | 10,782 | 2,156 |
| 15 ... | 1,949 | 6,937 | 2,312 | 10,985 | 2,197 |
| 16 ... | 2,505 | 5,846 | 1,949 | 10,373 | 2,075 |
| 17 ... | 1,392 | 6,786 | 2,262 | 10,751 | 2,150 |
| 18 ... | 2,889 | 5,440 | 1,813 | 10,197 | 2,039 |
| 19 ... | 1,159 | 7,245 | 2,415 | 10,279 | 2,056 |
| 20 .. | 3,197 | 5,274 | 1,758 | 9,404 | 1,881 |
| 21 ... | 918 | 6,094 | 2,031 | 9,174 | 1,835 |
| 22 ... | 1,979 | 4,161 | 1,387 | 8,763 | 1,753 |
| 23 ... | 1,264 | 4,748 | 1,583 | 9,290 | 1,858 |
| 24 ... | 1,505 | 6,012 | 2,004 | 9,421 | 1,884 |
| 25 ... | 3,243 | 6,855 | 2,285 | 9,990 | 1,998 |
| 26 ... | 2,107 | 6,486 | 2,162 | 10,035 | 2,007 |
| 27 .. | 1,136 | 5,869 | 1,956 | 10,531 | 2,106 |
| 28 .. | 2,626 | 4,883 | 1,628 | 10,154 | 2,031 |
| 29 .. | 1,121 | 7,501 | 2,500 | 10,176 | 2,035 |
| 30 ... | 3,754 | 5,725 | 1,908 | 9,446 | 1,889 |
| 31 ... | 850 | 6,553 | 2,184 | 9,112 | 1,822 |
| 32 ... | 1,949 | 3,679 | 1,226 | 8,049 | 1,610 |
| 33 ... | 880 | 3,882 | 1,294 | 7,791 | 1,558 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District—Brahmin Males.—contd.

| Age. | Actual. | M 3. | Intermediate. | M 5. | Final. |
|------|---------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 34 | 1,053 | 4,310 | 1,437 | 7,174 | 1,435 |
| 35 | 2,377 | 4,950 | 1,650 | 7,317 | 1,463 |
| 36 | 1,520 | 4,702 | 1,567 | 7,084 | 1,417 |
| 37 | 805 | 4,108 | 1,369 | 7,397 | 1,479 |
| 38 | 1,783 | 3,182 | 1,061 | 7,051 | 1,410 |
| 39 | 594 | 5,251 | 1,750 | 7,009 | 1,402 |
| 40 | 2,874 | 2,912 | 1,304 | 6,400 | 1,280 |
| 41 | 444 | 4,574 | 1,525 | 6,176 | 1,235 |
| 42 | 1,256 | 2,279 | 760 | 5,432 | 1,086 |
| 43 | 579 | 2,512 | 837 | 5,209 | 1,042 |
| 44 | 677 | 3,017 | 1,006 | 4,687 | 937 |
| 45 | 1,761 | 3,243 | 1,081 | 4,817 | 963 |
| 46 | 805 | 3,010 | 1,003 | 4,808 | 962 |
| 47 | 444 | 2,671 | 896 | 5,297 | 1,059 |
| 48 | 1,422 | 2,483 | 828 | 5,402 | 1,080 |
| 49 | 617 | 4,484 | 1,495 | 5,643 | 1,129 |
| 50 | 2,445 | 3,558 | 1,183 | 5,362 | 1,072 |
| 51 | 496 | 3,731 | 1,244 | 5,164 | 1,033 |
| 52 | 790 | 1,828 | 609 | 4,414 | 883 |
| 53 | 542 | 1,889 | 680 | 3,683 | 798 |
| 54 | 557 | 2,235 | 745 | 3,401 | 680 |
| 55 | 1,136 | 2,280 | 760 | 3,324 | 665 |
| 56 | 587 | 1,971 | 657 | 3,170 | 634 |
| 57 | 248 | 1,595 | 532 | 3,293 | 659 |
| 58 | 760 | 1,429 | 476 | 3,270 | 654 |
| 59 | 421 | 2,603 | 868 | 3,365 | 673 |
| 60 | 1,422 | 2,212 | 737 | 3,187 | 637 |
| 61 | 369 | 2,257 | 752 | 3,014 | 603 |
| 62 | 466 | 1,061 | 354 | 2,429 | 486 |
| 63 | 226 | 910 | 303 | 1,970 | 394 |
| 64 | 218 | 850 | 283 | 1,454 | 291 |
| 65 | 406 | 835 | 273 | 1,273 | 255 |
| 66 | 211 | 707 | 236 | 1,088 | 218 |
| 67 | 90 | 519 | 173 | 1,038 | 208 |
| 68 | 218 | 353 | 118 | 953 | 191 |

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District.—Brahmin Males—concl'd.

| Age. | Actual. | ≡ 3. | Intermediate. | ≡ 5. | Final. |
|-------|---------|------|---------------|------|---------|
| 69 | 45 | 699 | 233 | 928 | 186 |
| 70 | 433 | 579 | 193 | 863 | 173 |
| 71 | 98 | 632 | 211 | 848 | 170 |
| 72 | 98 | 324 | 108 | 725 | 145 |
| 73 | 128 | 309 | 103 | 615 | 123 |
| 74 | 83 | 331 | 110 | 472 | 94 |
| 75 | 120 | 246 | 83 | 409 | 82 |
| 76 | 45 | 203 | 68 | 341 | 68 |
| 77 | 38 | 136 | 45 | 281 | 56 |
| 78 | 53 | 106 | 35 | 233 | 47 |
| 79 | 15 | 151 | 50 | 205 | 41 |
| 80 | 83 | 105 | 35 | 175 | 35 |
| 81 | 7 | 120 | 40 | 157 | 31 |
| 82 | 30 | 44 | 15 | 124 | 25 |
| 83 | 7 | 52 | 17 | 112 | 22 |
| 84 | 15 | 52 | 17 | 90 | 18 |
| 85 | 30 | 68 | 23 | 85 | 17 |
| 86 | 23 | 53 | 18 | 70 | 14 |
| 87 | ... | 30 | 10 | 58 | 12 |
| 88 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 37 | 7 |
| 89 | ... | 14 | 5 | 21 | 1 |
| 90 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 2 |
| 91 | ... | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| 92 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 |
| 93 | ... | .. | ... | 2 | ... |
| 94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 96 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 97 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 98 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 99 | ... | .. | . | ... | ... |
| 100 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Total | 100,000 | ... | .. | ... | 100,788 |

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District.—Brahmin Females.

| Age. | | Actual. | A 3. | Intermediate. | A 5. | Final. |
|--------|-----|---------|-------|---------------|--------|--------|
| Infant | ... | 3,675 | 3,675 | 3,675 | 3,675 | 3,675 |
| 1 | .. | 1,764 | 8,107 | 2,702 | 8,729 | 2,910 |
| 2 | ... | 2,668 | 7,057 | 2,352 | 13,984 | 2,797 |
| 3 | ... | 2,625 | 7,591 | 2,530 | 13,198 | 2,640 |
| 4 | ... | 2,298 | 8,176 | 2,725 | 13,479 | 2,696 |
| 5 | ... | 3,253 | 8,666 | 2,889 | 13,981 | 2,796 |
| 6 | ... | 3,115 | 8,950 | 2,983 | 14,093 | 2,819 |
| 7 | ... | 2,582 | 8,563 | 2,854 | 14,039 | 2,808 |
| 8 | ... | 2,866 | 7,927 | 2,642 | 13,477 | 2,695 |
| 9 | ... | 2,479 | 8,013 | 2,671 | 12,973 | 2,595 |
| 10 | ... | 2,668 | 6,980 | 2,327 | 12,400 | 2,480 |
| 11 | ... | 1,833 | 7,436 | 2,479 | 12,260 | 2,452 |
| 12 | ... | 2,935 | 6,842 | 2,281 | 11,844 | 2,369 |
| 13 | ... | 2,074 | 7,505 | 2,502 | 11,987 | 2,397 |
| 14 | ... | 2,496 | 6,765 | 2,255 | 11,645 | 2,329 |
| 15 | ... | 2,195 | 7,410 | 2,470 | 11,905 | 2,381 |
| 16 | ... | 2,719 | 6,411 | 2,137 | 11,451 | 2,290 |
| 17 | ... | 1,497 | 7,624 | 2,541 | 11,913 | 2,383 |
| 18 | ... | 3,408 | 6,144 | 2,048 | 11,279 | 2,256 |
| 19 | .. | 1,239 | 8,150 | 2,717 | 11,225 | 2,245 |
| 20 | ... | 3,503 | 5,508 | 1,836 | 9,992 | 1,998 |
| 21 | ... | 766 | 6,248 | 2,083 | 9,642 | 1,928 |
| 22 | ... | 1,979 | 3,924 | 1,308 | 8,855 | 1,771 |
| 23 | .. | 1,179 | 5,094 | 1,638 | 9,064 | 1,813 |
| 24 | ... | 1,936 | 5,791 | 1,930 | 8,633 | 1,727 |
| 25 | ... | 2,676 | 6,135 | 2,045 | 8,759 | 1,752 |
| 26 | ... | 1,523 | 4,956 | 1,652 | 8,168 | 1,634 |
| 27 | ... | 757 | 4,302 | 1,434 | 8,117 | 1,623 |
| 28 | .. | 2,022 | 3,321 | 1,107 | 7,463 | 1,493 |
| 29 | ... | 542 | 5,636 | 1,879 | 7,558 | 1,512 |

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District.—Brahmin Females.—*contd.*

| Age. | | Actu | W 3. | Intermediate. | W 5. | Final. |
|------|-----|-------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 30 | ... | 3,072 | 4,173 | 1,391 | 7,027 | 1,405 |
| 31 | ... | 559 | 5,240 | 1,747 | 6,867 | 1,373 |
| 32 | ... | 1,609 | 2,710 | 903 | 6,170 | 1,234 |
| 33 | ... | 542 | 2,840 | 947 | 6,090 | 1,218 |
| 34 | ... | 689 | 3,546 | 1,182 | 5,559 | 1,112 |
| 35 | ... | 2,315 | 3,933 | 1,311 | 5,505 | 1,101 |
| 36 | ... | 929 | 3,649 | 1,216 | 5,218 | 1,044 |
| 37 | ... | 405 | 2,547 | 849 | 5,559 | 1,112 |
| 38 | ... | 1,213 | 1,980 | 660 | 5,462 | 1,092 |
| 39 | ... | 362 | 4,570 | 1,523 | 5,600 | 1,120 |
| 40 | ... | 2,995 | 3,641 | 1,214 | 5,210 | 1,042 |
| 41 | ... | 284 | 4,062 | 1,354 | 5,095 | 1,019 |
| 42 | ... | 783 | 1,377 | 459 | 4,435 | 887 |
| 43 | ... | 310 | 1,635 | 545 | 4,156 | 831 |
| 44 | ... | 542 | 2,590 | 863 | 3,622 | 724 |
| 45 | ... | 1,738 | 2,805 | 935 | 3,659 | 732 |
| 46 | ... | 525 | 2,461 | 820 | 3,519 | 704 |
| 47 | ... | 198 | 1,489 | 496 | 3,878 | 776 |
| 48 | ... | 766 | 1,214 | 405 | 3,965 | 793 |
| 49 | ... | 250 | 3,667 | 1,222 | 4,238 | 848 |
| 50 | ... | 2,651 | 3,065 | 1,022 | 4,015 | 803 |
| 51 | ... | 164 | 3,280 | 1,093 | 3,971 | 794 |
| 52 | ... | 465 | 818 | 275 | 3,366 | 673 |
| 53 | ... | 189 | 1,084 | 361 | 3,033 | 607 |
| 54 | ... | 430 | 1,850 | 617 | 2,548 | 510 |
| 55 | ... | 1,231 | 2,066 | 689 | 2,634 | 527 |
| 56 | ... | 405 | 1,825 | 608 | 2,554 | 511 |
| 57 | ... | 189 | 1,076 | 359 | 2,878 | 576 |
| 58 | ... | 482 | 843 | 281 | 3,041 | 608 |
| 59 | ... | 172 | 2,822 | 941 | 3,342 | 668 |
| 60 | ... | 2,168 | 2,555 | 852 | 3,209 | 642 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—contd.]

APPENDIX D.—contd.

II.—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District—Brahmin Females.—contd.

| Age, | | Actual. | At 3. | Intermediate. | At 5. | Final. |
|------|-----|---------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 61 | .. | 215 | 2,727 | 909 | 3,123 | 625 |
| 62 | ... | 344 | 679 | 226 | 2,526 | 505 |
| 63 | .. | 120 | 585 | 195 | 2,010 | 402 |
| 64 | ... | 121 | 1,033 | 344 | 1,414 | 283 |
| 65 | ... | 792 | 1,008 | 336 | 1,314 | 263 |
| 66 | ... | 95 | 939 | 313 | 1,248 | 250 |
| 67 | ... | 52 | 379 | 126 | 1,282 | 256 |
| 68 | ... | 232 | 387 | 129 | 1,270 | 254 |
| 69 | ... | 103 | 1,135 | 378 | 1,290 | 258 |
| 70 | ... | 800 | 972 | 324 | 1,236 | 247 |
| 71 | ... | 69 | 998 | 333 | 1,176 | 235 |
| 72 | ... | 129 | 215 | 72 | 956 | 191 |
| 73 | ... | 17 | 206 | 69 | 798 | 160 |
| 74 | ... | 60 | 473 | 158 | 623 | 125 |
| 75 | ... | 396 | 499 | 166 | 591 | 118 |
| 76 | ... | 43 | 373 | 158 | 550 | 110 |
| 77 | .. | 34 | 120 | 40 | 509 | 102 |
| 78 | ... | 13 | 85 | 28 | 446 | 89 |
| 79 | ... | 8 | 352 | 117 | 394 | 79 |
| 80 | ... | 301 | 309 | 103 | 363 | 73 |
| 81 | ... | ... | 319 | 106 | 349 | 70 |
| 82 | ... | 18 | 26 | 9 | 249 | 50 |
| 83 | .. | 8 | 43 | 14 | 163 | 33 |
| 84 | ... | 17 | 51 | 17 | 72 | 14 |
| 85 | ... | 26 | 52 | 17 | 69 | 14 |
| 86 | ... | 9 | 44 | 15 | 58 | 12 |
| 87 | ... | 9 | 18 | 6 | 47 | 9 |
| 88 | ... | ... | 9 | 3 | 36 | 7 |
| 89 | ... | ... | 17 | 6 | 30 | 6 |
| 90 | ... | 17 | 17 | 6 | 27 | 5 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age.—contd.]

APPENDIX D.—concl'd.

H—Statement showing unadjusted and adjusted returns by single Age-periods.

Shimoga District—Brahmin Females—concl'd.

| Age. | Actual. | At 3 | Intermediate. | At 5 | Final. |
|---------|---------|------|---------------|------|---------|
| 91 | ... | 26 | 9 | 27 | 5 |
| 92 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 24 | 5 |
| 93 | ... | 9 | 3 | 21 | 4 |
| 94 | ... | 9 | 3 | 15 | 3 |
| 95 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 2 |
| 96 | ... | 9 | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| 97 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 |
| 98 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 |
| 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 100.000 | | ... | ... | ... | 101.218 |

Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 1—Age—concl'd.

APPENDIX F.
Statement showing Age distribution of the Population of the several Taluks.

| Taluks | All ages | | | 0-5 | | | 5-10 | | | 10-15 | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------|---------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore City | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 119 | 115 | 124 | 129 | 125 | 132 | 115 | 121 | 109 |
| Mysore Taluk | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 129 | 125 | 134 | 151 | 154 | 153 | 117 | 125 | 109 |
| Yedatore | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 133 | 131 | 135 | 151 | 148 | 154 | 138 | 148 | 128 |
| Hunsur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 153 | 153 | 152 | 130 | 140 | 121 |
| Heggaddevankote | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 114 | 113 | 116 | 157 | 159 | 155 | 126 | 124 | 118 |
| Gundlupet | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 132 | 129 | 124 | 165 | 163 | 169 | 121 | 127 | 114 |
| Channarayana | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 131 | 128 | 133 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 122 | 134 | 111 |
| Nanjangud | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 127 | 123 | 132 | 160 | 159 | 162 | 118 | 129 | 107 |
| T. Narsipur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 131 | 134 | 131 | 151 | 141 | 154 | 111 | 121 | 102 |
| Seringapatam | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 123 | 127 | 151 | 154 | 148 | 122 | 134 | 111 |
| French Rocks | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 127 | 133 | 155 | 158 | 162 | 123 | 135 | 112 |
| Mandya | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 131 | 127 | 134 | 158 | 157 | 159 | 125 | 134 | 117 |
| Nagamangala | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 126 | 126 | 125 | 159 | 166 | 152 | 133 | 143 | 126 |
| Krishnanaipete | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 131 | 130 | 154 | 154 | 153 | 137 | 146 | 128 |
| Malavalli | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 126 | 120 | 132 | 159 | 162 | 157 | 121 | 129 | 112 |
| Yelandur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 128 | 133 | 154 | 153 | 154 | 114 | 123 | 105 |
| total, Mysore District | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 127 | 125 | 130 | 155 | 151 | 155 | 124 | 133 | 115 |
| Bangalore City | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 129 | 119 | 139 | 104 | 108 | 100 | 117 | 123 | 110 |
| Bangalore Taluk | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 173 | 184 | 161 | 142 | 161 | 122 | 119 | 144 | 94 |
| Hoskote | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 184 | 135 | 132 | 137 | 150 | 124 | 123 | 129 | 116 |
| Devanahalli | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 152 | 161 | 143 | 146 | 150 | 112 | 130 | 142 | 118 |
| Dodballapur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 149 | 162 | 135 | 125 | 135 | 114 | 127 | 141 | 113 |
| Nelamangala | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 153 | 164 | 143 | 128 | 123 | 134 | 127 | 138 | 115 |
| Magadi | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 156 | 174 | 137 | 150 | 169 | 131 | 109 | 123 | 94 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Channarayana | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 117 | 120 | 114 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 128 | 138 | 118 |
| Chasepet | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 118 | 132 | 144 | 144 | 150 | 138 | 117 | 126 | 107 |
| Kankanhalli | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 164 | 171 | 156 | 146 | 150 | 141 | 112 | 122 | 103 |
| Anekal | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 116 | 134 | 135 | 132 | 137 | 117 | 125 | 108 |
| Total, Bangalore District | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 147 | 153 | 141 | 133 | 141 | 126 | 120 | 132 | 108 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 107 | 118 | 92 | 140 | 117 | 172 | 106 | 92 | 125 |
| Kolar Taluk | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 158 | 185 | 131 | 120 | 122 | 117 | 81 | 107 | 57 |
| Mulbagal | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 129 | 136 | 122 | 137 | 143 | 130 | 95 | 105 | 85 |
| Srinivasapur | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 135 | 142 | 129 | 110 | 115 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 97 |
| Chintamani | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 111 | 131 | 151 | 130 | 130 | 129 | 98 | 118 | 78 |
| Siddlaghatta | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 133 | 136 | 130 | 143 | 152 | 134 | 98 | 117 | 79 |
| Bagepalli | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 138 | 133 | 143 | 147 | 145 | 150 | 104 | 133 | 75 |
| Gudibanda | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 120 | 117 | 123 | 141 | 143 | 140 | 105 | 121 | 89 |
| Gorur | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 127 | 121 | 134 | 150 | 145 | 156 | 107 | 127 | 86 |
| Chikballapur | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 126 | 118 | 135 | 138 | 139 | 137 | 99 | 117 | 80 |
| Malur | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 128 | 122 | 134 | 139 | 139 | 140 | 99 | 119 | 80 |
| Bowringpet | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 131 | 127 | 135 | 129 | 127 | 131 | 101 | 109 | 93 |
| Total, Kolar District | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 133 | 134 | 132 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 100 | 117 | 83 |
| Tunkur | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 81 | 59 | 104 | 174 | 174 | 172 | 59 | 61 | 57 |
| Maddur | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 106 | 98 | 114 | 180 | 178 | 182 | 141 | 133 | 156 |
| Koratgere | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 96 | 105 | 112 | 120 | 103 | 163 | 171 | 152 |
| Sira | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 191 | 219 | 162 | 119 | 105 | 132 | 126 | 123 | 131 |
| Pavagada | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 161 | 159 | 169 | 44 | 33 | 55 | 211 | 246 | 174 |
| Chikmagalur | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 219 | 217 | 221 | 96 | 99 | 94 | 283 | 275 | 291 |
| Huliyar | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 112 | 137 | 146 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 166 | 172 | 158 |
| Gubbi | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 116 | 107 | 124 | 170 | 167 | 174 | 121 | 131 | 107 |
| Tiptur | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 198 | 223 | 172 | 108 | 66 | 150 | 113 | 164 | 63 |

APPENDIX F.—contd.

Statement showing Age distribution of the Population of the several Taluks.

| Taluks | 15—20 | | | 20—40 | | | 40—60 | | | 60 and over | | |
|------------------------|---------|----|---------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|
| | Persons | | Females | P | M | | F | P | M | | F | P |
| | 14 | 15 | | | 16 | 17 | | | 18 | 19 | | |
| Mysore City | 87 | 90 | 85 | 302 | 308 | 295 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 |
| Mysore Taluk | 72 | 80 | 63 | 298 | 288 | 308 | 173 | 173 | 178 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| Yedotore | 79 | 86 | 72 | 283 | 274 | 291 | 161 | 161 | 166 | 157 | 157 | 157 |
| Hunsur | 76 | 87 | 65 | 312 | 303 | 321 | 163 | 163 | 159 | 168 | 168 | 168 |
| Heggaddevankote | 79 | 86 | 72 | 312 | 301 | 322 | 160 | 160 | 161 | 158 | 158 | 158 |
| Gundlupet | 68 | 75 | 61 | 283 | 274 | 291 | 167 | 167 | 175 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Chamrajnagar | 72 | 77 | 67 | 275 | 262 | 288 | 177 | 177 | 183 | 172 | 172 | 172 |
| Nanjangud | 67 | 71 | 62 | 292 | 282 | 302 | 174 | 174 | 179 | 168 | 168 | 168 |
| T. Narsipur | 72 | 74 | 69 | 297 | 287 | 302 | 170 | 170 | 171 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| Seringapatam | 76 | 78 | 73 | 299 | 293 | 306 | 173 | 173 | 172 | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| French-Rocks | 76 | 82 | 69 | 284 | 277 | 291 | 180 | 180 | 185 | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| Mandya | 70 | 79 | 61 | 269 | 257 | 280 | 178 | 178 | 174 | 181 | 181 | 181 |
| Naganangala | 69 | 77 | 61 | 275 | 258 | 291 | 168 | 168 | 170 | 167 | 167 | 167 |
| Krishnarajpete | 76 | 87 | 65 | 279 | 265 | 292 | 181 | 181 | 192 | 169 | 169 | 169 |
| Malavalli | 69 | 73 | 65 | 279 | 265 | 293 | 177 | 177 | 179 | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| Yelandur | 75 | 78 | 71 | 280 | 270 | 289 | | | | | | |
| Total, Mysore District | 73 | 80 | 67 | 288 | 278 | 297 | 172 | 172 | 176 | 169 | 169 | 169 |
| Bangalore City | 85 | 94 | 76 | 314 | 318 | 311 | 192 | 192 | 181 | 203 | 203 | 203 |
| Bangalore Taluk | 45 | 50 | 39 | 335 | 288 | 383 | 172 | 172 | 165 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| Hoskote | 70 | 72 | 69 | 288 | 282 | 295 | 188 | 188 | 178 | 199 | 199 | 199 |
| Devanhalli | 61 | 68 | 53 | 240 | 232 | 249 | 204 | 204 | 188 | 220 | 220 | 220 |
| Dodaballapur | 57 | 66 | 49 | 238 | 244 | 232 | 249 | 249 | 214 | 285 | 285 | 285 |
| Nelamangala | 64 | 68 | 60 | 250 | 252 | 247 | 215 | 215 | 202 | 229 | 229 | 229 |
| Magadi | 44 | 49 | 39 | 216 | 209 | 223 | 254 | 254 | 218 | 291 | 291 | 291 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|
| Channarayana | ... | 85 | 95 | 76 | 257 | 244 | 270 | 202 | 214 | 249 | 73 | 82 | 65 |
| Closet | ... | 74 | 81 | 67 | 288 | 270 | 306 | 178 | 173 | 183 | 51 | 48 | 55 |
| Kankanhalli | ... | 62 | 69 | 55 | 289 | 272 | 307 | 182 | 177 | 187 | 45 | 39 | 51 |
| Anekal | ... | 68 | 73 | 63 | 287 | 293 | 281 | 199 | 215 | 184 | 69 | 46 | 93 |
| Total, Bangalore District | ... | 64 | 70 | 57 | 275 | 265 | 286 | 206 | 192 | 219 | 55 | 47 | 63 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | 62 | 83 | 31 | 354 | 381 | 316 | 215 | 200 | 237 | 16 | 9 | 27 |
| Kolar Taluk | ... | 62 | 64 | 61 | 264 | 255 | 273 | 249 | 209 | 288 | 66 | 58 | 73 |
| Mulbagal | ... | 67 | 67 | 67 | 285 | 269 | 302 | 211 | 215 | 213 | 73 | 65 | 81 |
| Srinivasapur | ... | 76 | 88 | 63 | 281 | 268 | 293 | 219 | 188 | 249 | 60 | 57 | 64 |
| Chitaramani | ... | 67 | 70 | 64 | 284 | 284 | 284 | 206 | 198 | 216 | 74 | 69 | 78 |
| Siddaghatta | ... | 58 | 64 | 51 | 274 | 276 | 272 | 223 | 196 | 251 | 71 | 59 | 83 |
| Bagepalli | ... | 60 | 59 | 61 | 284 | 269 | 299 | 212 | 207 | 216 | 55 | 54 | 56 |
| Gudibanda | ... | 75 | 77 | 72 | 285 | 271 | 299 | 211 | 209 | 213 | 63 | 62 | 64 |
| Gorjannur | ... | 73 | 73 | 73 | 282 | 278 | 286 | 195 | 193 | 197 | 66 | 63 | 68 |
| Chikkaballapur | ... | 63 | 68 | 58 | 297 | 285 | 309 | 211 | 207 | 216 | 66 | 66 | 65 |
| Mahur | ... | 71 | 75 | 67 | 274 | 263 | 285 | 205 | 201 | 208 | 81 | 81 | 86 |
| Bowringpete | ... | 70 | 72 | 68 | 301 | 301 | 301 | 202 | 203 | 201 | 66 | 61 | 71 |
| Total, Kolar District | ... | 67 | 71 | 62 | 287 | 282 | 291 | 213 | 201 | 226 | 65 | 60 | 71 |
| Tumkur | ... | 76 | 85 | 68 | 370 | 364 | 376 | 181 | 196 | 166 | 59 | 61 | 57 |
| Maddur | ... | 72 | 72 | 71 | 305 | 318 | 291 | 168 | 187 | 149 | 25 | 14 | 37 |
| Koratagere | ... | 70 | 70 | 70 | 308 | 305 | 312 | 191 | 182 | 206 | 53 | 53 | 52 |
| Sira | ... | 83 | 82 | 84 | 299 | 224 | 254 | 217 | 217 | 218 | 25 | 30 | 19 |
| Pavagada | ... | 138 | 120 | 156 | 277 | 279 | 276 | 139 | 133 | 143 | 27 | 30 | 24 |
| Chiknayakanhalli | ... | 132 | 141 | 123 | 179 | 175 | 182 | 80 | 82 | 78 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Huliyar | ... | 83 | 87 | 79 | 303 | 282 | 323 | 172 | 187 | 158 | 33 | 33 | 34 |
| Gubbi | ... | 58 | 71 | 46 | 304 | 289 | 319 | 188 | 190 | 185 | 43 | 42 | 45 |
| Tiptur | ... | 12 | 17 | 8 | 190 | 166 | 214 | 292 | 294 | 289 | 87 | 70 | 104 |

APPENDIX F—contd.

Statement showing Age distribution of the Population of the several Taluks.

| Taluks | All ages. | | | 0—5 | | | 5—10 | | | 10—15 | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| I | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 147 | 144 | 149 | 234 | 234 | 234 | 150 | 209 | 94 |
| Tumvekere | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 65 | 76 | 168 | 166 | 169 | 105 | 59 | 151 |
| Kunigal | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 131 | 129 | 133 | 142 | 135 | 149 | 133 | 139 | 127 |
| Total Tumkur District | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 98 | 91 | 106 | 119 | 116 | 121 | 194 | 202 | 187 |
| Chitaldrug | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 142 | 136 | 149 | 151 | 149 | 154 | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| Challakere | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 133 | 130 | 136 | 153 | 155 | 151 | 137 | 136 | 138 |
| Molakalmuru | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 138 | 128 | 147 | 158 | 160 | 156 | 146 | 149 | 142 |
| Jagalur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 137 | 132 | 142 | 137 | 136 | 138 | 141 | 148 | 133 |
| Davangere | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 146 | 138 | 154 | 146 | 144 | 149 | 132 | 131 | 134 |
| Harihara | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 167 | 168 | 167 | 140 | 144 | 136 | 135 | 142 | 129 |
| Holkere | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 133 | 129 | 137 | 169 | 171 | 168 | 142 | 150 | 133 |
| Hosdurga | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 143 | 125 | 162 | 151 | 159 | 142 | 136 | 146 | 126 |
| Hiriyur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 136 | 129 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 143 | 147 | 152 | 143 |
| Total Chitaldrug District | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 134 | 133 | 155 | 143 | 141 | 143 | 124 | 134 | 113 |
| Total Eastern Division | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 126 | 148 | 143 | 152 | 146 | 153 | 140 |
| Hasan | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 116 | 113 | 119 | 150 | 146 | 154 | 138 | 139 | 137 |
| Alur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 131 | 126 | 136 | 161 | 156 | 166 | 132 | 137 | 127 |
| Arsikere | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 117 | 113 | 122 | 148 | 142 | 154 | 131 | 136 | 131 |
| Belur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 109 | 101 | 117 | 113 | 131 | 156 | 132 | 127 | 138 |
| Manjarabad | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 119 | 119 | 121 | 152 | 153 | 150 | 142 | 146 | 138 |
| Arkalgud | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 125 | 135 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 139 | 143 | 135 |
| Hole-Narsipur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 127 | 129 | 124 | 156 | 159 | 152 | 133 | 139 | 129 |
| Channarayana | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 123 | 120 | 125 | 152 | 149 | 155 | 137 | 140 | 134 |
| Total Hassan District | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 123 | 120 | 125 | 152 | 149 | 155 | 137 | 140 | 134 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Chikmagalur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 119 | 112 | 127 | 149 | 142 | 157 | 128 | 130 | 126 | 126 |
| Kadur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 131 | 128 | 134 | 157 | 154 | 161 | 136 | 142 | 136 | 129 |
| Tarikere | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 120 | 114 | 126 | 152 | 146 | 159 | 131 | 135 | 131 | 127 |
| Koppa | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 99 | 84 | 120 | 121 | 108 | 145 | 108 | 101 | 108 | 118 |
| Yedahalli | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 113 | 101 | 127 | 134 | 118 | 152 | 110 | 101 | 110 | 120 |
| Mudgere | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 113 | 101 | 127 | 138 | 124 | 154 | 124 | 116 | 124 | 134 |
| Sringeri | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 115 | 95 | 138 | 129 | 111 | 150 | 105 | 124 | 105 | 107 |
| Total Kadur District | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 119 | 110 | 128 | 146 | 137 | 156 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| Shimoga | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 120 | 113 | 128 | 147 | 142 | 152 | 127 | 130 | 127 | 123 |
| Kumst | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 114 | 107 | 121 | 140 | 134 | 146 | 130 | 135 | 130 | 124 |
| Channagiri | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 124 | 119 | 129 | 161 | 158 | 164 | 136 | 141 | 136 | 131 |
| Honnali | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 147 | 157 | 137 | 112 | 122 | 162 | 124 | 123 | 124 | 125 |
| Shikarpur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 118 | 111 | 125 | 137 | 131 | 143 | 124 | 127 | 124 | 121 |
| Sorab | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 113 | 104 | 124 | 129 | 122 | 136 | 125 | 130 | 125 | 120 |
| Sagar | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 109 | 95 | 127 | 124 | 116 | 134 | 120 | 117 | 120 | 123 |
| Nagar | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 107 | 94 | 123 | 126 | 119 | 135 | 117 | 113 | 117 | 122 |
| Tirthahalli | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 103 | 92 | 117 | 128 | 114 | 144 | 118 | 112 | 118 | 125 |
| Total Shimoga District | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 119 | 112 | 127 | 138 | 130 | 148 | 125 | 126 | 125 | 124 |
| Total Western Division | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 120 | 115 | 126 | 146 | 139 | 153 | 130 | 131 | 130 | 129 |
| Total Province, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 128 | 132 | 144 | 142 | 146 | 125 | 133 | 125 | 118 |
| Civil and Military Station | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 127 | 134 | 132 | 130 | 131 | 112 | 116 | 112 | 108 |
| Total Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 128 | 132 | 144 | 142 | 146 | 125 | 133 | 125 | 117 |

APPENDIX F.—*concd.*
Statement showing Age distribution of the Population of the several Taluks.

| Taluks. | 15—20 | | | 20—40 | | | 40—60 | | | 60 and over. | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Tinnevely | 66 | 78 | 55 | 291 | 235 | 350 | 100 | 91 | 109 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Kudal | 19 | 18 | 19 | 192 | 217 | 167 | 268 | 318 | 219 | 178 | 157 | 199 |
| Total Tumkur District | 70 | 73 | 66 | 275 | 270 | 281 | 193 | 292 | 183 | 56 | 52 | 61 |
| Chitaldrug | 92 | 105 | 75 | 308 | 297 | 320 | 155 | 153 | 156 | 34 | 36 | 32 |
| Challakere | 27 | 79 | 74 | 277 | 276 | 278 | 164 | 174 | 154 | 51 | 51 | 56 |
| Melakalmuru | 75 | 79 | 71 | 273 | 262 | 284 | 176 | 186 | 166 | 53 | 52 | 54 |
| Jagalur | 71 | 78 | 64 | 276 | 261 | 292 | 163 | 178 | 148 | 48 | 46 | 51 |
| Davangere | 74 | 79 | 70 | 282 | 288 | 276 | 174 | 166 | 182 | 55 | 51 | 59 |
| Harihar | 76 | 77 | 75 | 288 | 289 | 286 | 160 | 171 | 148 | 52 | 50 | 54 |
| Holalkere | 65 | 70 | 59 | 268 | 265 | 270 | 171 | 163 | 180 | 54 | 48 | 59 |
| Hosdurga | 71 | 71 | 68 | 270 | 263 | 276 | 168 | 170 | 168 | 47 | 43 | 50 |
| Hiriyur | 73 | 75 | 69 | 273 | 270 | 277 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 50 | 51 | 50 |
| Total Chitaldrug District | 76 | 81 | 70 | 281 | 277 | 286 | 167 | 169 | 161 | 49 | 47 | 51 |
| Total Eastern Division | 70 | 75 | 65 | 282 | 271 | 290 | 189 | 187 | 191 | 58 | 53 | 63 |
| Hassan | 80 | 90 | 71 | 277 | 270 | 284 | 167 | 166 | 167 | 57 | 53 | 60 |
| Ahur | 83 | 91 | 75 | 299 | 299 | 299 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 51 | 19 | 53 |
| Arsikere | 68 | 72 | 65 | 292 | 291 | 293 | 167 | 173 | 161 | 49 | 45 | 52 |
| Belur | 81 | 89 | 73 | 311 | 315 | 307 | 166 | 187 | 165 | 43 | 38 | 48 |
| Manjarabad | 86 | 94 | 77 | 311 | 354 | 327 | 163 | 160 | 145 | 36 | 33 | 40 |
| Arkalgud | 75 | 81 | 69 | 288 | 283 | 292 | 169 | 169 | 169 | 55 | 49 | 61 |
| Hole-Narsipur | 73 | 82 | 65 | 277 | 268 | 285 | 162 | 166 | 159 | 59 | 56 | 61 |
| Channarayana | 73 | 82 | 65 | 278 | 268 | 287 | 171 | 170 | 172 | 62 | 53 | 71 |
| Total Hassan District | 77 | 84 | 70 | 293 | 292 | 295 | 166 | 168 | 164 | 52 | 47 | 57 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| Chikmagalur | ... | 82 | 89 | 73 | 316 | 321 | 310 | 165 | 169 | 162 | 41 | 37 | 45 |
| Kadur | ... | 74 | 79 | 69 | 293 | 288 | 298 | 162 | 166 | 158 | 47 | 43 | 51 |
| Tarikere | ... | 76 | 83 | 69 | 309 | 312 | 306 | 163 | 165 | 161 | 49 | 45 | 52 |
| Koppa | ... | 109 | 108 | 111 | 386 | 418 | 342 | 149 | 159 | 135 | 25 | 22 | 29 |
| Yedahalli | ... | 103 | 104 | 102 | 365 | 395 | 329 | 146 | 155 | 136 | 29 | 26 | 34 |
| Mudgere | ... | 95 | 101 | 88 | 351 | 373 | 324 | 149 | 157 | 140 | 30 | 28 | 33 |
| Sringeri | ... | 107 | 106 | 109 | 347 | 376 | 312 | 159 | 176 | 139 | 38 | 32 | 45 |
| Total Kadur District | ... | 85 | 91 | 79 | 324 | 336 | 312 | 159 | 164 | 154 | 41 | 36 | 45 |
| Shimoga | ... | 88 | 95 | 80 | 306 | 308 | 305 | 161 | 165 | 157 | 51 | 47 | 55 |
| Kunsi | ... | 89 | 95 | 83 | 310 | 317 | 303 | 166 | 165 | 168 | 51 | 47 | 55 |
| Channagiri | ... | 75 | 78 | 72 | 292 | 286 | 298 | 159 | 164 | 154 | 53 | 54 | 52 |
| Honnali | ... | 74 | 75 | 73 | 307 | 309 | 304 | 155 | 165 | 145 | 51 | 49 | 54 |
| Shikarpur | ... | 93 | 92 | 94 | 319 | 329 | 309 | 167 | 172 | 161 | 42 | 38 | 47 |
| Sorab | ... | 94 | 94 | 94 | 322 | 332 | 310 | 173 | 178 | 167 | 44 | 40 | 49 |
| Sagar | ... | 103 | 98 | 107 | 344 | 366 | 318 | 164 | 173 | 153 | 36 | 35 | 38 |
| Nagar | ... | 105 | 101 | 109 | 350 | 373 | 323 | 160 | 167 | 152 | 35 | 33 | 36 |
| Tirthahalli | ... | 110 | 111 | 110 | 360 | 388 | 325 | 147 | 151 | 143 | 34 | 32 | 36 |
| Total Shimoga District | ... | 91 | 92 | 89 | 321 | 331 | 310 | 161 | 167 | 155 | 45 | 42 | 47 |
| Total Western Division | ... | 84 | 89 | 79 | 311 | 317 | 304 | 162 | 166 | 158 | 47 | 43 | 51 |
| Total Province, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | ... | 74 | 79 | 68 | 290 | 286 | 294 | 182 | 182 | 182 | 55 | 50 | 60 |
| Civil and Military Station | ... | 93 | 91 | 94 | 321 | 326 | 315 | 153 | 151 | 156 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | ... | 74 | 79 | 69 | 290 | 287 | 294 | 182 | 181 | 182 | 55 | 50 | 60 |

CHAPTER IV.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.—continued.

SECTION II—SEX.

1. *Scope of this section.*—We now pass on to Sex, the second of the items which form the heading of this Chapter. Sex is indeed an attribute with regard to which, the statistics presented in all the Census Tables have been tabulated and in regard to which, therefore, the main features of those statistics hitherto reviewed or which may hereafter be reviewed in this Report, have been or will be discriminated. But here, we shall confine ourselves to a consideration of the proportion which the numbers of the two sexes bear to each other in the population taken as a whole, in the several Religions and Castes, in the several age-periods and at the several Censuses. These proportions are worked out and exhibited in the appended Subsidiary Tables IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII.

2. *Explanation of Subsidiary Tables on Sex.*—Subsidiary Table IV shows the general proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities.

Subsidiary Table V shows the proportions at each age-period by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Subsidiary Table VIII shows these proportions by all main castes.

Subsidiary Table VII shows these proportions only for the juvenile population under five years of age by all main castes.

In all these four Subsidiary Tables, the proportions are indicated by giving the number of females per one thousand males in the Census unit of Tabulation, *viz.*, Territory, Religion, Age-period or Caste, as the case may be. But proportions, however arithmetically and relatively correct, are sometimes misleading unless the magnitude of the field covered by them is also kept in view. Therefore to facilitate a correct appreciation of them and to bring out the difference between Cities and Districts among themselves, the actual figures showing the excess or defect of females by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities at the four Censuses, are exhibited in Subsidiary Table VI.

3. *Number of Females per one thousand Males at the four Censuses by Natural Divisions.*—Taking the Mysore State as a whole, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, Subsidiary Table IV will show that the number of females per thousand males, has been as shown below at the several Censuses :—

| Year | | | Total State including Civil and Military Station | Eastern Division excluding Civil and Military Station | Western Division |
|------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1901 | ... | ... | 981 | 992 | 950 |
| 1891 | ... | ... | 991 | 1,008 | 948 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 1,007 | 1,027 | 963 |
| 1871 | ... | .. | 994 | Not available | Not available. |

4. *Number of Females per one thousand Males at the four Censuses by Religions.*—Viewed by religions as shown in Subsidiary Table V, the proportions in 1901 are as shown below, where the figures of the previous Censuses are also inserted for purposes of comparison :—

| Religions | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 |
|----------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Hindu | ... | 987 | 996 | 1,011 | 997 |
| Mussalman | ... | 902 | 924 | 953 | 938 |
| Christian | ... | 904 | 878 | 905 | 898 |
| Jain | ... | 833 | 966 | 940 | 910 |
| Animist ² | ... | 937 | 929 | 930 | 947 |
| Others | ... | 577 | 1,000 | 1,130 | 1,000 |
| Total | ... | 981 | 991 | 1,007 | 994 |

Taking into consideration how the sexes stand among the various religions in the two Divisions of the Province, it will be observed that with some slight variations in numbers, all the religions maintained in both the Divisions their Provincial characteristic of the males exceeding the females; on the other hand, owing to the disturbing causes of climate and immigration, the proportion of females to males in the Western Division, is less than the proportion in the Eastern Division.

The Hindus in the Eastern Division have 997 females to one thousand males and in the Western Division, 959. Next in order, come the Animists who have 949 females in the Eastern Division and 925 in the Western Division to one thousand males.

The Mussalmans hold the third place with 923 in the Eastern Division and 858 in the Western Division.

The Jains and Christians come last; among Jains there are 880 females in the Eastern Division and 800 in the Western Division to one thousand males, and among Christians, the proportion of females to one thousand males is 679 in the Western Division, whereas in the Eastern Division it is 890. This is the only religion which shows so great a difference in the two Divisions.

5. *Proportion of Females among Mysore-born by three Censuses.*—Hitherto, we have been dealing with the statistics of the population as enumerated in the Mysore State. The foregoing proportions are with reference to the population enumerated in the Province wherever born. Another way of viewing the relative proportions of the sexes as characteristic of the country would be with regard to birth-place, that is to say, by excluding those who were born outside Mysore and by reckoning persons born in Mysore, but found elsewhere. The manipulation of the statistics will be as follows:—

| | Males | Females | Total |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total population enumerated in the Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station. | 2,797,024 | 2,742,375 | 5,539,399 |
| Deduct for Birth-place outside Mysore. | 170,814 | 135,567 | 306,381 |
| Remainder ... | 2,626,210 | 2,606,808 | 5,233,018 |
| Add born in Mysore but enumerated elsewhere ... | 64,747 | 67,595 | 132,342 |
| Total ... | 2,690,957 | 2,674,403 | 5,365,360 |

This gives a proportion of 993 females to one thousand males against 981 obtained by reckoning the enumerated population only. These figures stand as follows compared with previous Censuses:—

| | | | Taking Mysore-born people | Taking enumerated population |
|------|-----|-----|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1901 | ... | ... | 993 | 981 |
| 1891 | ... | ... | 999 | 991 |
| 1881 | ... | ... | 1,008 | 1,007 |

6. *Proportion in the Enumerated Population of the several Districts.*—Taking the population enumerated in the several Districts, whether born in the District of enumeration or elsewhere, the Province may be divided into four parts:—

- (i) Mysore and Hassan, where the females outnumber the males to the respective extent of 1,020 and 1,010 to one thousand males.

- (ii) Bangalore and Tumkur, which, though possessing fewer females than males, do not exhibit higher ratio of female population than the Province as a whole;
- (iii) Kolar and Chitaldrug, where the proportion of females to males is less than Provincial average, but more than the average for the Indian Empire as a whole, which, according to Table I issued by the Census Commissioner, contains only 963 females to one thousand males; and
- (iv) Kadur and Shimoga, which possess the smallest proportion to the respective extent of 908 and 918 females to thousand males.

7. *The same for Mysore-born.*—On the other hand, examining the statistics of the population born in the several Districts of Mysore irrespective of the place of their enumeration, it will be seen that Mysore and Hassan are again the only two Districts which own more females than males to the extent of 1,026 and 1,034 per thousand males respectively.

Bangalore and Kolar stand on a par, each with 989 females to one thousand males; and Kadur comes next with 976 females to one thousand males; while Tumkur exhibits a poor female population in the proportion of 970 to one thousand males; and Shimoga stands last with 929.

The differences in the proportion of females to male population, according to the calculations with reference, firstly, to the *enumerated* population and, secondly, to the *born* population, are very slight in all the Districts, except Tumkur and Kadur, which exhibit great fluctuations as the result of immigrations. The higher ratio in the *enumerated* population in Tumkur District is evidently due to the District having drawn more of female than of male immigrants to the proportion of 1,099 to one thousand, while the ratio of females in the *enumerated* population of Kadur District, has been greatly lowered by an influx of male far in excess of female immigrants, the latter numbering only 481 to every one thousand of the former.

8. *The ratio of females to one thousand males enumerated in Mysore compared with the ratio of surrounding British Districts.*—The ratio now existing in Mysore, when compared with some of the Madras and Bombay Districts bordering on the Mysore State, will stand as shown below, where the corresponding figures for India as a whole and Japan are also given:—

| | Females per thousand males. | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Mysore | .. | ... | ... | .. | 981 |
| Bellary | ... | ... | ... | .. | 970 |
| Anantapur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 954 |
| Cudappa | ... | .. | ... | ... | 969 |
| Kurnool | .. | ... | ... | ... | 979 |
| North Arcot | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1,006 |
| Coimbatore | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,033 |
| Salem | .. | .. | ... | .. | 1,031 |
| Malabar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,023 |
| Coorg | ... | ... | ... | ... | 814 |
| South Canara | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,069 |
| North Canara | ... | .. | ... | ... | 925 |
| Dharwar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 984 |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 983 |
| India | ... | ... | ... | ... | 963 |

It will be observed from the foregoing figures that while the proportion in Mysore is greater than the average for the whole of India, it is very much on a par with Kurnool in the near East and Japan in the far East.

9. *Statistics of the enumerated population by Taluks.*—Examining the statistics of enumerated population by Taluks as given in Appendix to this Chapter marked A, the proportion of the sexes varies immensely, ranging from 755 in Koppa to 1,107 in Nagamangala. The statement shows that the females are fewest, less than 900 to thousand males in all the malnad taluks, and the only other taluk which has a like poor ratio of females, is Bowringpet, where the circumstance is no doubt due to the large number of male immigrants working in the Kolar Gold Fields. The preponderance of female over the male population noticed in the Districts of Mysore and Hassan, is shared by all the taluks of those Districts except five, *viz.*, Manjarabad, Belur, which are malnad, and Arsikere, Mysore and Malvalli, which are maidan. Among the other Districts, nine Taluks show relatively more females than males. They

are Channapatna and Anekal in the Bangalore District; Tiptur, Gubbi and Kunigal in the Tumkur District; and Malur, Kolar, Chintamani and Srinivasapur in the Kolar District. It is not easy to say how far the physical and climatic features of the several Taluks are responsible for these variations in the proportion of the sexes; the extremely poor ratio in the Malnad regions and more particularly in those Taluks which border on the Western Ghats and the preponderance of females in the drier and hotter Maidan parts of Mysore and Hassan Districts, seem to be an exception to the rule observed by the Census Commissioner for India, who, in page 249 of India Report for 1891, remarks that the ratio of females to males "runs higher too in hilly tracts as a rule than on the plains, and it seems to be depressed by a dry and hot climate." Making due allowance for influence of migration, it looks as if the tracts where wet cultivation prevails to a large extent are also tracts where the female sex exists in greater proportions than in tracts less favored by irrigation. The relative numbers of the sexes in the frontier Taluks of the Eastern Division of Mysore, follow closely those of the adjoining Taluks of the Madras Presidency, while, in the West, a great disparity exists between the proportion of the sexes in the high-land Malnad Taluks of Mysore and the low-lying sea-side Taluks of the Madras Presidency which are separated from them by the Western Ghats.

10. *Distribution of Sexes in Urban and Rural Areas.*—It may not be uninteresting to note how the sexes are distributed in rural and urban areas. The following statement shows the number of females to one thousand males in each of these areas in the several Districts, the corresponding proportion for the entire District is also shown in column 1 for purposes of comparison:—

Number of Females to one thousand Males.

| District or City | Total | Urban | Rural |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Mysore City | 984 | 984 | ... |
| Mysore District | 1,022 | 1,018 | 1,022 |
| Bangalore City | 931 | 931 | ... |
| Bangalore District | 996 | 1,010 | 995 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 699 | 699 | ... |
| Kolar District | 986 | 1,006 | 984 |
| Tumkur District | 985 | 1,000 | 985 |
| Chitaldrug District | 965 | 989 | 963 |
| Total Eastern Division ... | 992 | 966 | 996 |
| Hassan District | 1,010 | 978 | 1,013 |
| Kadur District | 908 | 872 | 913 |
| Shimoga District | 918 | 956 | 915 |
| Total Western Division ... | 950 | 936 | 951 |
| Total Province | 981 | 960 | 983 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 986 | 986 | ... |
| Total Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 981 | 963 | 983 |

Of the four Cities, Kolar Gold Fields contains but 699 females to one thousand males; this is only to be expected in a place where the mining operations have greater demand for strong manual labor, such as is furnished by sturdy males. Bangalore City possesses a somewhat higher proportion, namely 931, but is very much behind Mysore City and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, where the females number 984 and 986, respectively, to every thousand males. Further, it will be observed from the above statement that taking into consideration only the urban tracts of all the Districts, females are relatively more numerous than the males in all the Districts of the Eastern Division, except Chitaldrug which, in this respect,

resembles the Districts of the Western Division where the numbers are less. Comparing the rural and urban tracts of each District, the facts vary. In the Districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur, the proportion of females to males in the rural tracts is greater than that in the urban tracts of those Districts; whereas, in the other Districts the proportion of females to males in the rural tracts is less than that which rules in the urban tracts of those same Districts respectively.

11. *Number of Females to one thousand Males by six selected age-periods.*—Taking the age-periods into consideration and grouping the figures into six selected age-periods, viz., 0-5, 5-12, 12-15, 15-20, 20-40, 40 and over, the proportion of females to one thousand males in each age-period stands as shown below. These figures exclude the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for which statistics by these age-periods are not available. But even if they were available, the proportions would be much the same :—

| Age-period. | | | | Number of females to 1,000 males. |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 0—5 | ... | ... | ... | 1,012 |
| 5—12 | ... | ... | ... | 989 |
| 12—15 | ... | ... | ... | 808 |
| 15—20 | ... | ... | ... | 848 |
| 20—40 | ... | ... | ... | 1,006 |
| 40 and over | ... | ... | ... | 1,027 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 980 |

12. *Proportion of Sexes among Castes.*—In countries inhabited by one race, where considerations of creed or even age play no part in matrimonial unions, simple proportions of the female to the male population, such as have been discussed above, will be sufficient guide to gauge the prospects of the chances of the marriages in each sex and of the advancement of population. But in a country like India, where the bulk of the population are divided into numerous divisions of castes and sub-castes, speaking various tongues and following various customs, and, where the deficiency of one sex in any sub-caste cannot be made good by an abundance of that sex in another, consequent on the prohibition of intermarriages between two castes, a simple statement of the relative numbers of the two sexes in the population of a District, Province or even a larger area, is not of much value as an index of the natural prosperity or decadence. In this view, the statistics of each caste required to be investigated separately, in the twofold aspect of sex and age constitution. A statement showing the proportion of the sexes in each caste and under each of the main age-periods prescribed for Table XIV, has been prepared as a Subsidiary Table I-4 and will be noticed in due course hereafter in the Chapter on Castes.

13. *Number of Juvenile Girls to one thousand Boys of the same age by main Castes.*—But taking for the present, the juvenile population alone into consideration, at an age when the proportions of the sexes generally vary considerably, from those at other periods of life, and at an age also when indications of female infanticide such as prevails in some other parts of the world are looked for, Subsidiary Table VII shows the number of females to one thousand males under five years of age by main castes for the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for which similar statistics are not available. From this it will be observed—

- (i) that among Hindus and Jains girls outnumber the boys by 15 and 76 per thousand respectively ;
- (ii) that on the other hand among Mussalmans, Christians and Animists the boys outnumber the girls in different proportions, namely, 16 per thousand among Mussalmans, 75 per thousand among Christians, 39 per thousand among Animists ; and
- (iii) that all religions taken together, the girls outnumber the boys by 12 per thousand.

Viewing the Hindu castes separately, the juvenile population less than five years old, contains more girls than boys in the 18 castes named first here below and more boys than girls in the 21 castes named second here below :—

First :—

- (1) Lingayet. (2) Holaya. (3) Karaba. (4) Beda. (5) Bestha. (6) Golla. (7) Vadda. (8) Panchala. (9) Uppara. (10) Neygi. (11) Agasa. (12) Ganiga. (13) Kshatriya. (14) Meda. (15) Dombur. (16) Natuva. (17) Mochi. (18) Maleru.

Second :—

- (1) Vakkaliga. (2) Madiga. (3) Brahmin. (4) Banajiga. (5) Tigala. (6) Mabratta. (7) Idiga. (8) Kumbara. (9) Nayinda. (10) Komati. (11) Satani. (12) Jogi. (13) Darji. (14) Mudali. (15) Nagarata. (16) Rachewar. (17) Dasari. (18) Pille. (19) Budabudike. (20) Lader. (21) Bhatraju.

Putting Subsidiary Tables VII and VIII together, it will be seen that out of these 18 castes first named, six maintain their characteristic of females exceeding males in the aggregates of their numbers in all ages, and the remaining 12, although possessing more girls than boys of juvenile ages, possess on the whole, all ages taken together, fewer females than males. The former six classes are (1) Lingayat, (2) Kuruba, (3) Besta, (4) Dombbar, (5) Natuva, (6) Maleru. Of the 21 castes named second, only two change their characteristic of their juvenile population as the ages advance, and possess, on the whole, more females than males. These two are Nagarta and Dasari.

14. *Number of Females to one thousand Males by Main Castes, Tribes and Races.*—Subsidiary Table VIII in which the Castes and Tribes are arranged in the numerical order of the proportion of females to males among them, is an interesting study. There are 66 castes, tribes and races named in it, exhibiting proportions ranging from 1,767 in the Natuva caste, which by virtue of their occupation, is largely recruited by prostitutes and 1,191 in the Maleru caste and 1,188 among Eurasians downwards to 113 among Mapilas, 507 among Labbes and 583 among Europeans, the three latter being essentially an immigrant population not permanently domiciled in the country. Of the 66 classes, 22 show proportions higher than the Provincial average of 980, the remaining 44 showing lower proportion. Compared with the proportions at the last Census, the following 21 classes show remarkable variations in the two Censuses exceeding 30 per thousand :—

| Caste Names. | 1901. | 1891. | Difference. | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|
| | | | Plus. | Minus. |
| Natuva | 1,767 | 1,097 | 670 | ... |
| Eurasians | 1,188 | 1,145 | 43 | ... |
| Dombbar | 1,094 | 1,054 | 40 | ... |
| Nagarta | 1,052 | 911 | 141 | ... |
| Koracha | 990 | 931 | 59 | ... |
| Ganiga | 990 | 1,022 | ... | 32 |
| Pinjari | 985 | 818 | 167 | ... |
| Meda | 982 | 825 | 157 | ... |
| Pindari | 980 | 925 | 55 | ... |
| Neygi | 971 | 1,004 | ... | 33 |
| Rachewar | 953 | 991 | ... | 38 |
| Budabudike | 931 | 975 | ... | 41 |
| Jogi | 928 | 969 | ... | 41 |
| Mochi | 920 | 1,036 | ... | 116 |
| Darji | 895 | 929 | ... | 34 |
| Ladar | 881 | 1,018 | ... | 137 |
| Idiga | 880 | 944 | ... | 64 |
| Mogul | 825 | 940 | ... | 115 |
| Mudali | 763 | 831 | ... | 68 |
| Europeans | 583 | 545 | 38 | ... |
| Maple | 113 | 179 | ... | 66 |

Of these it will be observed on an examination of the actual figures given in Table XIII to be hereafter noticed, that the following nine classes are numerically or socially important :—

Castes.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| (1) Ganiga. | (4) Idiga. | (7) Mogul. |
| (2) Neygi. | (5) Darji. | (8) Eurasians. |
| (3) Rachewar. | (6) Mudali. | (9) Europeans. |

15. **The general law of Sex in Mysore.*—Thus, with slight variations, among castes and creeds, the law of sexes in the population of Mysore as a whole, is, that

**Note.*—By a test Census taken in 1878 it was made out that whereas in 1871 the males exceeded the females by 0.32 per cent of the entire population, in 1878 they were fewer by 0.4 per cent (*vide* page 27 of Appendix III of Mr. Elliot's Report on the Mysore Famine of 1876-78).

the males always exceed the females in number by a small proportion at the earliest Census and by an increasing proportion at the subsequent Censuses which synchronized with prosperous time; the only exception being the Census of 1881 which followed pretty closely upon the Great Famine of 1876-78 which had deprived the country of a large population and more males than females.

16. *Number of Females to one thousand Males by Seventeen Age-periods.*—Examining the proportion of the sexes in all the age-periods, it will be observed that females exceed the males in ten out of the seventeen age-periods shown in the main Table VII and Subsidiary Table V, and in the remaining seven, females are less than the males, the age-periods of 1-2 and 55-60 being equal to the Provincial average of 981, the remaining five showing less than the Provincial average. Of the children under the age of ten, the female population is greater than the male population in all the periods except "1-2", this exception being probably the result of the error caused by the vagueness with which parents use the term "one-year old" "two-year old" when the children are only in their first or second year respectively. In the next two quinquennia of 10-15 and 15-20 the females are fewer than the males, which may well be attributed to mortality from child-bearing at this early age. At the same time it must be remembered that this comparatively small population in the age-period 10-15 is observed in countries of the west where child-bearing cannot be associated with that age. It is a phenomenon worth remembering with a view to discovering the cause in the course of observation. In the next three periods between the ages 20-35, the females again become relatively more numerous, probably consequent on the stress and strain combined with reckless habits of life among the males at this age. Subsequent to 35 and up to the age of 50, the males again outnumber the females. It may be that with the advance of manhood, the male life gains in tenacity, while the females break down under the strain of child-bearing.

Lastly after the age of 50, the females who have passed all risks of child-bearing go up finally, while the males in their turn break down as the reaction of their struggles in life begins to set in. In short, the females preponderate at the two ends of life and are fewer than the males only in those periods when the deficiency may be accounted for, either by higher female mortality consequent on the dangers connected with child-bearing or by a greater immigration of adult males in pursuit of various occupations. All this is exactly as it was at the Census of 1891, except that in the age-periods 25-35, the females were fewer than the males at the Census of 1891, whereas at the present Census, they have outnumbered them as shown below:—

| Age-period. | | | | | 1901. | 1891. |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| 25—30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,013 | 994 |
| 30—35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,021 | 986 |

17. *Distribution of the Sexes by Age-periods.*—Lastly turning to the distribution of the male and the female populations by age-periods, it will be seen as shown in the appended Statement marked B, that the two sexes are almost equally distributed in all the periods except three, viz., in the two quinquennia of 10-15 and 15-20 in which the percentage of male population is higher than that of the female, while the reverse is the case in the last period of 60 and over. This is as regards the Census of 1901. But the aforesaid Statement B shows the distribution by previous Censuses also, at which, however, the distribution is somewhat more varied.

18. *Some general remarks on the proportion of Females.*—Mr. J. A. Baines, Census Commissioner for India, opens his Chapter on Sex in the India Census Report of 1891 (see page 244) with the remark that "of the many problems that come to light in the course of reviewing the results of the Census of an Indian Province, none is more perplexing than that of having to account for the varying proportions of the two sexes in different parts of the country," and he may well have added 'in different classes inhabiting the same country.' The perplexity is considerably augmented when these proportions are contrasted with the proportions ruling in European countries. Here, however, without attempting to trespass into the province of the Biologist, we may state that in the Census Statistics of Mysore, he will find fairly reliable data for prosecuting his scientific investigations. Female infanticide is unknown in Mysore, and as for concealment of the actual number of females in a household, it may be stated with some confidence, that whatever tendency there may have been among some few classes to understate the number

of their womankind at the first Census of 1871 when a general enumeration of the people was a novelty viewed in some quarters with suspicion, such a tendency has not been observed on the subsequent occasions, when the worst that the ignorant classes have thought of a Census is that it is a hobby of the Sirkar from which no harm will ensue unless the numbers are not truly stated. As regards the ages of the females, it cannot be difficult to surmise from what has already been stated, that they are not reliable except within the limits of very wide age-periods, especially because the Government Census enumerators do not see a large proportion of them and would find it difficult to estimate their ages precisely in the absence of age records or association of events.

19. *Position of the two sexes compared with previous Census.*—It now remains to compare the position of the two sexes with their respective strength at the previous Census. Taking the population enumerated in the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the figures show that the males have increased by 13 per cent since 1891, the females have increased by 11·9 per cent, both together causing the increase of 12·9 per cent in the total population, and including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the figures show that the males have increased by 12·6 per cent since 1891, the females have increased by 11·4 per cent, both together causing an increase of 12 per cent in the total population. Taking the population born in the Province (whether enumerated here or elsewhere) the males show an increase of 10 per cent, the females show an increase of 9·4 per cent, both together causing an increase of 9·8 per cent. So that the higher increase in the enumerated population, is attributable to the excess of immigrants over emigrants regarded as such with reference to their birth-place.

20. *Variations since 1891 by Religions and Districts.*—The statement overleaf shows the variations per cent of population 1901-1891 by Districts and Religions excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

From it, it will be seen that taking all religions together, the percentage of increase of the male population is greater than that of the female population in all the Districts, except Kadur and Shimoga, where the females have increased a little more than the male population. The above features are noticeable in respect of the Hindus, who form the bulk of the population. Among the Mussalmans also, the male population has, on the whole, increased more than the female; but in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug the females have advanced more than the males. Of the Christians, the female population has advanced more than the male population, throughout the Province, except in the Districts of Mysore and Tumkur. Among the Jains, both the sexes have gone down in the Eastern Division; the decrease in the case of the female population being more than that in the male. In the Western Division, however, where the Jains are most numerous, both the sexes have increased, the progress being more in the case of the male than in female population.

The progress of population between 1881 and 1891, has also been more in favor of males than of the females.

Variations per cent of population of 1901-1891 by Districts and Religions—Excluding the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
[Decrease (—) and Increase.]

| District or City. | Total. | | | Hindus and Animists. | | | Musalmans | | | Christians. | | | Jains. | | |
|---------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------------------|-------|------|-----------|------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | P. | M. | F. | P. | M. | F. | P. | M. | F. | P. | M. | F. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Mysore City | — 6.1 | — 5.9 | — 8.9 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 4.1 | — 0.1 | 25.7 | 27.0 | 24.5 | — 7.0 | — 6.2 | — 7.9 |
| Mysore District | 10.6 | 11.4 | 9.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore City | — 13.4 | — 12.0 | — 15.0 | 11.9 | 13.2 | 10.7 | 15.5 | 17.4 | 13.5 | 40.4 | 39.0 | 41.9 | — 47.7 | — 46.8 | — 48.6 |
| Bangalore District | 15.7 | 17.0 | 14.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 439.2 | 378.3 | 539.3 | 20.7 | 21.8 | 19.6 | 23.1 | 32.3 | 34.0 | 220.0 | 209.0 | 235.0 | — 1.7 | 1.2 | — 5.2 |
| Kolar District | 17.3 | 17.8 | 16.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tumkur District | 16.9 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 17.1 | 15.9 | 25.8 | 25.4 | 26.2 | 27.5 | 33.4 | 21.0 | 12.8 | 9.2 | 16.9 |
| Chitaldrug District | 20.5 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 19.2 | 31.7 | 30.8 | 32.7 | 55.9 | 50.0 | 64.4 | 25.3 | 23.4 | 28.1 |
| Eastern Division | 14.8 | 15.7 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 13.5 | 18.3 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 78.0 | 78.7 | 77.2 | — 6.0 | — 5.8 | — 6.1 |
| Hassan District | 11.1 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 22.0 | 23.4 | 20.5 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 41.8 | 49.5 | 34.1 |
| Kadur District | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 76.0 | 71.2 | 87.2 | 18.8 | 28.8 | 13.5 |
| Shimoga District | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | — 0.0 | 0.4 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 19.1 | 8.0 | 37.7 | 2.9 | 5.9 | — 0.5 |
| Western Division | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 34.7 | 33.6 | 36.6 | 14.8 | 18.6 | 10.5 |
| Province | 12.5 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 16.0 | 62.7 | 61.4 | 64.4 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 1.4 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

General proportion of Sexes by Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities.

| Natural Divisions, Districts and Cities. | Females to 1,000 Males. | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|
| | 1901. | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Mysore City | 984 | 1,018 | 1,115 | Particulars not available. |
| Mysore District | 1,022 | 1,036 | 1,040 | |
| Bangalore City | 931 | 964 | 1,014 | |
| Bangalore District | 996 | 1,019 | 1,030 | |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 699 | 507 | ... | |
| Kolar District | 986 | 993 | 1,020 | |
| Tumkur District | 985 | 995 | 1,023 | |
| Chitaldrug District | 965 | 975 | 985 | |
| Eastern Division | 992 | 1,008 | 1,027 | |
| Hassan District | 1,010 | 1,019 | 1,034 | |
| Kadur District | 908 | 898 | 926 | |
| Shimoga District | 918 | 914 | 928 | |
| Western Division | 950 | 948 | 963 | |
| Province | 980 | 991 | 1,007 | 994 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore .. | 986 | 994 | 991 | 964 |
| Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 981 | 991 | 1,007 | 994 |

[Subsidiary Table E-4.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | All Religions | Hindu | Mussalman | Christian | Jain | Others |
|----------------|---------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—1 ... | 1,018 | 1,022 | 959 | 977 | 994 | 1,030 |
| 1—2 ... | 982 | 986 | 921 | 1,005 | 1,209 | 932 |
| 2—3 ... | 1,012 | 1,013 | 1,018 | 979 | 1,114 | 965 |
| 3—4 ... | 1,039 | 1,042 | 1,020 | 1,056 | 1,148 | 938 |
| 4—5 ... | 1,002 | 1,006 | 991 | 787 | 981 | 938 |
| 5—10 ... | 1,004 | 1,008 | 952 | 1003 | 911 | 960 |
| 10—15 ... | 868 | 869 | 838 | 887 | 865 | 895 |
| 15—20 ... | 852 | 853 | 837 | 899 | 658 | 852 |
| 20—25 ... | 1,074 | 1,086 | 943 | 846 | 838 | 1,154 |
| 25—30 ... | 1,013 | 1,023 | 879 | 829 | 750 | 1,119 |
| 30—35 ... | 1,021 | 1,031 | 912 | 827 | 771 | 1,030 |
| 35—40 ... | 910 | 922 | 758 | 810 | 665 | 810 |
| 40—45 ... | 977 | 986 | 865 | 917 | 806 | 855 |
| 45—50 ... | 930 | 939 | 827 | 948 | 789 | 765 |
| 50—55 ... | 1,054 | 1,067 | 912 | 970 | 880 | 841 |
| 55—60 ... | 980 | 987 | 924 | 1,017 | 734 | 754 |
| 60 and over... | 1,184 | 1,197 | 1,036 | 1,086 | 1,037 | 1,008 |
| All ages | 981 | 987 | 902 | 904 | 833 | 937 |

[Subsidiary Table E-5 (a)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—contd.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | All Religions | Hindu | Musalman | Christian | Jain | Animists | Others |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0—1 ... | 1,018 | 1,021 | 969 | 972 | 994 | 1,029 | ... |
| 1—2 ... | 982 | 986 | 926 | 987 | 1,209 | 934 | .. |
| 2—3 ... | 1,012 | 1,013 | 1,016 | 954 | 1,131 | 965 | 2,000 |
| 3—4 ... | 1,038 | 1,041 | 1,007 | 1,008 | 1,148 | 939 | .. |
| 4—5 ... | 1,001 | 1,005 | 982 | 692 | 975 | 938 | ... |
| 5—10 ... | 1,004 | 1,008 | 952 | 1,006 | 914 | 960 | 556 |
| 10—15 ... | 867 | 868 | 837 | 838 | 866 | 895 | 1,000 |
| 15—20 ... | 848 | 850 | 842 | 726 | 664 | 854 | 750 |
| 20—25 ... | 1,076 | 1,085 | 967 | 749 | 840 | 1,156 | 333 |
| 25—30 ... | 1,015 | 1,023 | 884 | 773 | 763 | 1,120 | 750 |
| 30—35 ... | 1,021 | 1,031 | 906 | 720 | 780 | 1,029 | 3,000 |
| 35—40 ... | 912 | 923 | 772 | 698 | 674 | 810 | 167 |
| 40—45 ... | 976 | 986 | 859 | 774 | 805 | 858 | 200 |
| 45—50 ... | 930 | 939 | 842 | 732 | 794 | 767 | 333 |
| 50—55 ... | 1,053 | 1,066 | 914 | 830 | 888 | 842 | ... |
| 55—60 ... | 930 | 987 | 932 | 913 | 734 | 755 | ... |
| 60 and over ... | 1,188 | 1,199 | 1,057 | 1,000 | 1,037 | 1,008 | 1,000 |
| All ages ... | 980 | 987 | 906 | 823 | 838 | 937 | 577 |

[Subsidiary Table E-5 (a)—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—contd.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Eastern Division.

| Age | All Religions | Hindu | Mussalman | Christian | Jain | Animists | Others |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0—1 ... | 995 | 999 | 945 | 941 | 1,070 | 945 | ... |
| 1—2 ... | 982 | 989 | 901 | 992 | 1,415 | 833 | ... |
| 2—3 ... | 999 | 1,002 | 990 | 863 | 857 | 920 | 2,000 |
| 3—4 .. | 1,028 | 1,031 | 992 | 1,115 | 933 | 900 | ... |
| 4—5 ... | 989 | 994 | 967 | 610 | 1,161 | 935 | ... |
| 5—10 .. | 989 | 993 | 935 | 962 | 916 | 915 | 571 |
| 10—15 ... | 844 | 843 | 841 | 812 | 809 | 898 | ... |
| 15—20 ... | 851 | 850 | 870 | 779 | 644 | 913 | 323 |
| 20—25 ... | 1,095 | 1,102 | 983 | 903 | 1,082 | 1,136 | 400 |
| 25—30 ... | 1,062 | 1,068 | 938 | 1,023 | 926 | 1,201 | 1,500 |
| 30—35 ... | 1,079 | 1,086 | 983 | 855 | 829 | 1,134 | 2,500 |
| 35—40 ... | 954 | 964 | 818 | 808 | 743 | 894 | 200 |
| 40—45 ... | 1,005 | 1,014 | 873 | 897 | 804 | 904 | 250 |
| 45—50 ... | 961 | 966 | 888 | 818 | 873 | 849 | ... |
| 50—55 ... | 1,075 | 1,087 | 922 | 992 | 922 | 852 | .. |
| 55—60 ... | 1,005 | 1,008 | 997 | 1,028 | 723 | 822 | ... |
| 60 and over ... | 1,205 | 1,216 | 1,069 | 1,052 | 1,113 | 1,004 | 1,000 |
| All ages ... | 992 | 997 | 923 | 890 | 880 | 949 | 548 |

Subsidiary Table E 5 (a)—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—contd.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Western Division.

| Age | All Religions | Hindu | Mussalman | Christian | Jain | Animists | Others |
|-----------------|---------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0—1 ... | 1,088 | 1,089 | 1,051 | 1,078 | 921 | 1,139 | ... |
| 1—2 ... | 982 | 976 | 1,040 | 964 | 1,022 | 1,095 | ... |
| 2—3 ... | 1,052 | 1,047 | 1,109 | 1,257 | 1,593 | 1,020 | ... |
| 3—4 ... | 1,068 | 1,070 | 1,065 | 1,052 | 1,446 | 985 | ... |
| 4—5 ... | 1,035 | 1,040 | 1,042 | 882 | 785 | 942 | ... |
| 5—10 ... | 1,046 | 1,049 | 1,007 | 1,175 | 911 | 1,003 | 500 |
| 10—15 ... | 930 | 937 | 825 | 915 | 917 | 891 | 2,000 |
| 15—20 ... | 843 | 851 | 775 | 644 | 680 | 805 | 2,000 |
| 20—25 ... | 1,035 | 1,046 | 932 | 558 | 702 | 1,174 | ... |
| 25—30 ... | 914 | 926 | 761 | 464 | 660 | 1,051 | ... |
| 30—35 ... | 887 | 900 | 728 | 470 | 738 | 940 | . |
| 35—40 ... | 799 | 814 | 644 | 477 | 611 | 721 | ... |
| 40—45 ... | 896 | 906 | 818 | 539 | 805 | 809 | ... |
| 45—50 ... | 834 | 849 | 705 | 533 | 721 | 666 | ... |
| 50—55 ... | 992 | 1,007 | 892 | 568 | 854 | 831 | ... |
| 55—60 ... | 887 | 906 | 691 | 656 | 750 | 654 | ... |
| 60 and over ... | 1,131 | 1,144 | 1,017 | 898 | 939 | 1,014 | ... |
| All ages ... | 950 | 959 | 858 | 679 | 800 | 925 | 700 |

[Subsidiary Table E-5 (a) —concl.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—concl'd.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age by Natural Divisions and Religions.

Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age. | All Religions. | Hindu. | Mussalman | Christian. | Jain. | Animists. | Others. |
|-------------|----------------|--------|-----------|------------|-------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0—5 | 1,012 | 1,015 | 984 | 925 | 1,076 | 961 | 500 |
| 5—12 | 989 | 992 | 946 | 976 | 946 | 975 | 600 |
| 12—15 | 808 | 811 | 764 | 774 | 771 | 808 | 1,000 |
| 15—20 | 848 | 850 | 842 | 726 | 664 | 854 | 750 |
| 20—40 | 1,006 | 1,015 | 884 | 735 | 769 | 1,024 | 667 |
| 40 and over | 1,027 | 1,037 | 921 | 817 | 862 | 855 | 385 |
| All ages | 980 | 987 | 906 | 823 | 838 | 937 | 577 |

Eastern Division.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| 0—5 | 1,000 | 1,004 | 963 | 890 | 1,044 | 912 | 500 |
| 5—12 | 966 | 968 | 933 | 932 | 911 | 935 | 500 |
| 12—15 | 795 | 797 | 766 | 756 | 745 | 829 | .. |
| 15—20 | 851 | 850 | 870 | 779 | 644 | 913 | 333 |
| 20—40 | 1,047 | 1,054 | 932 | 692 | 891 | 1,084 | 786 |
| 40 and over | 1,053 | 1,061 | 946 | 926 | 902 | 893 | 364 |
| All ages | 992 | 997 | 923 | 890 | 880 | 949 | 548 |

Western Division.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0—5 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,063 | 1,049 | 1,114 | 1,022 | .. |
| 5—12 | 1,054 | 1,059 | 987 | 1,154 | 984 | 1,014 | 1,000 |
| 12—15 | 840 | 847 | 758 | 813 | 792 | 788 | 1,000 |
| 15—20 | 843 | 851 | 775 | 644 | 680 | 805 | 2,000 |
| 20—40 | 911 | 923 | 769 | 493 | 686 | 969 | 250 |
| 40 and over | 950 | 963 | 842 | 601 | 818 | 810 | 500 |
| All ages | 950 | 959 | 858 | 679 | 800 | 925 | 700 |

[Subsidiary Table E-5 (b).]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Actual excess or defect of Females by natural Divisions and Districts.

| Natural Divisions and Districts | Number of Females in excess (+) or in defect (—) | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Mysore City | — 545 | + 638 | + 3,352 | Details not available. |
| Mysore District | + 13,417 | + 19,690 | + 18,894 | |
| Bangalore City | — 2,481 | — 1,461 | + 417 | |
| Bangalore District | — 1,435 | + 5,781 | + 7,642 | |
| Kolar Gold Fields | — 6,780 | — 2,319 | ..... |  |
| Kolar District | — 4,986 | — 1,862 | + 4,863 | |
| Tumkur District | — 4,978 | — 1,456 | + 5,143 | |
| Chitaldrug District | — 8,769 | — 5,176 | — 2,289 | |
| Total Eastern Division ... | —16,557 | +13,735 | +38,022 | |
| Hassan District | + 2,833 | + 4,867 | + 7,168 | |
| Kadur District | —17,500 | —17,793 | —11,284 | |
| Shimoga District | —22,780 | —23,778 | —18,988 | |
| Total Western Division ... | —37,447 | —36,704 | —23,104 | ... |
| Total Province | —54,004 | —22,969 | +14,918 | —14,928 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | — 645 | — 297 | — 414 | — 1,513 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | —54,649 | —23,266 | +14,504 | —16,446 |

[Subsidiary Table E-6.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males under 5 years old by Selected Castes.

| Castes | | Mysore Province ex- cluding C. and M. Station, Bangalore | Eastern Division | Western Division |
|--------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Hindus.</i> | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | 994 | 978 | 1,049 |
| Lingayet | ... | 1,035 | 1,034 | 1,038 |
| Holeya | ... | 1,008 | 993 | 1,047 |
| Kuruba | ... | 1,092 | 1,067 | 1,170 |
| Madiga | ... | 999 | 976 | 1,142 |
| Beda | ... | 1,033 | 1,025 | 1,089 |
| Brahman | ... | 996 | 1,009 | 967 |
| Besta | ... | 1,085 | 1,076 | 1,133 |
| Golla | ... | 1,031 | 1,015 | 1,200 |
| Vadda | ... | 1,016 | 998 | 1,090 |
| Banajiga | ... | 981 | 972 | 1,043 |
| Panchala | ... | 1,011 | 991 | 1,069 |
| Uppara | ... | 1,051 | 1,080 | 979 |
| Neyigi | ... | 1,053 | 1,023 | 1,121 |
| Agasa | ... | 1,006 | 996 | 1,034 |
| Tigala | ... | 963 | 960 | 1,102 |
| Mahratta | ... | 976 | 925 | 1,071 |
| Idiga | ... | 996 | 1,020 | 961 |
| Kumbara | ... | 916 | 1,008 | 693 |
| Ganiga | ... | 1,050 | 1,040 | 1,182 |
| Nayinda | ... | 923 | 977 | 628 |
| Komati | ... | 955 | 956 | 951 |
| Kshatriya | ... | 1,062 | 1,020 | 1,173 |
| Satani | ... | 965 | 932 | 1,081 |
| Jogi | ... | 930 | 976 | 765 |
| Larji | ... | 961 | 1,080 | 803 |
| Mudali | ... | 908 | 995 | 484 |
| Nagarta | ... | 978 | 980 | 929 |
| achewar | ... | 920 | 949 | 840 |
| Meda | ... | 1,016 | 1,048 | 975 |
| Dombar | ... | 1,115 | 1,096 | 1,219 |
| Dasari | ... | 905 | 855 | 1,082 |
| Natuva | ... | 1,536 | 1,602 | 917 |
| Mochi | ... | 1,098 | 1,127 | 1,075 |
| Pille | ... | 953 | 933 | 1,059 |
| Budabudike | ... | 855 | 879 | 778 |
| Ladar | ... | 968 | 1,066 | 788 |
| Maleru | ... | 1,263 | 667 | 1,288 |
| Bhatraju | ... | 987 | 974 | ... |
| Unspecified | ... | 651 | 651 | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | 1,180 | 1,188 | 1,160 |
| TOTAL | | 1,015 | 1,004 | 1,050 |
| <i>Mussalmans.</i> | | | | |
| Sheikh | ... | 1,003 | 991 | 1,038 |
| Syed | ... | 989 | 958 | 1,163 |
| Pathan | ... | 937 | 903 | 1,119 |
| Moghal | ... | 917 | 873 | 1,071 |
| Labbe | ... | 859 | 793 | 1,314 |
| Pinjari | ... | 1,052 | 1,047 | ... |
| Unspecified | ... | 937 | 943 | ... |
| Pindari | ... | 905 | 914 | 667 |
| Maple | ... | 769 | ... | 615 |
| Minor Castes | ... | 692 | 818 | ... |
| TOTAL | | 984 | 963 | 1,063 |

[Subsidiary Table E-7.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—concl'd.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males under 5 years old by Selected Castes.

| Castes. | | Mysore Province ex- cluding C. and M. Station, Bangalore. | Eastern Division. | Western Division. |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Christians.</i> | | | | |
| Native Christian | ... | 972 | 954 | 1,023 |
| Eurasian | ... | 652 | 621 | 1,250 |
| European | ... | 987 | 849 | 2,000 |
| | TOTAL | 925 | 890 | 1,049 |
| <i>Jains.</i> | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | 1,126 | 1,126 | 1,126 |
| Minor Castes | ... | 709 | 676 | 867 |
| | TOTAL | 1,076 | 1,044 | 1,115 |
| <i>Others.</i> | | | | |
| Others | ... | 500 | 500 | ..... |
| <i>Animists.</i> | | | | |
| Lambani | ... | 933 | 889 | 963 |
| Korama | ... | 1,082 | 907 | 1,782 |
| Koracha | ... | 1,055 | 1,017 | 1,215 |
| Kuruba | ... | 971 | 971 | 969 |
| Iralliga | ... | 928 | 763 | 1,126 |
| Minor Castes | ... | 27 | ..... | 27 |
| | TOTAL | 961 | 912 | 1,022 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 1,012 | 1,000 | 1,050 |

[Subsidiary Table E-7—concl'd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.
Proportion of Sexes by Castes.

| Castes. | Females to 1,000 males. | Females to 1,000 males. | Females to 1,000 males. | Females to 1,000 males. |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | Eastern Division. | Western Division. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus.</i> | | | | |
| Natuva | 1,767 | 1,759 | 1,751 | 1,844 |
| Maleru | 1,191 | 1,191 | 625 | 1,205 |
| Baliga | 1,105 | ... | ... | ... |
| Dombar | 1,094 | 1,094 | 1,079 | 1,165 |
| Vellala | 1,085 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nagarta | 1,052 | 1,052 | 1,052 | 1,045 |
| Kuruba | 1,016 | 1,016 | 1,015 | 1,019 |
| Bestha | 1,013 | 1,013 | 1,031 | 931 |
| Dasari | 1,013 | 1,011 | 1,003 | 1,042 |
| Lingavet | 1,003 | 1,003 | 1,007 | 999 |
| Vakkaliga | 999 | 999 | 1,010 | 967 |
| Ganiga | 990 | 993 | 1,003 | 905 |
| Agasa | 989 | 990 | 1,008 | 948 |
| Holeya | 987 | 983 | 1,000 | 947 |
| Beda | 986 | 986 | 983 | 1,005 |
| Madiga | 985 | 986 | 987 | 982 |
| Banajiga | 983 | 982 | 995 | 905 |
| Meda | 982 | 979 | 982 | 975 |
| Brahman | 979 | 980 | 991 | 959 |
| Satani | 973 | 973 | 976 | 967 |
| Uppara | 973 | 973 | 1,009 | 893 |
| Neyigi | 971 | 971 | 966 | 981 |
| Tigala | 966 | 966 | 971 | 838 |
| Nayinda | 966 | 966 | 1,000 | 799 |
| Golla | 964 | 963 | 967 | 930 |
| Vadda | 961 | 961 | 965 | 946 |
| Rachewar | 953 | 953 | 931 | 1,014 |
| Panchala | 950 | 950 | 985 | 878 |
| Kshatriya | 947 | 955 | 975 | 910 |
| Budabudike | 931 | 931 | 895 | 1,042 |
| Palli | 929 | ... | ... | ... |
| Jogi | 928 | 928 | 957 | 842 |
| Mahratta | 925 | 924 | 943 | 897 |
| Mochi | 920 | 910 | 831 | 975 |
| Bhatraju | 910 | 910 | 898 | 2,000 |
| Komati | 908 | 926 | 928 | 919 |
| Kumbara | 902 | 901 | 951 | 779 |
| Darji | 895 | 906 | 932 | 871 |
| Ladar | 881 | 881 | 889 | 863 |
| Idiga | 880 | 880 | 991 | 768 |
| Pille | 775 | 775 | 731 | 978 |
| Mudali | 763 | 767 | 814 | 516 |
| Unspecified | 721 | 721 | 702 | 4,667 |
| Minor Castes | 885 | 776 | 731 | 864 |
| TOTAL ... | 987 | 987 | 997 | 959 |
| <i>Muslims.</i> | | | | |
| Pinjari | 985 | 985 | 979 | 2,364 |
| Pundari | 980 | 980 | 987 | 853 |
| Sheikh | 928 | 926 | 938 | 899 |
| Pathan | 921 | 924 | 940 | 860 |
| Syed | 912 | 919 | 936 | 861 |
| Unspecified | 846 | 846 | 847 | 688 |
| Mogul | 825 | 819 | 831 | 783 |
| Labbe | 507 | 493 | 568 | 306 |
| Maple | 113 | 183 | 364 | 178 |
| Minor Castes | 843 | 904 | 887 | 939 |
| TOTAL ... | 902 | 906 | 923 | 858 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—concl'd.

Proportion of Sexes by Castes.

| Castes. | Females to 1,000 males. | | Females to 1,000 males. | | Females to 1,000 males. | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | Eastern Division. | Western Division | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | |
| <i>Christians.</i> | | | | | | |
| Eurasian ... | 1,188 | 888 | 907 | 727 | | |
| Native Christian ... | 915 | 840 | 923 | 683 | | |
| European ... | 583 | 526 | 518 | 562 | | |
| TOTAL ... | 904 | 823 | 890 | 679 | | |
| <i>Jains.</i> | | | | | | |
| Digambara ... | 893 | 893 | 909 | 879 | | |
| Minor Castes ... | 541 | 554 | 750 | 321 | | |
| TOTAL .. | 833 | 838 | 880 | 800 | | |
| <i>Others.</i> | | | | | | |
| Others ... | 629 | 577 | 548 | 700 | | |
| <i>Anumists</i> | | | | | | |
| Korana ... | 994 | 994 | 974 | 1,038 | | |
| Koracha .. | 990 | 990 | 971 | 1,044 | | |
| Lambani ... | 927 | 927 | 951 | 914 | | |
| Kuruba ... | 914 | 910 | 916 | 821 | | |
| Iralliga ... | 883 | 883 | 909 | 869 | | |
| Minor Castes ... | 449 | 449 | 411 | 477 | | |
| TOTAL ... | 937 | 937 | 949 | 925 | | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 981 | 980 | 992 | 950 | | |

[Subsidiary Table E-S.—concl'd.]

APPENDIX A.

Talukwar Statement showing the number of Females to 1,000 Males.

| | Taluks. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Mysore District.</i> | | | | |
| 1 | Mysore | 986 | 1,016 | 1,029 |
| 2 | Yedatore | 1,015 | 1,019 | 1,050 |
| 3 | Hunsur | 1,020 | 1,025 | 1,020 |
| 4 | Heggaddevankote | 1,014 | 1,020 | 1,028 |
| 5 | Gundlupet | 1,028 | 1,039 | 1,010 |
| 6 | Chamarajnagar | 1,025 | 1,051 | 1,066 |
| 7 | Nanjangud | 1,011 | 1,031 | 1,042 |
| 8 | Tiramakudlu Narsipur | 1,014 | 1,019 | 1,010 |
| 9 | Seringapatam | 1,032 | 1,061 | 1,053 |
| 10 | Mandya | 1,016 | 1,032 | 1,058 |
| 11 | Nagamangala | 1,107 | 1,119 | 1,155 |
| 12 | Krishnarajpete | 1,043 | 1,045 | 1,076 |
| 13 | Malvalli | 985 | 1,003 | 1,026 |
| 14 | Yalandur | 1,021 | 1,037 | 1,054 |
| TOTAL MYSORE DISTRICT | | 1,020 | 1,035 | 1,044 |
| <i>Bangalore District.</i> | | | | |
| 15 | Bangalore | 966 | 990 | 1019 |
| 16 | Hoskote | 988 | 1,073 | 1048 |
| 17 | Devanahalli | 993 | 1,003 | 1022 |
| 18 | Dodballapur | 999 | 1,005 | 1016 |
| 19 | Nelamangala | 989 | 1,005 | 1032 |
| 20 | Magadi | 992 | 1,005 | 1028 |
| 21 | Channarayana | 1,018 | 1,034 | 1033 |
| 22 | Kankanhalli | 978 | 996 | 1012 |
| 23 | Anekal | 1,010 | 1,036 | 1053 |
| TOTAL BANGALORE DISTRICT | | 990 | 1,012 | 1027 |
| <i>Kolar District.</i> | | | | |
| 24 | Kolar | 1,010 | 933 | 1067 |
| 25 | Mulbagal | 993 | 1,014 | 1024 |
| 26 | Srinivasa-pur | 1,004 | 1,057 | 1037 |
| 27 | Chintamani | 1,023 | 1,040 | 1000 |
| 28 | Sidalghatta | 990 | 1,001 | 1032 |
| 29 | Bagepalli | 960 | 968 | 992 |
| 30 | Goribidnur | 959 | 948 | 962 |
| 31 | Chikballapur | 989 | 994 | 1023 |
| 32 | Malur | 1,011 | 1,036 | 1045 |
| 33 | Bowringpet | 865 | 934 | 1030 |
| TOTAL KOLAR DISTRICT | | 968 | 986 | 1020 |
| <i>Tumkur District.</i> | | | | |
| 34 | Tumkur | 984 | 1,005 | 1049 |
| 35 | Maddur | 949 | 966 | 979 |
| 36 | Sira | 975 | 949 | 953 |
| 37 | Pavagada | 948 | 936 | 950 |
| 38 | Chiknayakanhalli | 988 | 988 | 1003 |
| 39 | Gubbi | 1,003 | 1,014 | 1044 |
| 40 | Iptur | 1,024 | 1,051 | 1106 |
| 41 | Kunigal | 1,018 | 1,044 | 1077 |
| TOTAL TUMKUR DISTRICT | | 985 | 995 | 1022 |

APPENDIX A.—concl'd.

Talukwar Statement showing the number of Females to 1,000 Males.

| | Taluk. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Chitaldrug District.</i> | | | | |
| 42 | Chitaldrug | 963 | 993 | 993 |
| 43 | Challakere | 948 | 946 | 959 |
| 44 | Molakalmuru | 944 | 949 | 962 |
| 45 | Jagalur | 969 | 981 | 977 |
| 46 | Davangere | 963 | 977 | 1013 |
| 47 | Holalkere | 995 | 1,000 | 1006 |
| 48 | Hiriyur | 958 | 966 | 950 |
| TOTAL CHITALDRUG DISTRICT ... | | 965 | 975 | 985 |
| <i>Hassan District.</i> | | | | |
| 49 | Hassan. | 1,041 | 1,054 | 1,051 |
| 50 | Arsikere | 980 | 993 | 1,024 |
| 51 | Belur | 968 | 981 | 1,009 |
| 52 | Manjarabad | 894 | 867 | 919 |
| 53 | Arakalgud | 1,026 | 1,027 | 1,035 |
| 54 | Hole-Natsipuu | 1,036 | 1,027 | 1,054 |
| 55 | Channarayana | 1,086 | 1,124 | 1,132 |
| TOTAL HASSAN DISTRICT ... | | 1,010 | 1,019 | 1,034 |
| <i>Kadur District.</i> | | | | |
| 56 | Chikmagalur | 939 | 937 | 953 |
| 57 | Kadur | 998 | 991 | 997 |
| 58 | Tarikere | 960 | 998 | 1,000 |
| 59 | Koppa | 755 | 705 | 770 |
| 60 | Mudger | 824 | 808 | 850 |
| 61 | Sringeri | 852 | 806 | 775 |
| TOTAL KADUR DISTRICT ... | | 908 | 898 | 925 |
| <i>Shimoga District.</i> | | | | |
| 62 | Shimoga | 971 | 989 | 998 |
| 63 | Channagiri | 991 | 1,008 | 1,040 |
| 64 | Hornali | 965 | 976 | 1,005 |
| 65 | Shikarpu | 936 | 942 | 948 |
| 66 | Sorab | 898 | 903 | 904 |
| 67 | Saga | 852 | 818 | 837 |
| 68 | Nagar | 817 | 835 | 845 |
| 69 | Tirthahalli | 819 | 779 | 812 |
| TOTAL SHIMOGA DISTRICT ... | | 918 | 914 | 928 |
| TOTAL PROVINCE .. | | 980 | 991 | 1,007 |

APPENDIX B.

Distribution of population of the two sexes by age-periods.

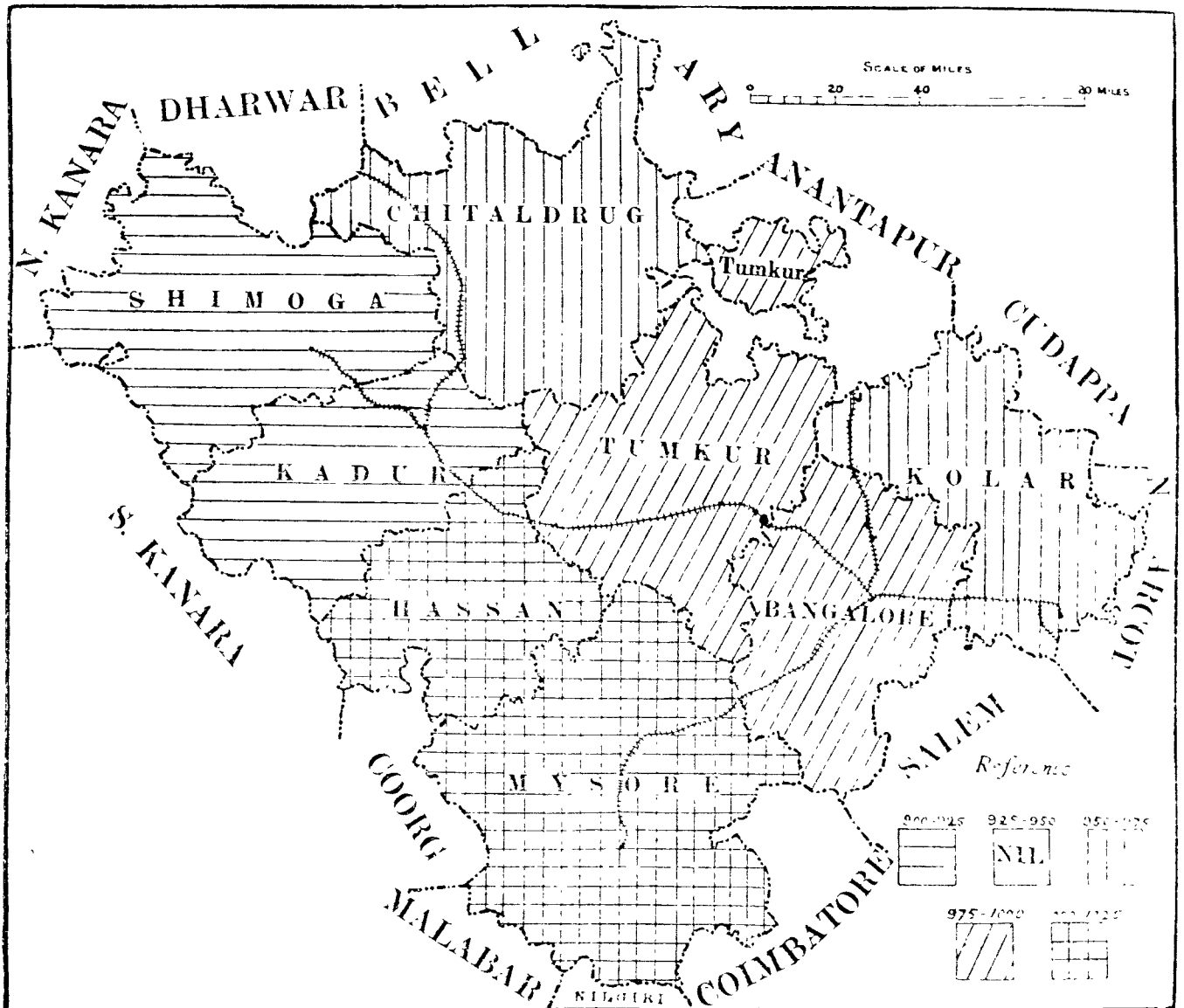
| Age. | 1901. | | | 1891. | | | 1881. | | |
|-------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 0—1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| 1—2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| 2—3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 3—4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| 4—5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| 0—5 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.8 |
| 5—10 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 14.1 |
| 10—15 | 12.5 | 13.3 | 11.8 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 12.7 |
| 15—20 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 8.7 |
| 20—25 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 9.7 |
| 25—30 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 10.1 |
| 30—35 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 |
| 35—40 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 5.9 |
| 40—45 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| 45—50 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| 50—55 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| 55—60 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| 60 and over | 5.5 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

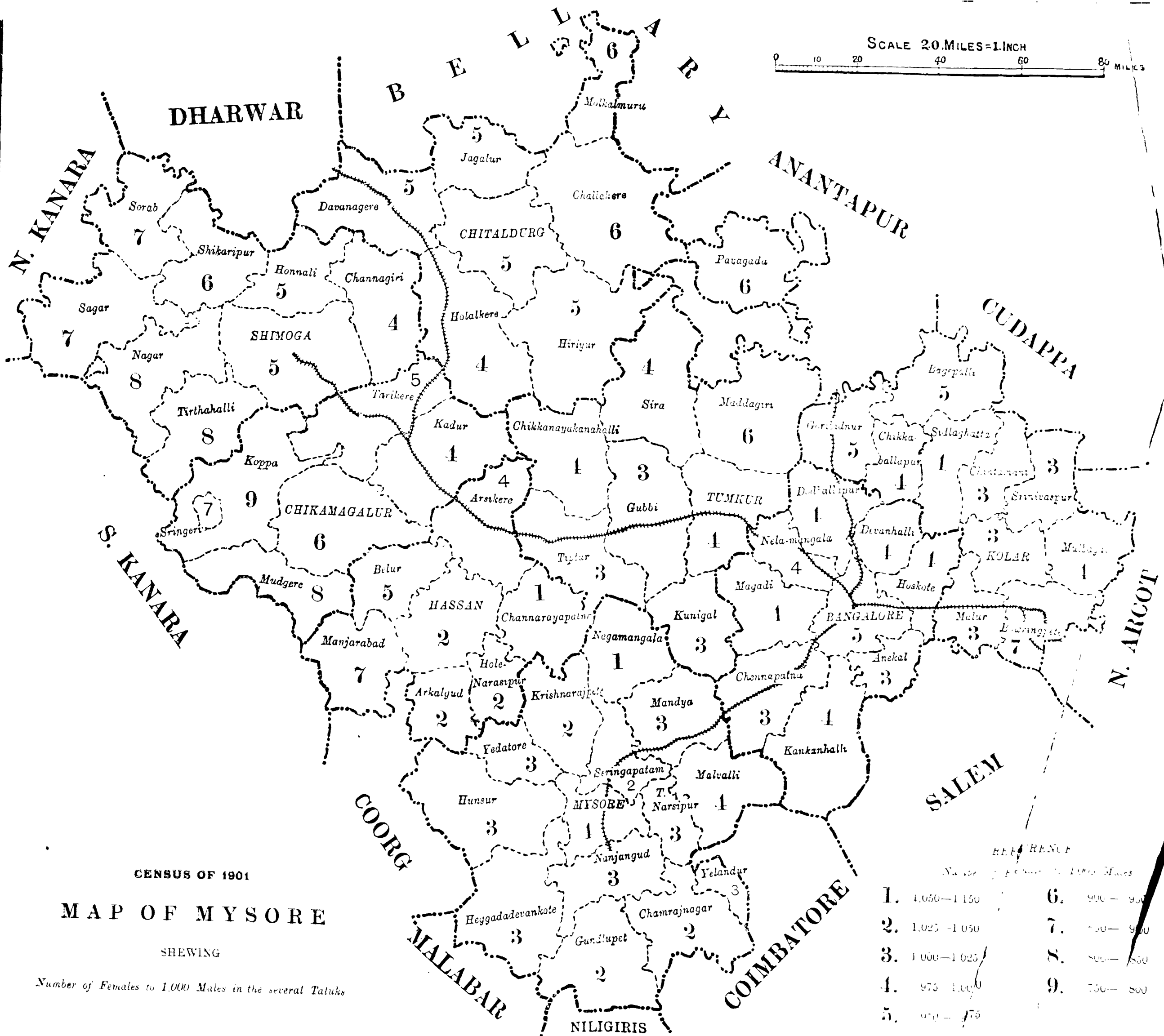
CENSUS OF 1901.

MAP OF MYSORE

SHEWING

Number of Females to 1,000 Males in the several Districts

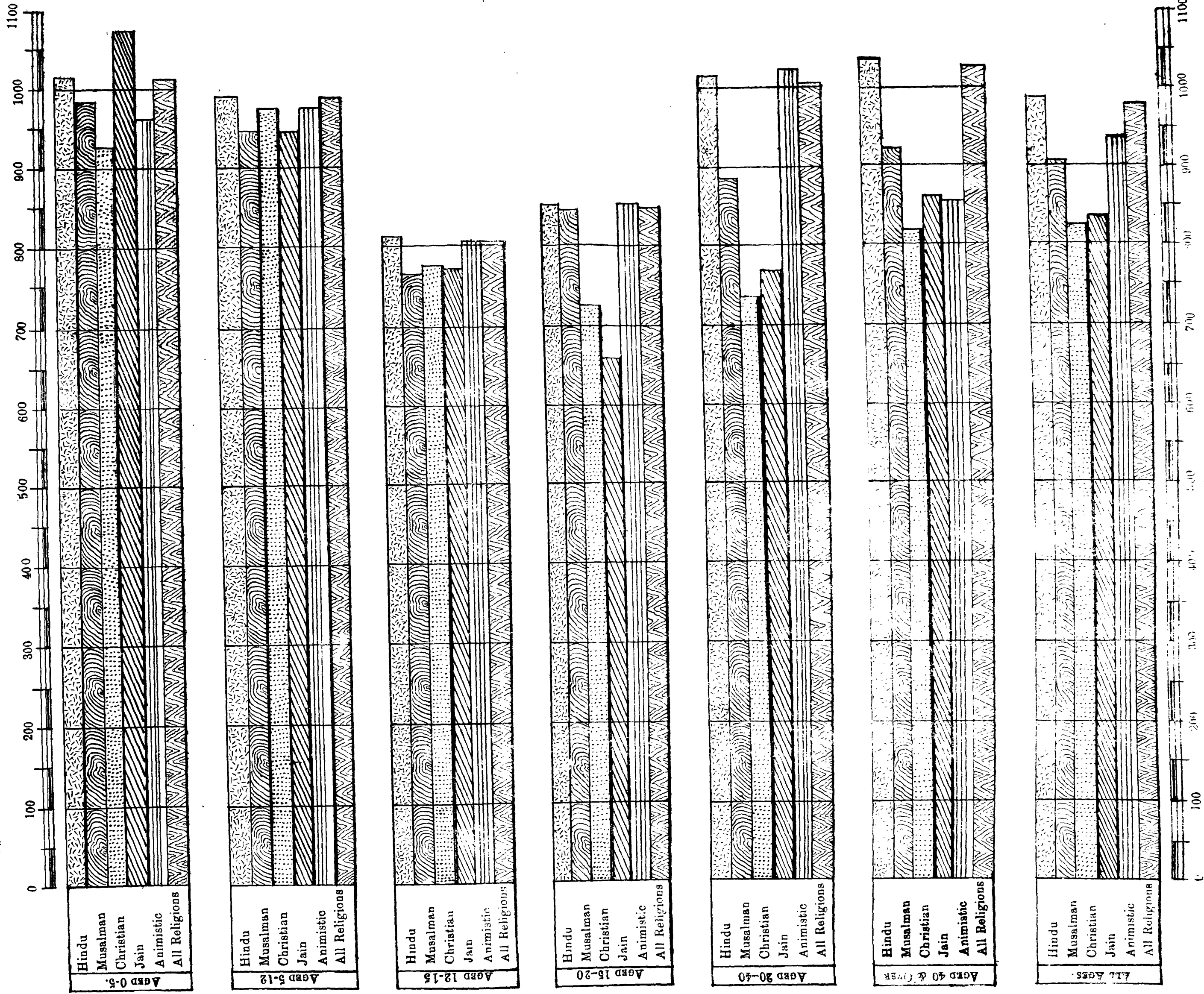






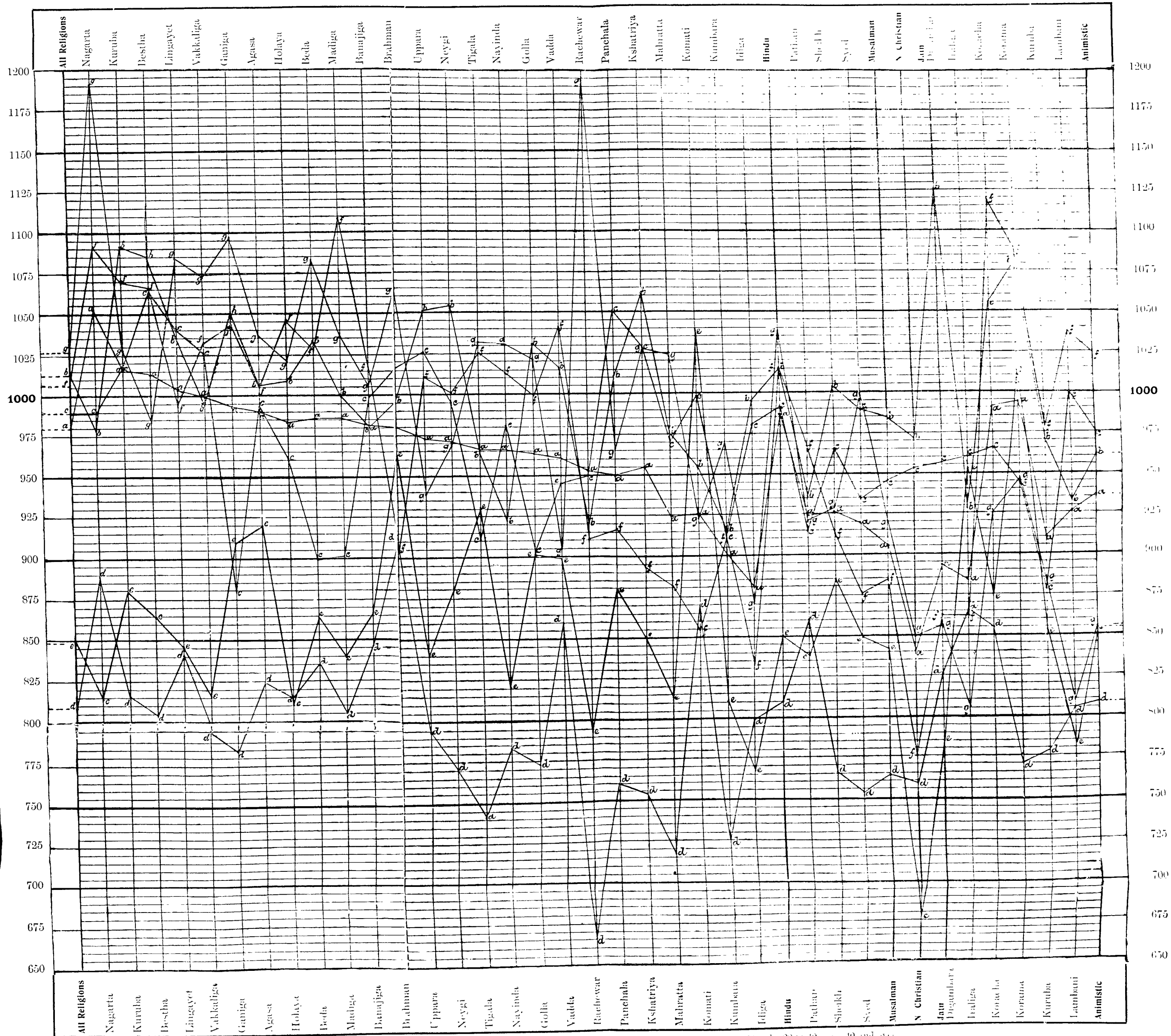
MYSORE CENSUS OF 1901.

CHART SHEWING No. OF FEMALES TO 1000 MALES IN THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL MAIN AGE PERIODS IN EACH RELIGION.



MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

CHART ILLUSTRATING No. OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES IN *SELECTED* CASTES AT SEVEN AGE PERIODS.



CHAPTER IV—*concluded.*

SECTION III.—CIVIL CONDITION.

1. *Scope of this Section.*—We now pass on to an examination of the statistics by Civil Condition, *i. e.*, unmarried, married and widowed (including divorced) of both sexes. The entire population taken as a whole, and again by religions separately, is tabulated with regard to this attribute in Table VII which forms one of the Imperial series of Tables, and which will therefore correspond to Table VII for other Presidencies. But in the Mysore set of Tables, we have tabulated for this attribute in combination with Literacy and Occupation in Table VIII-A, for certain Infirmities in Table XII-B; and for all Castes, Tribes and Races in Table XIV. Furthermore, by virtue of the special information provided for in the columns of the Mysore schedule, we have tabulated age at first marriage and number of cases of second and subsequent remarriages as well as second and additional marriages (polygamy) and also age at widowhood in three Tables which, to distinguish them from the Imperial series, we have specially designated Table A, Enclosure to Table A and Table B, respectively.

Of these three sets of statistics, those contained in Tables VIII-A and XII-B will be considered more fully later on. Here we shall concern ourselves with Tables VII and XIV and Special Tables A and B.

2. *Explanation of Subsidiary Tables on Civil Condition.*—The proportionate statistics deduced from Table VII, are exhibited in the annexed Subsidiary Tables as explained below. Each of the Subsidiary Tables shows the proportions, first, for the entire State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, second, for the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station and third, for the Eastern and Western Divisions separately:—

Subsidiary Table IX shows the distribution of 10,000 of each sex by 17 age periods and Civil Condition.

Subsidiary Table X shows the distribution of 10,000 of each sex by Civil Condition and four selected main age periods, *viz.*, 0-10, 10-15, 15-40 and 40 and over.

Subsidiary Table XI shows the same statistics, as Subsidiary Table X, for the three Censuses and by Religions separately.

Subsidiary Table XII shows the distribution by the four aforesaid main age periods of 10,000 of each Civil Condition.

Subsidiary Table XIII shows the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each age period for each sex.

Subsidiary Table XIV shows the proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition for Religions and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table XV shows the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each sex for Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table XVI (a) shows the proportion of wives to husbands for Religions and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table XVI (b) shows the proportion of unmarried females to unmarried males by Religions and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table XVI (c) shows the proportion of widowed females to widowed males by Religions and Natural Divisions.

3. *The Civil and Military Station to be regarded separately from the Province.*—As the Civil Condition statistics available for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are only those contained in Table VII, Part B, while all the other Tables mentioned in para 1, are for the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station, it is necessary to deal with the two tracts separately. We shall first take up the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station and proceed to review the statistics in the following paragraphs.

4. *Distribution of population by Civil Condition by Districts.*—The subjoined statements shows how one thousand persons of each sex in the several Districts are distributed by Civil Condition :—

| Districts | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|----|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Total | U. | M. | W. | Total | U. | M. | W. |
| Mysore City | 1,000 | 519 | 406 | 75 | 1,000 | 361 | 414 | 225 |
| Mysore District | 1,000 | 555 | 409 | 36 | 1,000 | 389 | 423 | 188 |
| Bangalore City | 1,000 | 509 | 423 | 68 | 1,000 | 359 | 430 | 211 |
| Bangalore District | 1,000 | 531 | 418 | 51 | 1,000 | 378 | 435 | 187 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 1,000 | 523 | 455 | 22 | 1,000 | 417 | 485 | 98 |
| Kolar District | 1,000 | 536 | 403 | 61 | 1,000 | 336 | 459 | 205 |
| Tumkur District | 1,000 | 547 | 386 | 67 | 1,000 | 394 | 405 | 201 |
| Chitaldrug District | 1,000 | 571 | 377 | 52 | 1,000 | 429 | 398 | 173 |
| Eastern Division | 1,000 | 547 | 402 | 51 | 1,000 | 384 | 425 | 191 |
| Hassan District | 1,000 | 583 | 372 | 45 | 1,000 | 428 | 381 | 191 |
| Kadur District | 1,000 | 570 | 380 | 50 | 1,000 | 423 | 385 | 192 |
| Shimoga District | 1,000 | 572 | 364 | 64 | 1,000 | 404 | 381 | 215 |
| Western Division | 1,000 | 576 | 371 | 53 | 1,000 | 418 | 382 | 200 |
| Total Province | 1,000 | 554 | 394 | 52 | 1,000 | 392 | 414 | 194 |

From the above, it will be seen that the Eastern Division contains a smaller proportion of the unmarried of either sex and a larger proportion of the married than the Western Division. The Western Division contains more of the widowed of both sexes proportionately than the Eastern.

5. Going into the details by Districts, the two metropolitan Cities are conspicuous in the number of the widowed population of the two sexes; and in this respect they are followed by Tumkur, Shimoga and Kolar in all of which, over 6 per cent of the male population and over 20 per cent of the female population are in widowed condition. Passing over the Kolar Gold Fields as a City with a special feature, the Mysore District contains the least proportion (3·6 per cent) of widowers, and Chitaldrug the least proportion (17·3 per cent) of widows.

The married condition is found in every one of the Districts of the Eastern Division, except Chitaldrug (and also Tumkur in respect of male population) to the extent of more than 40 per cent of the population of either sex, and in the Districts above excepted, as also in the three Districts of the Western Division the percentage is slightly less in both sexes.

The aspect with reference to the unmarried is naturally reversed, the Districts of the Western Division exhibiting more in this condition than those of the Eastern Division with the exception of Chitaldrug which, in respect of the Civil Condition of its population, partakes of the features of the Western Division.

6. *By Religions*.—Next examining the Civil Condition of population by Religions, one thousand persons of each religion stand distributed as hereunder :—

| Religions | Male s | | | | Females | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|-----|----|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Total | U. | M. | W. | Total | U. | M. | W. |
| Hindus | 1,000 | 553 | 394 | 53 | 1,000 | 389 | 414 | 197 |
| Mussalmans ... | 1,000 | 576 | 387 | 37 | 1,000 | 428 | 411 | 161 |
| Native Christians ... | 1,000 | 590 | 376 | 34 | 1,000 | 481 | 387 | 132 |
| Jains ... | 1,000 | 563 | 360 | 77 | 1,000 | 340 | 399 | 261 |
| Animists ... | 1,000 | 576 | 380 | 44 | 1,000 | 445 | 421 | 134 |
| All Religions ... | 1,000 | 554 | 394 | 52 | 1,000 | 392 | 414 | 194 |

It will be seen from the above statement that the Christians possess the highest proportion of the unmarried and the least proportion of the widowed in both sexes. Next come the Animists and then the Mussalmans with less proportions of the unmarried and higher proportions of the widowed. The Jains possess a higher proportion of the bachelors than the Hindus, but amongst them, spinsters are fewest and widowers and widows most numerous proportionately.

7. *Causes of Variation*.—The question naturally arises what these variations are due to. One great cause is to be found in the varying customs of the several communities in regard to early or late marriages, and of the prohibition or toleration of remarriages of widows. Another cause may be found in the age constitution of the two sexes in the several communities ; and there is a third factor, *viz.*, the proportion of the sexes in the marriageable ages. Of these, the last two are even more important than the first, tending as they do at times, to modify the traditional customs of the communities in the matter of marriage.

8. The following statement exhibits the age constitution of the sexes among the followers of the several religions :—

| Religion | Males | | | | | Proportion of bachelors to total male population | Females | | | | Proportion of spinsters to total female population |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------|-------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------|
| | Distribution by age | | | | Distribution by age | | | | | | |
| | Total | 0-25 | 25-30 | 30 and over | Total | | 0-15 | 15-20 | 20 and over | | |
| Hindu ... | 1,000 | 547 | 75 | 378 | 553 | 1,000 | 393 | 68 | 539 | 389 | |
| Mussalman... | 1,000 | 569 | 75 | 356 | 576 | 1,000 | 427 | 75 | 498 | 428 | |
| Christian ... | 1,000 | 553 | 91 | 356 | 590 | 1,000 | 438 | 71 | 491 | 481 | |
| Jain ... | 1,000 | 524 | 89 | 387 | 563 | 1,000 | 375 | 82 | 543 | 340 | |
| Animist .. | 1,000 | 572 | 66 | 362 | 576 | 1,000 | 440 | 67 | 493 | 445 | |
| Total all Religions ... | 1,000 | 548 | 75 | 377 | 554 | 1,000 | 396 | 68 | 536 | 392 | |

As females mature earlier than males, different sets of age periods have been taken for them for purposes of the above table ; and the proportion of the unmarried in either sex has also been exhibited for ready reference. The statement shows how closely the Civil Condition is connected with age constitution, the more youthful population possessing a greater proportion of the unmarried. For example, in the case of the Hindus, the Mussalmans and the Animists, the proportions of the unmarried though varying, do all approach the proportions of the respective populations under the age of 25 in respect of the male and of 15 in respect of the female. The Christians and the Jains exhibit certain exceptional features ; among them the proportion of bachelors is much higher than the proportion of the male population under the age of 25, but is below the proportion under 30. On the other hand, the spinsters among the Jains are fewest proportionately, being much below the strength of the female population under the age of 15 ; while among the Christians, the proportion of unmarried females lies between the proportions of the population of the sex " Under 15 " and " Under 20." Viewing, however, the Civil Condition in relation to the proportion of the sexes in marriageable ages in the several communities, one is led to infer that the foregoing exceptional features among the Jains and the Christians are partly the result of *necessity*. For, analysing the proportion of the sexes between the ages 15 and 40, it will be seen from the subjoined statement that the Jains possess a very low ratio of female population and the Christians, a still lower ratio thereof, as compared with the other religionists. It is likely that the paucity of females in these communities is a cause necessitating a large ratio of bachelors :—

| | | | | Number of females to 1,000 males between the ages 15 and 40. |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hindu | ... | ... | .. | 980 |
| Mussalman | ... | ... | ... | 875 |
| Christian | ... | ... | ... | 755 |
| Jain | ... | ... | .. | 844 |
| Animist | ... | ... | ... | 987 |
| Total Population | ... | ... | ... | 972 |

9. Again turning to Subsidiary Table V, it is remarkable that the Jains exhibit the highest ratio of female population in the infantile ages below 5. Apparently among them, female births far exceed male births, and apprehending a scarcity of boys and bound down by endogamy, the parents are naturally anxious to get their girls married as early as possible for fear of missing suitable bridegrooms ; hence the low proportion of spinsters in the community.

The Christian, on the other hand, does not look upon the marriage of his females as compulsory and having greater freedom in the selection of husbands, a large proportion of spinsters is comparatively of little concern to him.

10. For an explanation of the varying proportions in the widowed population exhibited by the followers of the several religions, we must turn to the customs of each in the matter of the remarriage of their widows. In all classes, widowers are allowed to remarry and most of them do so. But the case of widows, as is well known, is otherwise. In several castes of Hindus and Jains, they are not allowed to remarry and consequently, they go on accumulating in numbers and form a pretty large proportion of the female population. Among the Mussalmans, the Christians and the Animists, though widows are permitted to remarry, many do not avail themselves of the privilege, either from choice or force of circumstances, so that even in these communities, the widows form no small proportion of the population.

11. *Relationship between Age and Civil Condition.*—The next and a very important aspect of the subject under discussion is the relationship between Age and Civil Condition, and this relationship may be exhibited in two ways :—

- (i) distribution of population under each Civil Condition by Age ;
- (ii) distribution of population of each Age by Civil Condition.

Statements containing the above distributions have been compiled for the several Districts and Religions and for a few castes selected as being socially or numerically important in the Province. (*Vide.*, Subsidiary Tables XII and XIII and Statements D to I appended to this Chapter.)

Besides these statements, we have for Mysore as already stated two special Census Tables designated A and B, which are at once interesting and instructive to the student of Ethnology. Table A exhibits not only the precise ages, (grouped in quinquennial periods as in Imperial Table VII) at which the married persons of the two sexes in the several castes first entered into that condition, but also the number of those married for the first, second and subsequent time. As an enclosure to this Table, a statement has been compiled showing the number of polygamous men in each caste with more than one wife living. Of polyandrous women, there are none in the Province. The other table B shows the ages at which the widowed of each sex in the several castes were bereft of their spouses. These two special Tables show precisely what castes marry early, to what extent early marriages are attended with premature widowhood, and in what castes remarriage of widows is sanctioned or tolerated — matters regarding which there has been much theorizing by Census writers on no further data than the statistics of present Civil Condition contained in Tables VII and XIV and worked out in the two ways above explained.

12. *Distribution of Civil Condition by Age.*—It has been already shown (*vide* Statement in para 4) how the male population is distributed into 55·4 per cent unmarried, 39·4 per cent married, and 5·2 per cent widowed; and the female population into 39·2 per cent unmarried, 41·4 per cent married and 19·4 per cent widowed, and how the proportions vary in the several Districts and Divisions. The age distribution of those under the different Civil Conditions may now be discussed and in doing so, it should be noted that so far as the Civil Conditions are connected with age, the actual figures necessarily share the inaccuracies of the record of age such as they may be.

13. *Distribution of Civil Conditions by Age : by Districts.*—Appended Statement marked A shows the distribution by Age and Civil Condition of one thousand persons of each sex in the several Districts.

First, referring to the figures against the Province as a whole, they are as follows :—

| Males— | | | Unmarried | Married | Widowed |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|---------|---------|
| 0-15 | ... | ... | ... 401 | 3 | * |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... 68 | 11 | * |
| 20-40 | ... | ... | ... 77 | 198 | 11 |
| 40 & over | ... | ... | ... 8 | 182 | 41 |
| Total | | | ... 554 | 394 | 52 |
| Females— | | | | | |
| 0-12 | ... | ... | .. 321 | 10 | * |
| 12-15 | ... | ... | ... 42 | 21 | 1 |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... 15 | 51 | 2 |
| 20-40 | ... | ... | ... 11 | 235 | 48 |
| 40 & over | ... | ... | ... 3 | 97 | 143 |
| Total | | | .. 392 | 414 | 194 |

From the above it will be seen that among males 85 out of 554 bachelors, or about 14 per cent, are above the age of 20; while in the married condition only 14 out of 394, or a little over 3 per cent, are below that age. A majority of these latter are those who have been only betrothed and would in English statistics, have been returned as unmarried. The widowed condition first manifests itself above the age of 20, and over 80 per cent of those in that condition are above the age of 40.

Among the female population, 29 out of 392 spinsters or a little over 7 per cent are above the age of 15; while in the married condition only 31 out of 414 or a little less than 8 per cent are below the age of 15, which in India may be taken as the proper age for their marriage. The widowed condition is exhibited much earlier than in the case of males, one out of 194 being of the ages 12-15, and two of the ages 15-20. But the majority of the widows to the extent of 73 per cent are above the age of 40.

* The absolute numbers are too small to appear in proportional forms.

14. The details by Districts are best studied on the statement itself, and it will be sufficient here to draw attention to the following prominent features bearing upon early marriages and premature widowhood:—

- (1) The Bangalore District contains the highest ratio of young married males under the age of 20, and Tumkur the highest ratio of young wives below the age of 15, while Hassan contains the least ratio of both.
- (2) Widowers under the age of 20 are nowhere noticeable except in Bangalore City where one out of 68 appears under the period 15-20; of young widows below the age of 20, Bangalore City possesses the highest ratio to the extent of eight in every one thousand persons, and the Districts of Mysore and Hassan contain the least ratio, viz., 2.

15. *Distribution of Civil Conditions by Age ; by Religions.*—Appended Statement marked B shows the distribution religionwise of one thousand persons in each Civil Condition by age periods; and Statement C shows the distribution of one thousand persons of each sex by Civil Condition and age.

The former illustrates the age constitution of the unmarried, married and widowed of the two sexes in each religion separately, while the latter having a common radix for all the religions, is suited for purposes of comparison.

Referring to the former, it is noteworthy that over 80 per cent of bachelors are below the age of 15 in every religion, except the Jain in which aged bachelors are more numerous proportionately, 22·7 per cent of bachelors being above the age of 20, and 3·7 per cent above the age of 40. Bachelors above the age of 40 are fewest in the Native Christian community.

Of young married males under the age of 20, the Hindu possesses the highest ratio which is but 5·4 per cent of the married male population in the religion. This percentage cannot be considered much, considering the repute that the community bears for early marriage. 61·8 per cent of married males in the Native Christian community and over 50 per cent in the other religions are between the ages of 20 and 40, and married men of over 40 are fewest in the Native Christian community. Of widowed males, it is remarkable that the Native Christian possesses the highest ratio in the periods embracing youth and manhood. 36 per cent of the widowers in the community are below the age of 40; and it is no less noteworthy that even the Mussalman community where polygamy is permitted, over 25 per cent of widowers are below the age of 40, while the proportion of such widowers is much less among other religionists.

Spinsters above the age of 20 are very few in all the communities, the highest ratio being 4 per cent exhibited by the Native Christian community and even above the age of 15, the proportion of spinsters is not much; the highest proportion is 9·9 per cent in the Christian community, and the least is 4·7 per cent in the Jain community. Of married females, only 7·6 per cent are below the age of 15 and 12·3 per cent are between the ages of 15 and 20, so that a fifth of the married female population are below the age of 20. The percentage is much higher in the Jain community where 11·7 per cent of married females are below the age of 15, and 16·8 per cent are between 15-20; and married females below the age of 20 are proportionately fewest in the Native Christian community among whom two-thirds of married females are between the ages of 20 and 40. Lastly turning to the widowed females, over 73 per cent of them are above the age of 40. It is a regrettable feature of the Jain community that one per cent of their widows is below the age of 15, and it is remarkable that, next to the Jains, the Mussalmans possess the highest ratio of girl widows. Widows between the ages of 15 and 40, are most numerous in the Christian community. Roughly speaking, among the Christians and the Jains one in every three widows is below the age of 40, while the proportion in the other religions is one in every four. Even in respect of widowers, one, in every three Christian widowers is below the age of 40. This high ratio of the widowed population of both sexes in the reproductive period exhibited by the community, suggests that either mortality among the married is heavy or that many persons of both sexes losing their mates, do not avail themselves of the privilege of remarriage.

16. Next taking up Statement C above mentioned, there is not much more to say, except to draw attention to certain features more clearly exhibited therein than in the Statement B discussed above. They are:—

- i. Aged unmarried and juvenile married are most numerous among Jains, and this, coupled with the least ratio of spinsters in that community,

corroborates the inference suggested in para 8 above, that the celibacy of a large portion of the male population is due chiefly to the very low ratio of females in the community.

- ii. In the female sex, old spinsters above the age of 40 are very few in all the communities, the highest ratio being four in every 1,000 among Christians, and the Jain has not got one spinster of such advanced age in every 1,000 females. The proportion of three in one thousand among Hindus, with whom marriage of females is compulsory and universal, is chiefly accounted for by the females of the Natuva class and others of questionable morals who have returned themselves as unmarried.
- iii. Mussalmans, Christians and Animists are not free from the practice of early marriage, as among them there are respectively 6·3 and 8 married girls under the age of 12 in every one thousand females, and the Mussalman has also one widow of that tender age.
- iv. Premature widowhood is most prevalent in the Jain community, where 8 out of one thousand females are widows aged under 20; the Hindus and the Mussalmans have 3 each; and the Native Christians and the Animists 2 each of such young widows in a similar population.

17. *Distribution of Age by Civil Condition.*—Having discussed the age distribution of the unmarried, the married and the widowed population, the other aspect of the relationship between Age and Civil Condition, viz., the distribution of population at each age period by Civil Condition, may now be taken up for review.

18. (a) *Males.*—Appended Statements marked D, E and F show the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 males in each of the age periods prescribed for Imperial Table XIV in the several Districts, Religions and a few castes selected on account of their numerical importance.

Perusing Statement D relating to the population of the several Districts, it will be seen that all the males under the age of 5 are bachelors with
 0—5 two small exceptions in Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, which as will appear from Table VII have returned between them 4 infant boys as married.

Between the ages of 5 and 12, 24 in 10,000 males are counted in the married ranks. Such boy-husbands figure in all the Districts except Kolar Gold
 5—12 Fields, in all the religions except the Jains and in all the twelve selected castes. Of the Districts, Bangalore possesses the highest ratio with 81 in every 10,000 followed by Chitaldrug with 46, Kolar with 32 and Tumkur with 22 in a similar number, while in Hassan only one in 10,000 between the ages 5 and 12 appears as married. Viewed by religions, it is remarkable that the Mussalman community has the highest ratio of 28 in 10,000 of young husbands between the ages of 5 and 12, while in the Hindu community only 24 in 10,000 are married. Even the Animists go in for early marriages, and the Native Christians are not altogether free from the practice. Examining the figures relating to the selected castes, the Komati leads with 52 married boys in every 10,000, and next comes Beda with 34 such young married, while the Brahman, who is believed to be the pioneer of the custom, has only 27, and the Kshatriya, the second in the social scale, has but 26 married boys in every 10,000. The Kuruba has the same proportion of married boys as the Brahmin, the Vakkaliga has 24, the Lingayet 22, Panchala 19, Holeya 18 and Tigala 15 boy husbands each in every 10,000.

Taking the period 12-15, out of every 10,000 boys in the whole Province, 277 are married and three are widowed. In this period as in the previous one, the
 12—15 Districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar show the highest proportion of married to the extent of 7·8, 4, 2·5 and 3·9 per cent respectively, and Hassan the least proportion to the extent of 0·6 per cent of the male population aged between 12 and 15. But the widowers of this age are most numerous in Mysore City where 8 in 10,000 males are in that condition; Bangalore and Kolar have seven each; Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga three each, and Kadur one of such widowers, while Hassan, Kolar Gold Fields and Bangalore City are altogether free from them. The statement by religion shows that 2·8 per cent of the Hindu, 2·2 per cent of the Mussalman and 2·3 per cent of the Animist boys between the ages of 12 and 15 are married, while the proportion of such young married is not

even one per cent in the Jain and the Christian communities. Ten out of 10,000 Mussalman males between the ages of 12 and 15 are widowers, and three in a similar population of Hindus and Animists are in that condition. The Jains and the Christians do not possess such juvenile widowers. The figures by castes show that boys between the ages of 12 and 15, are married most among the Komatis where 6·8 of such boys figure as married. Next comes the Brahmin with 4·6 per cent, and then the Kshatriya, the Panchala, the Beda and the Ganiga each with over three per cent, and last comes the Holeya with 1·8 per cent of the married boys in the male population between the ages of 12 and 15.

Taking the aforesaid three periods together, it will be seen that of the male youths below the age of 15, seven in every 1,000 are married or widowed, while the remaining 993 are bachelors. Instances of such early marriage of boys are noticeable in all the Districts, Religions and Castes, and are most prominent in the Districts of Bangalore and Chitaldrug among the Hindus, Mussalmans and Animists, and in the Komati and Brahman communities. On the other hand, early widowhood is not appreciable when the statistics are viewed by Districts separately, but viewing them separately by Religions for the Districts together, two Mussalmans and one Hindu in a respective population of 10,000 males, figure as widowers, and the statement by Castes exhibits youthful widowers, in the Kshatriya community to the number of two in every 10,000, and among Holeyas, Komatis, Kurubas and Panchalas to the number of one each in a similar population.

After the age of 15, the ranks of the married and the widowed naturally increase, and those of bachelors decrease. Between the ages of 15 and 20, 13·3 per cent of the population are married, and 0·2 per cent are widowers; between 20 and 40, 69 per cent are married and 3·7 per cent are widowers; and in the last period of 40 and over, only 3·6 per cent are bachelors, while 78·7 per cent are married and the remaining 17·7 per cent are widowers. The percentages slightly vary when viewed separately by Districts, Religions and Castes. Of the Districts, Shimoga shows the highest ratio of bachelors, and Tumkur the highest ratio of widowers above the age of 40. The Jains possess the highest ratio alike of bachelors (8·2 per cent) and of widowers (25·5 per cent) in the population above the age of 40, and a similar feature is noticeable in respect of the Komatis and next to them the Brahmans.

19. (b) *Females*.—The Civil Condition of the female sex is a more interesting study. Appended Statements marked G, H and I show the Civil Conditions of 10,000 females of each age period in the several Districts, Religions and castes, respectively. Taking the population of the Province as a whole, of female infants under the age of 0·5, six in every 10,000 are married; the proportion is eight in 10,000 in respect of the female population of the Eastern Division only, while the Western Division is altogether free from infant wives. Going into the details by Districts, Chitaldrug District shows 19 wives, Tumkur 16, Bangalore 15, Mysore and Shimoga 1 each and, what is worse, Tumkur has also 1 infant widow in every ten thousand infants. The statement by religion shows the Animist as most addicted to the practice of infant marriage, 17 out of 10,000 infants being wives, while the Hindu possesses 6, and the Mussalman 2 of such young wives. And going into the details of the Hindu by caste, the Komati is conspicuous with 41 married infants in every 10,000, and the Kuruba has 13, and the Lingayet 11, while the Brahman has but one married wife in a population of 10,000 infants. In the next period of 5-12 the population as a whole, exhibits 505 married and 9 widowed in a population of 10,000 girls.

Here Kolar District leads with nearly 9 per cent of the girls married. Over 6 per cent of the girl population of Tumkur District and over 5 per cent of the population in the Districts of Mysore, Chitaldrug and Shimoga are married, while in Hassan the percentage of such young wives is but 1·6. Girl widows are most numerous in the two Cities of Bangalore and Mysore where 43 and 23 respectively, in a population of 10,000 girls are widows; and they are fewest in the Districts of Hassan and Kadur where only 2 in 10,000 girls are widowed.

Of the followers of the several Religions, the Jain has the greatest ratio (6·8 per cent) of girls married between the ages of 5 and 12, the Hindu has 5·2 per cent, the Animist 3·5 per cent, the Mussalman 2·9 per cent and the Native

Christian 1·2 per cent, so that infant marriage is not confined to any religion in particular and is practiced by all the religionists but only in varying degrees. Early widowhood also is noticeable in all the classes and most prominently among the Jains and the Mussalmans. Among the Hindu castes, the Brahmin takes the lead with the highest ratio (17 per cent) of girls in this period married, and he is closely followed by the Komati (16 per cent), who has adopted the Brahmanical customs in regard to the marriage of females before puberty. But of girl-widows between the ages of 5 and 12, the Komati possesses the highest ratio of 52 in every 10,000 girls of that age, and all the other castes possess this unfortunate feature only in smaller degrees.

Taking the aforesaid two age periods together, out of every 10,000 girls under 12 in the whole Province, 306 figure as married and 6 as widowed.

0-12. Young wives of this age are most numerous (4·8 per cent) in Kolar District, and young widows are most numerous in the two Cities of Bangalore and Mysore where, in every 10,000 girls, widows number 23 and 14 respectively. Nearly 10 per cent of the girl population among Brahmins, 9 per cent among Komatis, and 4 per cent among Panchalas and Digambara Jains are married, while 29 out of 10,000 Komati girls and 23 out of a like number of Digambara Jain girls are widows.

These features of early marriage and early widowhood are noticeable throughout, even the Native Christians possessing 81 married and 4 widowed girls in a population of 10,000 females under the age of 12.

Marriages of females above the age of 12 are very common in all places and communities. In castes like the Brahmin and the Komati, among whom all females must be married before they attain puberty, the marriages are over before the age of 15, so that the small number shown as unmarried in the subsequent age-periods are either mistakes of enumeration, or abstraction or wilful misrepresentations in respect of caste on the part of Non-Brahmins calling themselves Brahmin. In the other castes the marriages of females are performed between the ages of 15 and 20, and very few remain unmarried after the age of 20; in the case of the Natuva and other classes among whom professional prostitution prevails, a large proportion of the female population above 20, have returned themselves as unmarried. As the age periods rise, the widows increase even more rapidly than the married ranks; so much so that one in every 6 of the ages of 20-40 is a widow. The proportion is even higher in the Komati and the Jain communities, one in every 5 of the former and one in every 4 of the latter being a widow in this age-period. After the age of 40, every second female in almost every District, religion and caste is a widow. The proportion is even higher (2 to 3) in certain castes and is least (47 per cent) in the Tigala caste.

20. *Proportion of sexes in the three Civil Conditions.*—It may be interesting to discuss next the proportion of the sexes in each of the three Civil Conditions. Subsidiary Table XIV gives the proportion in details of Divisions, Religions and principal age-periods. The figures relating to the population of the Province as a whole, reduced to percentages, are as follow :—

| Religions | Spinsters to 100 Bachelors | | | | | Married Females to 100 married Males | | | | | Widows to 100 Widowers | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | All ages | 0-10 | 10-15 | 15-40 | 40 and over | All ages | 0-10 | 10-15 | 15-40 | 40 and over | All ages | 0-10 | 10-15 | 15-40 | 40 and over |
| Hindus | 69 | 100 | 66 | 17 | 41 | 104 | 3,403 | 1,112 | 135 | 52 | 367 | 3,900 | 3,196 | 462 | 341 |
| Mussalmans | 67 | 96 | 69 | 14 | 23 | 96 | 879 | 975 | 132 | 46 | 393 | ... | 955 | 339 | 410 |
| Christians | 69 | 96 | 76 | 26 | 59 | 82 | ... | 2,011 | 98 | 47 | 305 | ... | ... | 271 | 322 |
| Jains | 51 | 97 | 56 | 6 | 3 | 93 | 400 | 1,565 | 120 | 35 | 282 | ... | ... | 377 | 250 |
| Animists | 72 | 95 | 77 | 19 | 31 | 104 | 1,556 | 930 | 143 | 50 | 283 | ... | 1,200 | 302 | 276 |
| Total Population.. | 69 | 100 | 66 | 17 | 40 | 103 | 3,021 | 1,106 | 134 | 52 | 366 | 4,600 | 2,886 | 452 | 342 |

The spinsters are on the whole much fewer than bachelors; under the age of 10 their number is equal to that of bachelors; and between the ages of 10 and 15 there are two spinsters to 3 bachelors, and in the subsequent period of 15-40, when most of the females are found to be married, there is but one spinster to every 6 bachelors. Finally subsequent to the age of 40, the unmarried of both sexes are very few numerically, and owing to a greater fall in the number of bachelors, the proportion of the sexes remaining unmarried shows an increase, there being 1 spinster to every 3 bachelors.

21. The married females, on the other hand, are on the whole slightly in excess of the married males; and in the earlier periods under the age of 15, the former far outnumber the latter in the proportion of 30 to 1 under the age of 10, and 11 to 1 between the of ages 10 and 15. But in the next period of 15-40, when most of the males enter into the married condition, the proportion suddenly falls to 4 to 3 and above the age of 40 the number of married females is one-half of the number of married males.

22. Lastly, in widowed condition, there are on the whole more than 3 females to every male, and, as is the case in the married condition, the widows are far in excess of widowers under the age of 15.

These features which are noticeable in all the religions with slight variations, evidence nothing more than the oft-repeated commonplaces, that females marry earlier than males, and that once widowed, they do not re-enter the married ranks as freely as males do.

23. The proportion of wives to husbands is a feature which has sometimes been misinterpreted in Census reviews. To construe any excess of wives over husbands in the married condition as the outcome of polygamous practices, and any low ratio of married females to married males as a result of monogamous habits, will be quite as fallacious as to regard a defect of females in the married condition as an indication of polyandry. To compare the married females of a certain age period with the number of married males of the same age period, is to ignore an essential feature of marriage characteristic of the Indian people, *viz.*, that the bridegroom should be older than the bride. The difference in age varies from 6 months to 20 years and even more, in extreme cases of late marriages, and the average for all classes taken together, may be put down at 10 years. In fact according to the special statistics compiled for the Province, the mean age at marriage of the male is 9 years more than that of the females. Bearing this difference in mind and comparing the married female population of a certain age period with the married male population of the period, ten years higher, the disparities now appearing in the proportion of the sexes in the married condition in Subsidiary Table XIV, as now compiled, will be reduced to natural or intelligible proportions. For instance, beginning with the age of 20, by which time almost all the females of all castes may be expected to be married, and comparing the numbers of married females of ages 0-20, 20-40 and 40 and over, with those of married males of ages 0-30, 30-50 and 50 and over respectively, the proportions come out as hereunder.—

| Religion. | Number of females to 100 males. | Number of married females to 100 married males. | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | All ages. | 0-20 F 0-30 M | 20-40 F 30-50 M | 40 and over F 50 and over M |
| Hindu | 99 | 101 | 90 | 108 | 108 |
| Mussalman | 91 | 96 | 86 | 104 | 89 |
| Christian | 82 | 82 | 46 | 87 | 124 |
| Jain | 84 | 93 | 104 | 97 | 70 |
| Animist | 94 | 104 | 83 | 110 | 107 |
| Total Population | 98 | 103 | 89 | 108 | 107 |

It will be of course too much to say that the proportions in columns 3 to 6 in the foregoing Statement, represent the conditions exactly existing in the several communities; but they are certainly closer to the proportion of the sexes as a whole entered in column 2, and seem more natural than those exhibited in Subsidiary Table XIV. The variations are not very wide, relatively to the nature of the several communities, and are such as may fairly be attributed to the influence of migrations of married bread-winners, from and into the Province leaving their wives at home.

24. *Local Statistics.*—The discussions contained in the foregoing paragraphs, all relate to the statistics of the *present* age of the population in the several Civil Conditions. While the instances of early marriage and early widowhood thereby presented, are thus extremely limited, the inferences as to the prevalence of these conditions drawn from them, can only be presumptions more or less plausible. The true conditions are better exhibited by the Census Tables A and B, specially compiled for Mysore, which respectively show the actual age of the married at the time they were married, and the actual age of the widowed at the time they were widowed.

25. *Age at Marriage of Males and Females.*—Turning to Census Table A, the statistics at marriage compiled therein, are exhibited in the appended Statements marked J, K and L in a compact form reduced to the radix of 10,000. First as regards males, taking the married population as a whole, 726 in every 10,000 or 7·2 per cent have been returned as having been married before the age of 15. This early marriage of boys is prevalent in all the Districts, and among the followers of all religions in varying degrees. On an average for the whole Province, 3 out of 10,000 married, have been married before they were 5 years old. The proportion of such early marriages is highest in Chitaldrug District, where there are 14 in 10,000; the Shimoga District comes next with 6 such in a similar population. Three out of 10,000 Hindu married males, and 1 out of 10,000 Mussalman married males, were infants under 5 when they were mated. In the Hindu community, the sub-division of the Brahmin caste whose traditional occupation is temple service stand above all others with 213 such married; and next come the Panchala masons with 61, and Lingayet devotees and temple servants with 42 and 35, respectively, in every 10,000 married males. But taking the marriages of boys before the age of 15, it will be seen from the subjoined Statement that they are most prevalent in the Districts of Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kolar, and are fewest among the residents of Bangalore City and Kadur District.

| | Number in 10,000. | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Mysore City | ... | ... | ... | ... | 808 |
| Mysore District | ... | ... | ... | ... | 670 |
| Bangalore City | ... | ... | ... | ... | 298 |
| Bangalore District | ... | ... | ... | ... | 577 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | .. | ... | ... | ... | 711 |
| Kolar District | ... | ... | ... | ... | 963 |
| Tumkur District | ... | ... | ... | ... | 703 |
| Chitaldrug District | .. | ... | ... | ... | 994 |
| Eastern Division | ... | ... | .. | .. | 743 |
| Hassan District | ... | ... | ... | .. | 547 |
| Kadur District | ... | .. | ... | ... | 395 |
| Shimoga District | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1,013 |
| Western Division | ... | ... | .. | ... | 677 |
| Province | ... | .. | ... | ... | 726 |

The Hindus show the highest proportion of such early marriages to the extent of 7·5 per cent, and are followed by the Jains with 5·5 per cent; 4·6 per cent of the Mussalman and 4·1 per cent of the Animist and 1·7 per cent of the Christian

married, were youngsters below the age of 15 when they were mated. Of the Hindus, the Lingayet sub-division who, by traditional occupation are devotees, and next to them the Brahmin sub-division who by traditional occupation are temple servants, go in most for early marriages, nearly 25 per cent of marriages among them having been celebrated when the bridegrooms were under the age of 15. Subsequent to the age of 15, marriages throughout increase up to the age of 30. In the majority of marriages, the bridegroom is between 20 and 30 years in all the communities, except Brahmins and Komatis, among whom the marriage of girls before puberty being compulsory, the majority of the bridegrooms are younger to better suit their mates. But it should be remarked that in these two castes, marriage is only a betrothal, while in the other castes consummation * soon takes place, if the bride happens to have matured, as she generally is, at the time.

26. Next as regards females, it is a well-known fact that they are married earlier than males. With reference to the marriage of this sex, the population may be divided into three groups:—

- (1) Castes in which a nubile spinster will be subjected to social ostracism and excommunication.
- (2) Castes in which a nubile spinster may not be a disgrace or degradation to the family, but will still be subject of ugly talk. And
- (3) Castes where post-puberty marriages are the rule.

In the first of these three groups, girls are married generally between the ages of 8 and 12. There are also exceptional cases on either side—infant marriages before the age of 8, and late marriages after the age of 12—but all marriages are over before the girls attain their 15th year of age. Hence it is that we find that 95 per cent of married Brahmin females and 89 per cent of married Komati females are returned as having been married between the ages of 5 and 15. In these castes marriages of infants below the age of 5 are few, being but 209 and 104 respectively per ten thousand, and the returns also show that marriages to the number of 324 and 1,034 respectively in 10,000 have been celebrated after the age of 15. It is difficult to accept these last as facts; they are probably mistakes of enumeration or abstraction or misrepresentations of caste designations.

Almost all the other Hindu castes belong to the second group and among them, females are married generally between the ages of 10 and 20. Marriages before the age of 10 are also common, but very few remain unmarried after the age of 20. The statistics show that from 9 to 16 per cent of the married in these castes became brides before their 10th year, and from 1 to 10 per cent after the 20th year.

To the third group belong other religionists, and their females generally marry after the 15th year; but very few remain unmarried after the 30th year, except among the Animistic Lambanis and Iraligas, among whom more than 10 and 15 per cent respectively of the brides were above 30. Early marriages are common among these classes also.

27. The returns by the Districts are the result of the customs of the castes inhabiting them; but these customs are also subject to local influences. In the case of the first group of castes in which all girls must be married before puberty, the local peculiarity may consist only in a greater or less proportion of infant marriages. In the second and the third groups of castes, the age of marriage may be a few years earlier or later in one place than in another, and a nubile spinster in the former group may not be an object of criticism as much in one place as in another.

There is lastly the influence of climate, food and style of living, which vary locally and affect the age of marriage by hastening or retarding puberty of girls. It is a well-known physiological fact that, other conditions being equal, a hot climate favors early puberty, while cold retards it; and that a life of indolence and

*Not sooner than three months, owing to a superstitious belief that a child should not be born within a year of the marriage.

luxury leads to early maturity, while hard work and plain living tone down the system to more natural conditions. Hence it is that the proportions of marriages, celebrated at the various age periods, vary in the several Districts. How far these variations are due to each of the influences above explained, is a subject beyond the scope of this Report. The Statement marked J (above referred to) showing the ages at which the married females of the several Districts were first mated, may be found to be interesting.

28. *Infant marriage.*—The statistics of infant marriages, however, call for special treatment. These marriages which are peculiar to India, will probably not receive much attention and adverse criticism, but for the disastrous consequences which they sometimes entail, by the death of the boy husband, on the surviving infant widow whom certain castes consign to life-long misery by prohibiting her remarriage.

Several theories have been propounded as to the origin and object of pre-nubile marriages in general. It is indeed difficult to say what conditions and purposes Manu and other Smriti-writers had in view, when they drew up the Code of Dharma Sastras for the guidance of the Hindus. Unfortunately or otherwise, the Hindu law-givers were not used to prefacing their Code with a "Statement of Objects and Reasons," but were content with issuing their final edicts, confident of their being implicitly accepted and obeyed by their followers. It may, however, be stated that, whatever might have been their object in prescribing pre-nubile marriages, it was probably neither the fear of abduction nor the ambition of hypergamy, as conjectured by some writers, nor want of confidence in the self-restraint of the female sex, as suggested by some other writers. For, if these were the considerations in view, pre-nubile marriages would have been made the law for all castes, instead of only for the Brahmin, as it now is, according to the Sastras. The law-givers were as much concerned in the welfare of at least the Kshatriya and Vaisya communities, who were classed as Dwijas along with the Brahmin and had the same vedic rituals as the latter; and it would be unreasonable to assume that they had less confidence in the self-restraint of the Brahmin female. Indeed, if any such want of confidence had been the ruling motive, the remarriages of widows would not have been so rigidly prohibited in all the three principal castes at the immense risk of the injunction being disobeyed.

29. As stated above, the injunction as regards pre-nubile marriages applies only to the Brahmin; and it is not his fault, if the other castes imitate his customs and marry their daughters even earlier than the Brahmin. In fact, even in the case of the Brahmin, the prescribed marriageable age period of the girls begins at eight only, corresponding with the age of "Upanayanam," (the investiture of the sacred thread) for boys; and marriages before that age find no support in the Sastras. The most extreme form of infant marriage under the age of five is a practice based entirely on worldly motives, altogether unconnected with any religious beliefs inculcated by the Sastras, such as promptly to secure a very eligible match which may otherwise be lost, to enable aged parents or relations to witness marriage settlements which, if put off, they might not be spared to see, and to combine two or more marriage ceremonies and thus save the unavoidable expense, which their separate celebrations would entail, and so forth. It is not that the parents are blind to the disasters of early widowhood, but with strong fatalistic beliefs they run the risk; and in this they are often helped by clever astrologers who match horoscopes, so that the widowhood feared in the one may be counteracted by the long life assured in the other. To minimise early widowhood to some extent, the Government have stepped in, and have during the decade under review enacted a penal Regulation prohibiting the marriages of girls under the age of 8 altogether, and of girls under 14 with men aged 50 or more. How far the objects of the Government have been fulfilled will be seen later on. It is perhaps too early to expect any perceptible results within such a short interval of less than a decade.

30. Turning to the statistics of marriages of female infants aged under five, it is seen that such cases figure in all Districts, Religions and Castes, so that they cannot be said to be peculiar to any community in particular. The extent to which the practice is carried on, of course, varies in different parts and among the various classes of the population. The following statement shows the number of females

married before the 5th year of age in every ten thousand of the married population of that sex in each District or Religion :—

| Districts. | Number of married females under five in 10,000 married females. | Religion. | Number of married females under five in 10,000 married females. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mysore City | 39 | | |
| Mysore District | 33 | Hindus | 57 |
| Bangalore City | 60 | | |
| Bangalore District | 19 | Mussalmans | 23 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 38 | | |
| Kolar District | 53 | Christians | 2 |
| Tumkur District | 23 | | |
| Chitaldrug District | 308 | Jains | 81 |
| Eastern Division | 65 | Animists | 23 |
| Hassan District | 14 | All Religions | 54 |
| Kadur District | 8 | | |
| Shimoga District | 40 | | |
| Western Division | 22 | | |
| Province | 54 | | |

From the above, it will be seen that the practice is most prevalent in the Chitaldrug District and least prevalent in the Kadur District and most prevalent among Jains and least among Christians. The Hindus also stand above the average for the Province in the proportion of the infantile marriages, while the Mussalmans and the Animists stand on a par with each other, with half the proportion obtaining among their Hindu brethren. In Chitaldrug where more than 3 per cent of the married were mated before their fifth year, a most peculiar practice is reported as having been in vogue prior to the passing of the Regulation for the Prevention of Infant Marriage, and it is thus described by Mr. V. N. Narasimmiengar, in Mysore Census Report for 1891 :—"Child-widows from the first to the fourth year are shown amongst the 'other Hindus,' due, it is said, to a custom prevailing among certain sub-divisions of the Vakkaliga class, by which children of near relations are betrothed to one another within a few months of their birth and the *Tali*, emblematical of the marriage bond, is tied to the cradle of the infant girl. Casualties amongst boys so bound, are not infrequent, and are fruitful of infant widows who may, however, amongst certain communities espouse a second husband in subsequent years."

The Vakkaliga custom referred to above, or something akin to it, is to be found in the other castes also. Examining the statistics of infant marriages by caste, it will be seen that the Panchala sub-caste who are masons by traditional occupation, stand above all others with 13·5 per cent of their wives married before the fifth year of age, and next come their Jalagar brethren. The devotee section of the Lingayet community and Blacksmiths among Panchalas, also go in largely for infant marriages, even in a greater degree than the Temple servant sub-division of the Brahmin caste. The Vakkaligas with whom the cradle marriage is associated by Mr. V. N. Narasimmiengar, possess only 72 infant brides in a population of 10,000 married females.

31. *Polygamy*.—The statistics of Polygamy next claim attention. Polygamy exists in Mysore to some extent, but there is no reason to believe that wives are at all concealed from the Census enumerator. But to say that the arithmetical excess of married males over married females, represents the extent of polygamy, would be a great mistake, quite as great as it would be to put down any deficit of married females to polyandry. In the first place, a portion of the difference is attributable to the absence of the husband or wife, as the case may be, at some place beyond the country of Census. In the second place, some portion of the excess of married females over married males must be put down to the tendency on the part of females to describe themselves as wives when the bond is less durable, noticeable in India generally and among the lower classes in Mysore, among whom

there is a form of union in vogue by which cast-off or widowed females attach themselves to paramours, with legitimate wives, under the designation of "Kuduvalli" which is nothing better than licensed concubinage. But still, there is no denying that polygamy exists in India. It is allowed in all classes except the Christians; but under restrictions which render it rare. Among the higher castes of the Hindus, a second wife is permitted, not as a luxury, at the mere caprice of the husband, but only when the existing wife proves barren, or is afflicted with some loathsome incurable disease, or is guilty of immoral conduct. In all cases the husband takes a second wife and figures as a case of polygamy, in the Census statistics. How much polygamy is discouraged though sanctioned among the Brahmins may be judged from the fact that the first wife alone, except when cast off for immoral conduct, is entitled to join the husband in religious ceremonies and that the second or subsequent wife has no status here unless with the acquiescence and consent of the first wife.

The extent to which polygamy exists in the several communities can be gauged only from actual statistics of persons with wives more than one. Such statistics have been collected on the present occasion and compiled as Enclosure to Census Table A in details of Districts and Castes. By actual enumeration, out of 1,083,327 married males 19,366 have more wives than one, or in other words, 18 in every 1,000 married are polygamists. The subjoined statement shows their distribution by Religions, Districts and Cities.

| District or Religion | Number of married males | Number of married females | Number of males with plural wives | Number of married females to 1,000 married males | Number of polygamists to 1,000 married males |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| I. By Districts— | | | | | |
| Mysore City ... | 13,924 | 14,004 | 137 | 1,005·7 | 9·8 |
| Mysore District ... | 248,109 | 262,244 | 4,795 | 1,056·9 | 19·3 |
| Bangalore City ... | 15,221 | 14,403 | 131 | 946·2 | 8·6 |
| Bangalore District ... | 150,951 | 156,192 | 2,533 | 1,034·7 | 16·7 |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... | 10,231 | 7,625 | 94 | 745·2 | 9·1 |
| Kolar District ... | 139,067 | 156,020 | 2,573 | 1,121·9 | 18·5 |
| Tumkur District ... | 131,878 | 136,324 | 1,978 | 1,033·7 | 14·9 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 95,714 | 97,471 | 1,544 | 1,018·3 | 16·1 |
| Eastern Division ... | 805,095 | 844,283 | 13,785 | 1,048·6 | 17·1 |
| Hassan District ... | 105,293 | 108,994 | 2,419 | 1,035·1 | 22·9 |
| Kadur District ... | 72,168 | 66,321 | 1,744 | 918·7 | 24·1 |
| Shimoga District ... | 100,771 | 96,932 | 1,418 | 961·9 | 14·0 |
| Western Division ... | 278,232 | 272,247 | 5,581 | 978·4 | 20·0 |
| Province ... | 1,083,327 | 1,116,530 | 19,366 | 1,030·6 | 17·8 |
| II. By Religions— | | | | | |
| Hindus ... | 1,002,246 | 1,038,199 | 17,760 | 1,036 | 17·7 |
| Mussalmans ... | 54,392 | 52,440 | 1,079 | 964 | 19·3 |
| Christians ... | 7,031 | 5,776 | 14 | 822 | 1·9 |
| Jains ... | 2,657 | 2,472 | 29 | 930 | 10·9 |
| Animists ... | 16,979 | 17,629 | 484 | 1,037 | 28·5 |
| Others ... | 22 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

A comparison of the figures in columns 5 and 6, will show how far actual facts differ from inferences such as are now drawn in regard to the practice of polygamy from the proportion of the sexes in the married condition ; and it will also be seen from the foregoing statement that polygamy is most prevalent in the Districts of Kadur and Hassan. The Districts of Mysore and Kolar also show higher proportions of this class, than the average for the Province. Plurality of wives is smallest in the three Cities. Turning to the details by religions and by castes, as shown in appended Statement marked M, it will be seen that polygamy prevails in the highest degree among Animists and next to them among the Mussalmans, while among the Hindus the laboring and the agricultural classes such as the Vaddars, Idigas, Vakkaligas and the Kurubas residing in the rural tracts, show such examples in large numbers, while the Brahmins, Komatis, Darjis and Mudalis exhibit the least proportion of them. In the Statement M above referred to, 14 Native Christians figure as polygamists with two wives each.

32. *Age at which widowed : Widowers.*—Census Table B gives in details of Districts, Religions and Castes, the ages at which the widowed population of the two sexes lost their mates ; and the figures thereof, have been reduced to proportions in the appended Statements marked N, O and P.

First referring to the male population of the Province, out of 10,000 widowers, one was an infant less than five years old when he lost his wife, who must have been a smaller infant than himself ; 10 were between the ages of 5 and 10 ; 56 were between 10 and 15, and 209 between 15 and 20 ; so that on the whole a little more than 3 per cent of widowers were youths below the age of 20 at the time the calamity of widowhood befell them. Over 49 per cent of the widowers lost their wives between the 20th and 40th year of their age, and the remaining 48 per cent, after the 40th year.

33. *Age at which widowed by Religions : Males.*—The following Statement shows the proportions by Religions :—

| Religions | | | | Distribution of 1,000 widowers by age at which they were widowed | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | | | | 0—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| Hindus | ... | .. | ... | 7 | 20 | 492 | 481 |
| Mussalmans | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 33 | 457 | 505 |
| Christians | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 35 | 551 | 408 |
| Jains | ... | ... | .. | 6 | 16 | 558 | 420 |
| Animists | .. | ... | ... | 6 | 19 | 494 | 481 |
| Total Population | | | | 7 | 21 | 491 | 481 |

Though the proportion of widowers widowed before the age of 15 is highest among the Hindus, the other religionists are not far behind them. Diving into details by castes, it will be seen that the Lingayet sub-castes who are devotees, the Panchala Jalagars (Goldsmiths' refuse collectors) and the Brahmin Sub-division of Temple servants have the highest proportion of such widowers. It is remarkable that the Mussalman Pathans and Moghuls also possess a very high ratio of boy widowers. Proceeding to the later periods, it is surprising that the bereavement during the reproductive period between the ages of 15 and 40 is most prevalent among the Christians. It is least among the Mussalmans, who, however, show a very high proportion (nearly equal to that of the Christians) of those widowed between the ages of 15 and 20. When it is remembered that the females of those communities generally marry after puberty and that the difference of age between husband and wife is not generally much, the latter sometimes being even the senior of the two, the high ratio of widowhood of males during the reproductive period strongly suggests that the risks to child-bearing women, are much greater in those communities than among the others.

34. *Discussions about Remarriage of both sexes.*—The widowhood of the male population is not as important a feature as that of the other sex ; the widowers always remarry, unless precluded from doing so by considerations of advanced age ; on the

other hand, the widows, in most castes, are denied the privilege even at the most tender age. That this prohibition of the remarriage of widows is not peculiar to India will be seen from the following extract from Westernmarck :—

“Nor is it in China considered proper for a widow to contract a second marriage, and in genteel families such an event rarely, if ever, occurs. Indeed, a lady of rank by contracting a second marriage, exposes herself to a penalty of eighty blows. Again the Arabs, according to Burckhardt, regard everything connected with the nuptials of a widow as ill-omened, and unworthy of the participation of generous and honorable men.”

* * * * *

“The South Slavonians, says Krauss, regard a widow’s remarriage as an insult to her former consort ; and a similar view prevailed in ancient Greece, according to Pausanias, and among the Romans. The early Christians also strongly disapproved of second marriages by persons of either sex, although St. Paul had peremptorily urged that the younger widows should marry. Indeed, the practice of second nuptials was branded with the name of a legal adultery, and the persons who were guilty of so scandalous an offence against Christian purity, were soon excluded from the honors and even from the alms of Church.”

But the prohibition against the remarriage of widows is perhaps nowhere so rigidly enforced as in India, where, “the bare mention of a second marriage for a woman would be considered the greatest of insults, and, if she married again, she would be hunted out of society, and no decent person would venture at any time to have the slightest intercourse with her.”

What the effect of the prohibition is on the social condition of the Hindus need not be discussed here. Much can be said on both sides—for and against the present state—and it would be inexpedient to enter into such controversial social questions in a report on Census statistics. The truly economical aspect of the problem consists in the exclusion of a large body of young widows of child-bearing ages from the reproductive ranks. But this exclusion has had no adverse effect on the advancement of the population, for as matters stand, the proportion of married males to the entire population, married to spouses selected entirely from the spinsters, is already higher than in European countries, and compares favorably with the proportion of males of marriageable ages to the entire population ; so that to admit the widows into the matrimonial market will only swell the stock of females beyond the needs of demand and might result in more polygamous and even illegitimate connections.

35. *Proportions of widows in different Age-periods.*—Confining ourselves to statistics, it will be seen from appended Statement marked N, and already referred to, that, out of every 10,000 widows enumerated in the Province, two were infants under the age of 5 ; 50 were between the ages 5 and 10 and 312 were between 10 and 15 when they lost their husbands ; so that about 3·6 per cent of the widows incurred this misfortune before they were 15 years old.

Examining the figures of the later periods, it will be seen that over 62 per cent of the widows had to leave the married ranks during the reproductive ages between 15 and 40, and 34 per cent lost their husbands after their fortieth year.

36. *Proportion of widows by Religions and Castes.*—The proportions by Religions are as follow :—

| Religions | Distribution of 1,000 widows by age at which they were widowed. | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | 0—10 | 10—15 | 15—40 | 40 and over |
| Hindus ... | 5 | 32 | 623 | 340 |
| Mussalmans ... | 3 | 20 | 583 | 394 |
| Christians ... | 2 | 19 | 623 | 356 |
| Jains ... | 14 | 71 | 644 | 271 |
| Animists ... | 4 | 22 | 607 | 367 |
| Total Population ... | 5 | 31 | 622 | 342 |

Early widowhood before the age of 15, is at its highest among the Jains, where the ratio of such young widows (8·5 per cent) is more than twice that among the Hindus. Of those widowed between the years of 15 and 40, the Jains again possess the highest proportion. In the latter period, the Hindu and the Christian females stand on a par with 62·3 per cent each, and the Mussalman community exhibit the least ratio of 58·3 per cent. Looking at the details, the feature of early widowhood is noticeable in all the castes, even the Native Christians possessing 2 widowed before the age of 10, and 19 widowed between the ages of 10 and 15 in every one thousand widows. The proportion of those widowed early in life, is highest among the Lingayet devotees, the Panchala masons, the Brahmins, the Komatis, and the Jain Digambaras, all of whom marry their girls very early. Even the Animist Iraliga and Kuruba and the Mussalman Moghul exhibit pretty high ratios of early widowhood, of course, relatively to their reputed customs of late marriages of the female sex.

37. *Chances of widowhood in early marriages.*—It may not be uninteresting to investigate how far early widowhood follows in the wake of early marriage. Of course, the former cannot happen in the absence of the latter, but widowhood is not the necessary consequence of every marriage. Several couples, mated during infancy, have lived to a green old age while others formed at mature ages have failed lamentably. It is this circumstance which has infused into the masses a firm faith in fatalistic doctrines, so much so that they are unable to see how they could be blamed for marrying their daughters even during infancy. But in a statistical point of view, the chances of early widowhood accruing from early marriages, are interesting to investigate. For purposes of investigation, “early” may be taken to mean the infantile period under the age of 10.

The total Female population of the Province consists of—

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1,058,480 | Unmarried. |
| 1,116,530 | Married. |
| 522,888 | Widowed. |

The number of females who have undergone marriage is the sum of the married and the widowed or 1,639,418 ; of these latter, 2,755 equivalent to a proportion of 16 in ten thousand were widowed before the 10th year of their age. Analysing the ages of marriage, we find that 1,583 in ten thousand marriages take place before the brides are 10 years old, so that as against 1,583 girls married before the 10th year, 16 girls are widowed, and the chances of widowhood in these early marriages are therefore, in the proportion of 10 in one thousand marriages. In other words, 1 per cent of early marriages result in early widowhood. Appended statement marked Q shows the chances calculated in respect of the principal castes etc. The chances, of course, vary as they are dependent not only on the physical constitution of the several communities, but also on their means and mode of living. They are found to be highest (7·8 per cent) among Lingayet devotees, and least (0·4) among Tigalas.

38. *Remarriage of widows.*—Census Tables A and B incidentally furnish information as to the extent to which remarriage of widows prevails in the several castes. In columns 41 to 46 of Census Table A, are given the numbers married for the second, third and subsequent time, *i. e.*, the number remarried after widowhood, and Census Table B gives the number of those remaining in the widowed condition. In these two Tables we have the requisite data, for this part of our Review. The statistics about the males need not be gone into, as remarriage in their case is not prohibited, but on the other hand, is encouraged unless circumstances render it inexpedient in individual cases. It will be sufficient to analyse the figures relating to females. Taking the figures for the Province as a whole, it will be seen from Census Table A, that the total number of females married for the second and subsequent times, is 32,224, which may be taken as the number of widows remarried. According to Census Table B, 522,888 females remain in the widowed condition, so that 32,224 in a total of 555,112 widows or 5·8 per cent of widows have availed themselves of the privilege of remarriage. Such percentages have been calculated for the several Districts, Religions and Castes and are given in appended Statements marked R and S. It will be seen therefrom that among the Hindus, though several castes freely permit the remarriage of widows, the concession is taken advantage of but sparingly. The only castes that possess more than 10 per cent of such remarried widows are the Vaddas (13·5 per cent) and the

Jogis (12 per cent) who socially are not very important. Even among Mussalmans and Animists, the remarriage of widows does not prevail to any great extent, the highest proportion being 19 per cent among Labbes and 20 per cent among Koramas. The practice prevails only in a limited degree even among Native Christians, only 7 out of 100 widows having remarried. In short, apart from the prohibition or sanction of widow remarriage, the general inclination of, or the facility to the widowed females to re-enter the married ranks does not appear to be strong in any community. Even in England, according to Newsholme, "the proportion of widowed persons who remarry has steadily declined, the number of widows figuring as brides in one thousand marriages, having fallen from 100 in 1871-75 to 79 in 1891-95 and still further to 73 in 1896."

39. *Mean Age of Civil Conditions according to Table VII.*—Hereunder is a statement of the mean age of the two sexes in each religion for each Civil Condition. The mean ages are calculated in the same way as for the general population:—

| Religions. | | Total. | | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | |
|---------------|-----|--------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Hindu | ... | 25·4 | 26·7 | 12·0 | 8·2 | 39·8 | 31·2 | 50·2 | 48·0 |
| Mussalman | ... | 24·5 | 24·5 | 11·7 | 7·7 | 40·3 | 31·0 | 49·3 | 49·4 |
| Christian | ... | 23·8 | 22·9 | 12·7 | 9·4 | 37·9 | 31·8 | 45·7 | 45·6 |
| Jain | .. | 27·5 | 26·3 | 14·9 | 7·4 | 39·3 | 27·9 | 49·4 | 46·4 |
| Animist | .. | 24·2 | 23·7 | 11·0 | 7·9 | 40·2 | 31·5 | 49·7 | 49·0 |
| All Religions | ... | 25·3 | 25·9 | 11·9 | 8·2 | 39·9 | 31·2 | 50·2 | 48·0 |

It is one of the paradoxes of arithmetical averages that while the mean age of the male population as a whole is less than that of the female population, the males exhibit a larger mean age than the females in every one of the three Civil Conditions taken separately, the difference in favor of the former being 3·7 years in the case of the unmarried, 8·7 in the case of the married, and 2·2 in respect of the widowed population of the Province. These differences vary in the several religions, being greatest among the Jains in all the three Civil Conditions. Of the males, the Jain bachelors, the Mussalman married, and the Hindu widowers show the highest figures; while the Animistic bachelors and the Christian married and widowers show the smallest figures. Among females the mean age is greatest in the case of the unmarried and married Christians and the widowed Mussalmans, and is least in the case of Jain spinsters and married women and Christian widows.

40. *Mean Age at each Civil Condition according to Tables A and B.*—The following Statement shows the mean ages at marriage and at widowhood calculated on the data of statistics compiled in Census Tables A and B respectively:—

| Religions. | | Average age at marriage | | Average age at widowhood | | Average duration of married life | |
|---------------|-----|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Hindus | ... | 22·9 | 14·0 | 40·0 | 35·0 | 17·1 | 21·0 |
| Mussalmans | ... | 24·3 | 14·9 | 40·9 | 36·9 | 16·6 | 22·0 |
| Christians | ... | 24·7 | 16·9 | 38·3 | 35·9 | 13·6 | 19·0 |
| Jains | .. | 23·4 | 12·8 | 38·5 | 32·0 | 15·1 | 19·2 |
| Animists | .. | 24·6 | 18·1 | 39·9 | 35·9 | 15·3 | 17·8 |
| All Religions | ... | 23·0 | 14·1 | 40·0 | 35·1 | 17·0 | 21·0 |

It will be seen from the above, that on an average, the males marry after the 22nd and before the 25th year, and the females between the 12th and 18th year of age. The average age at widowhood ranges between 38·3 and 40·9 years in the case

of males and between 32 and 36·9 in the case of females. The males marry and are widowed much later in life than the females. Examining the mean ages by religions, among males the Hindu is the earliest to marry, which he does before the age of 23, and he is followed by the Jain, who marries only a few months later. The other three religionists marry after the 24th year, the Christians being the last to enter the married ranks at the age of 24·7. Among females, the Jains are married before the 13th year, the Hindus and the Mussalmans between the ages of 14 and 15, the Christian at the age of 17, and the Animist at the age of 18.

41. *Mean duration of Married Life.*—Taking the mean ages at marriage and widowhood together, it will be seen that, though the Christians and Animists of both sexes marry much later in life than the followers of other religions, they are widowed at much earlier ages. Among the Hindus the Brahmin is distinguished for early marriages and the Komati very closely imitates him in this respect. The subjoined statement of mean ages at marriage and widowhood of these two communities shows that they enjoy conjugal life much longer than the others who consider themselves blessed by the absence of early marriages :—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---|---------|-----|---------|--------|
| Age at marriage | ... | { | Males | ... | Brahmin | Komati |
| | | | Females | ... | 19·2 | 20·7 |
| Age at widowhood | ... | { | Males | .. | 39·7 | 40·2 |
| | | | Females | ... | 33·6 | 32·3 |
| Duration of married life... | { | { | Males | ... | 20·5 | 19·5 |
| | | | Females | ... | 23·4 | 21·1 |

Mr. V. N. Narasimmiengar (at page 119 of the Census Report for 1891) takes the duration of married life as the difference between the mean age at which married and the mean age at which widowed. This duration is, it will be seen from the statement, 17 years in the case of males and 21 years in the case of females of the whole Province. It is longest among Hindu males and Mussalman females, and shortest among Christian males and Animist females. In thus calculating and comparing the mean duration of married life, it must be remembered, that the mean age at marriage is that of the population only returned as married at the Census of 1901; while the mean age at widowhood is that of the persons who have been returned as widowed at the same Census; and in order that the difference between these two mean ages may represent the duration of married life, the mean age at marriage of the married population must be regarded as the standard age at which all marriages took place among the widowed population and that the mean duration of married life is the average duration of the married life of the latter.

42. *Variation in present Civil Condition compared.*—It now remains to compare the returns of Civil Condition of 1901 with those of the previous Census. The following statement shows the variations in the number returned under each of the conditions since 1891 :—

Percentage of variation, Decrease (—) or Increase.

| | | | | Total all Religions | Hindu & Animist | Mussalman | Christian | Jain |
|---------|-------|-----------|-----|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Males | { | Unmarried | ... | 16 | 15 | 21 | 69 | 6 |
| | | Married | ... | 7 | 7 | 12 | 50 | 3 |
| | | Widowed | ... | 23 | 23 | 37 | 58 | 7 |
| | Total | | | 13 | 12 | 17 | 61 | 5 |
| Females | { | Unmarried | ... | 21 | 20 | 26 | 81 | 2 |
| | | Married | ... | 8 | 8 | 12 | 55 | 3 |
| | | Widowed | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 38 | —2 |
| | Total | | | 11 | 11 | 16 | 64 | 1 |

Of all the Civil Conditions, that of widowhood among males shows the greatest increase, and this is so in the case of all religions, except that the unmarried condition shows a larger proportion among the Christians, and the increases in married population are the least in all the communities. Among the females, on the other hand, the spinsters have increased the most and the widowed the least in all the religions except the Jain, where the married females have increased more than spinsters and the widows have gone below their strength in 1891.

43. *Variation in present Civil Condition : 1901-1891 compared by main Age-periods.*—The subjoined statement shows the same variations in the Civil Conditions by main Age-periods:—

Percentage of Variation, Decrease (—) or Increase.

| Age | Male | | | | Female | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| | T | U | M | W | T | U | M | W |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0—10 ... | 11·3 | 11·4 | —66·6 | —91·3 | 7·7 | 9·6 | —60·5 | —64·2 |
| 10—15 ... | 63·4 | 64·3 | 29·5 | 3·8 | 58·0 | 78·8 | 16·7 | 42·6 |
| 15—20 .. | 2·9 | 5·1 | —9·4 | 3·8 | —3·1 | 37·0 | —11·1 | 4·1 |
| 20—30 .. | —8·6 | —7·8 | —9·8 | 9·4 | —9·0 | 19·2 | —9·5 | —15·4 |
| 30—40 ... | 7·0 | 2·9 | 6·8 | 19·9 | 11·4 | —4·0 | 19·8 | 7·7 |
| 40 and over ... | 9·7 | 15·7 | 18·7 | 25·6 | 23·3 | 2·2 | 60·1 | 7·1 |
| All Ages ... | 13·0 | 16·4 | 7·5 | 23·6 | 11·9 | 21·0 | 8·9 | 2·3 |

It is satisfactory to note that, though among males the widowed have increased the most, the increase is but small in the earlier ages and it is much above the average only in the population aged 40 and over. The high increase in the population of aged widowers appears to be to a great extent the result of the restrictions imposed by the local Regulation in the matter of the marriage of Hindus above the age of 50. For taking the widowers of such advanced ages, it will be seen from

No. of widowers aged 50 and over. —

1901 ... 80,508

1891 ... 61,961

1881 ... 50,536

Percentage of increase between—

1891-1901 ... 29·9

1881-1891 ... 22·6

the figures in the margin that during the decade under review, their numbers have risen by 30 per cent, while the increase during the previous decade was only 23 per cent. True, the Regulation does not altogether prohibit aged widowers from marrying; it only lays down that their brides should be also somewhat advanced in age and be at least 14 years old. But, as in most communities the majority of girls are married

before that age—and in fact the mean age at marriage of females is 14—the aged widowers have very little chances of securing wives aged more than 14, and the effect of the Regulation, therefore, is to preclude their marriage altogether.

44. The returns also present certain bright aspects. It is very satisfactory to observe the decrease in the widowed female population between the ages of 20 and 40 and in the married and the widowed of both sexes in the infantile ages under 10. The latter is a circumstance which might be looked upon as the wholesome effect of the Regulation prohibiting the marriages of infants, especially, when it is also seen from the subjoined statement of special statistics that the proportions

of those married and widowed during the earlier years of life have fallen much below what they were in 1891 :—

| Age | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | Number married | | Number widowed | | Number married | | Number widowed | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1901 | 1891 | 1901 | 1891 | 1901 | 1891 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0—5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 11 | ... | ... |
| 5--10 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 153 | 184 | 5 | 7 |
| 10—15 | 65 | 75 | 6 | 9 | 486 | 484 | 31 | 39 |
| 15—20 | 239 | 250 | 21 | 25 | 264 | 257 | 64 | 81 |
| 20—40 | 675 | 657 | 491 | 504 | 89 | 63 | 558 | 566 |
| 40 and over | 14 | 9 | 481 | 460 | 3 | 1 | 342 | 307 |
| All Ages | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

45. *Variation in proportions of population under each Civil Condition by main Age-periods at three Censuses.*—The variations in proportion of population under each Civil Condition are exhibited in different aspects in the subjoined three Statements marked 1, 2 and 3.

Statement 1.—Distribution by Civil Condition and main Age-periods of 1,000 of each sex :—

| Age | 1901 | | | | 1891 | | | | 1881 | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Total | U | M | W | Total | U | M | W | Total | U | M | W |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Males— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 270 | 270 | .. | ... | 274 | 274 | ... | ... | 229 | 228 | 1 | ... |
| 10—15 | 133 | 130 | 3 | ... | 92 | 90 | 2 | ... | 140 | 136 | 4 | ... |
| 15—40 | 366 | 146 | 209 | 11 | 415 | 166 | 238 | 11 | 441 | 184 | 235 | 22 |
| 40 and over. | 231 | 8 | 182 | 41 | 219 | 8 | 174 | 37 | 190 | 6 | 145 | 39 |
| All Ages... | 1,000 | 554 | 394 | 52 | 1,000 | 538 | 414 | 48 | 1,000 | 554 | 385 | 61 |
| Females— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 278 | 275 | 3 | ... | 289 | 281 | 8 | ... | 239 | 233 | 6 | ... |
| 10—15 | 118 | 88 | 29 | 1 | 83 | 55 | 27 | 1 | 127 | 92 | 33 | 2 |
| 15—40 | 362 | 26 | 286 | 50 | 408 | 23 | 323 | 62 | 434 | 33 | 299 | 102 |
| 40 and over. | 242 | 3 | 96 | 143 | 220 | 4 | 67 | 149 | 200 | 3 | 50 | 147 |
| All Ages ... | 1,000 | 392 | 414 | 194 | 1,000 | 363 | 425 | 212 | 1,000 | 361 | 388 | 251 |

Statement 2.—Distribution by age of 1,000 of each Civil Condition :—

| Age | 1901 | | | 1891 | | | 1881 | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | U | M | W | U | M | W | U | M | W |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Males— | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—15 ... | 723 | 7 | ... | 676 | 6 | 1 | 656 | 12 | 3 |
| 15—40 ... | 262 | 530 | 210 | 309 | 574 | 222 | 333 | 612 | 368 |
| 40 and over ... | 15 | 463 | 790 | 15 | 420 | 777 | 11 | 376 | 629 |
| All ages ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Females— | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—15 ... | 926 | 76 | 5 | 926 | 82 | 4 | 902 | 101 | 10 |
| 15—40 ... | 65 | 691 | 259 | 64 | 761 | 293 | 91 | 771 | 404 |
| 40 and over ... | 9 | 233 | 736 | 10 | 157 | 703 | 7 | 128 | 586 |
| All ages ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

Statement 3.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each age :—

| Age | 1901 | | | | 1891 | | | | 1881 | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Total | U | M | W | Total | U | M | W | Total | U | M | W |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Males— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—15 ... | 1,000 | 993 | 7 | ... | 1,000 | 993 | 7 | ... | 1,000 | 987 | 12 | 1 |
| 15—40 ... | 1,000 | 398 | 572 | 30 | 1,000 | 402 | 573 | 25 | 1,000 | 417 | 532 | 51 |
| 40 and over ... | 1,000 | 36 | 787 | 177 | 1,000 | 37 | 795 | 168 | 1,000 | 33 | 764 | 203 |
| All ages ... | 1,000 | 554 | 394 | 52 | 1,000 | 538 | 414 | 48 | 1,000 | 554 | 385 | 61 |
| Females— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—15 ... | 1,000 | 919 | 79 | 2 | 1,000 | 905 | 93 | 2 | 1,000 | 887 | 106 | 7 |
| 15—40 ... | 1,000 | 71 | 790 | 139 | 1,000 | 57 | 791 | 152 | 1,000 | 76 | 690 | 234 |
| 40 and over ... | 1,000 | 14 | 398 | 588 | 1,000 | 16 | 308 | 676 | 1,000 | 13 | 249 | 738 |
| All ages ... | 1,000 | 392 | 414 | 194 | 1,000 | 363 | 425 | 212 | 1,000 | 361 | 388 | 251 |

All the foregoing statements present the same features. Referring to the males, it is satisfactory to note that among juveniles under the age of 15, bachelors have been increasing, which signifies a postponement of the age of marriage among them. It is also satisfactory that widowers before the age of 40 are much fewer now than at the previous Censuses. Turning to the figures relating to the females, it will be seen that spinsters have been increasing in the population under the age of 15, which is also a most satisfactory feature; on the other hand, the ratio of married females which rose in the decade 1881-91 has now greatly fallen. The fall during the reproductive ages of 15 and 40 is not a cheerful prospect. The most satisfactory feature of all is that the ratio of widows has been steadily declining since 1881; there are now in every 1,000 females but 194 widows against 212 in 1891, and 251 in 1881; and what is even more pleasing than this is that the widows aged under 40, are now much fewer than before.

46. *Comparison of ages at first Marriage and at Widowhood by the two Censuses.*—The special statistics show, as explained in para 44 above, that cases of early marriages and early widowhood are now much fewer than in 1891; and in consequence the mean ages at marriage and at widowhood have varied as hereunder:—

| Religion | Age at Marriage | | | | Age at Widowhood | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Males | | Females | | Males | | Females | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1901 | 1891 | 1901 | 1891 | 1901 | 1891 |
| Hindu ... | 22·9 | } 22·5 | 14·0 | } 13·5 | 40·0 | } 39·2 | 35·0 | } 33·6 |
| Animist ... | 24·6 | | 18·1 | | 39·9 | | 35·9 | |
| Mussalman ... | 24·3 | 23·9 | 14·9 | 14·9 | 40·9 | 41·5 | 36·9 | 38·5 |
| Christian ... | 24·7 | 24·3 | 16·9 | 16·4 | 38·3 | 38·4 | 35·9 | 38·2 |
| Jain ... | 24·4 | 22·9 | 12·8 | 12·4 | 38·5 | 38·5 | 32·0 | 32·6 |
| All Religions ... | 23·0 | 21·5 | 14·1 | 13·5 | 40·0 | 39·3 | 35·1 | 33·8 |

From the above, it will be seen that the mean age at marriage has risen throughout; but the mean age at widowhood, though it has risen on the whole, has fallen in the case of Mussalmans and Christians. The latter is, perhaps, due to the havoc wrought by the plague in the three cities and certain other large towns, like Seringapatam, Channapatna and Kolar, which are inhabited by large numbers of these two communities. Even in the case of Brahmins, among whom marriages of girls are compulsory and must be performed before they attain maturity, the mean ages at marriage and at widowhood have risen as follows:—

| | Age at first Marriage | | Age at Widowhood | |
|------|-----------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1901 | .. 19·2 | 10·2 | 39·7 | 33·6 |
| 1891 | ... 19·0 | 9·3 | 39·5 | 31·0 |

47. The above results are no doubt matters for congratulation, but even the present mean ages are still low, especially, in respect of widowhood. With regard to the age at marriage the improvement must be slow and cannot, after all, go beyond a certain point; for, it is not possible to revolutionize the practices of a people among whom early marriages have been long sanctified, partly by force of religious conviction and partly by traditional and social usage. But the age at widowhood is a matter which depends largely on the conditions in life, by way of the means of subsistence and the sanitary surroundings of the families concerned. That these conditions have not been bad during the decade under review, in spite of the plague which has been killing people since 12th August 1898, is amply testified to by the large increase in population since 1891, attended with a fall in the ratio of the widowed portion thereof.

48. *Are Mysore people over-married when compared with England.*—It has often been stated that the people of India are excessively married as compared with the people of England. It behoves us, therefore, to investigate how far this statement is applicable to the people of Mysore censused in 1901. According to the returns, 45 per cent of the males and 61 per cent of the females of all ages in Mysore, must be regarded as having been married, either because they are returned as married with spouses living, or as widowed. In England, on the other hand, the corresponding percentages are 38 and 40, calculated on the Census returns of 1891. The higher proportions prevailing in Mysore, no doubt, indicate that, taking the population as a whole, the people of this country are more married than the people in England. But it should be remembered that the Civil Condition of the population depends largely on its age constitution; other conditions being the same, the more youthful the population, the greater will be the proportion of the unmarried members thereof. The Civil Condition is further dependent on the climatic features and the customs of the inhabitants in respect of marriages. As an effect of the climate, the females of India mature earlier than their sisters in the colder regions of England; and in the natural course of events should marry earlier. As for customs, marriage of females in this country is universal and compulsory. In several castes, it should also take place before puberty, while in England marriage is altogether optional and may take place at any period of life. Hence it is that, writing on the subject in the Madras Census Report of 1881, Mr. McIver observes:—"In order to compare the conjugal condition of the Madras people with that of the European population, it is necessary to have regard to the customs of the early marriages in this country. Infant marriages are not marriages in the full sense of the word till after the woman have attained puberty. It has been accepted elsewhere that this may be put at the age of 15. It is probable that for Southern India this is too late and that 12 or 13 would be a better age to select. For these years, however, precise figures are not available and although many women in Madras are mothers at an earlier age than 15, this is not so frequent as materially to disturb a calculation for the whole population. Fifteen in Madras for our purposes here, may be taken to correspond to the age of 20 in England."

"We may take it that it is above the age of 15 in India that we may regard the mass of the husbands as corresponding to the mass of husbands in England in their capacity as the potential fathers of families, and here the above table shows that the proportions of the two countries approach one another. But among females the distinctive difference between the conjugal conditions of the two countries is nearly as marked as above these ages as below."

The foregoing remarks based on a comparison of the Madras statistics of 1881 with the English statistics of 1871, apply with equal force to the Mysore Census returns of 1901 as compared with the English statistics of 1891. The following statement shows the distribution by Civil Condition of the population aged 15 and over, enumerated in Mysore, Madras and Bombay, as contrasted with a similar distribution of the English population aged 20 and over:—

| | | | | Population aged 15 and over | | | Population of England aged 20 and over |
|---------|-------|-----------|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------------|
| | | | | Mysore | Madras | Bombay | |
| Males | { | Unmarried | ... | 26 | 25 | 19 | 29 |
| | | Married | ... | 65 | 68 | 71 | 65 |
| | | Widowed | ... | 9 | 7 | 10 | 6 |
| | Total | | ... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Females | { | Unmarried | ... | 5 | 5 | 4 | 28 |
| | | Married | ... | 63 | 64 | 67 | 59 |
| | | Widowed | .. | 32 | 31 | 29 | 13 |
| | Total | | ... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

The figures speak for themselves. So far as the males are concerned, the proportions for each of the Civil Conditions of the population of Mysore as well as of the two bordering Presidencies, so closely approach those of the English population, that the former cannot be regarded as very much more married than the latter. Even in the case of females, the proportions of the married condition in Mysore and in England are nearly equal. It is only in the other two conditions of spinsterhood and widowhood that the figures present great disparity, there being in Mysore and the adjoining Presidencies proportionately much fewer spinsters and much more widows than in England. This disparity is only natural under certain distinguishing features of the two countries which are as follow :—

First—Marriage of females in India is compulsory and, therefore, universal; while in England it is optional. Second—Taking the proportion of the sexes in the marriageable, *i. e.*, reproductive ages, in the two countries, it will be seen that, while in Mysore there are but 972 females to one thousand males between the ages of 15 and 40, there are in England 1,093 females to one thousand males between what may be regarded as the corresponding ages of 20 and 45. The excess of females in this period in England, as contrasted with the deficiency in Mysore, must necessarily tend to a larger proportion of spinsters in the former than in the latter. And third—The chances of English spinsters in the field of matrimony are further reduced by the competition of widows, while in Mysore they are in most classes precluded from remarrying.

49. *Effective Fecundity*.—Before quitting the subject of this Chapter, we may pause to observe the proportion which the number of children, born during the decade and living at Census time, bear to the number of married females of child-bearing ages. In this way we shall be able roughly to gauge the effective fecundity of females in the country. The statistics by ages tabulated in Census Tables VII and XIV, can be manipulated so as to yield interesting results showing the relative fecundity of the women of the several religions and also of the several castes contained under each religion.

50. In order to get at the statistics, we must first determine the reproductive age-period of females. This may be taken as being from 15 to 40. Next, as regards the number of children, Table VII furnishes the population under the age of 10, which is the number of children who were born during the decade and were living at the time of the Census. These represent the effective issues of the total number of women who were reproductive throughout the entire decade, and also of those who were reproductive during only part of the decade, either by entering upon the reproductive age during the decade or ceasing to be reproductive by loss of their husbands at some time during the decade. The requisite data for ascertaining the number of these females could be readily found by taking the sum of the married women whose present age ranged from 15 to 50 and widows widowed during the decade but not past the reproductive age at the time of widowhood. The period 15 to 50 for married females was selected because those aged 15 in 1901 could have given birth to a child under one year, while those who were 49 in 1901 were only 39 in 1891 and could therefore, have given birth to a child now aged 9 years. Similarly, in the case of widows it was necessary to find out the number of females, who were widowed in reproductive ages during the decade, and this was obtained by a special sorting of slips with reference to the information regarding the 'age at which widowed,' recorded in the column specially provided for the purpose in the Mysore Schedule. A difference of less than 10 between the present age and the age at which widowed, would show that the female was widowed during the decade. Out of these, such as were aged between 15 and 40 at time of widowhood were selected. The figures being thus got up, the ratio of the number of children to the number of females of reproductive ages roughly represents the effective fecundity of the latter, *effective* in the sense of disregarding the children who were born during the decade, but did not live to be enumerated at the present Census.

51. Having thus explained the manner in which the figures were collected, we may now pass on to a statement of the results obtained. Appended Statement marked X shows the relative fecundity per 100 females of reproductive ages in each

religion in the Province taken as a whole, in the two Natural Divisions and in the Cities and Districts taken separately ; while statement marked Y shows the same for selected castes.

52. First taking up Statement X, it will be seen that the total number of children born per 100 females of all religions put together in the Province as a whole, is 149 for the entire decade, the proportions of the sexes being 74 males and 75 females ; while in the Eastern Division it is 70 males and 69 females, making a total of 139 children ; and in the Western Division 65 males and 69 females, making a total of 135. Taking the Districts and the Cities separately, the Mysore City and the Districts of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, each show more female children than male children as having been born, while in the Chitaldrug District, which shows the highest fecundity in the whole Province, boys and girls are equal. Taking the details by religions, we may confine our attention to the main religions leaving out immigrant religions classed under "Others." The Christians head the list with 158 children per 100 females followed by the Animist and Mussalmans with 157 and 155 children, respectively. The Hindu follows with but 136, while the Jain lags behind with only 126 to her credit. In the Western Division, however, the Animist takes the first place followed first by the Mussalman with 144 and next by the Christian and the Hindu with 134 and 133 children, respectively, the Jain being again the last with only 117 children. In the Eastern Division the male children exceed the female children in all religions except Hindus, among whom they are equal. In the Western Division, on the other hand, the female children exceed the male children in all religions. How far climatic conditions account for this, it is for experts to say.

53. Now turning to Statement Y, it will be seen that fecundity ranges from 228 children among Eurasians to 145 among Brahmins. Of the several castes entered in the statement, the Bestha, the Brahmin, the Kuruba, the Lingayet, the Neigi, the Panchala, the Uppara, the Vakkaliga, and the Digambara are the only castes which show a preponderance of girl-births over boy-births, and the fact that Brahmins, Panchalas, Neigi and Digambara figure in the list, would tend to show, that in castes which go in for early marriages more girls are the result. The preponderance of boys over girls among Eurasians, Native Christians, Lambanis and Tigala, which are all castes among whom early marriages do not prevail, lend additional weight to the surmise.

Figures for all the selected castes, for all the Districts and Divisions are available in Statement Y and would repay careful perusal.

54. *The Civil Condition in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.*—In discussing the Civil Condition of the people, the statistics for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have to be treated altogether separately from those of the Mysore Province ; because, for the former tract which was censused by the Madras authorities on the Imperial Schedule, some important items of statistics relating to the Civil Condition, which are available for the Province are either altogether wanting or have not been tabulated. The statistics of ages at marriage and at widowhood, collated from the Mysore Schedule, fall under the former category ; while the statistics of Civil Condition by castes exhibited in Table XIV, the compilation of which was optional, fall under the latter. Having now dealt with the Mysore Province in the foregoing paragraphs, we now pass on to briefly consider some features of the statistics of Civil Condition relating to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

55. Appended Statement marked T shows the distribution by Civil Condition of every 100 persons of each sex in each religion.

Appended Statement U shows the distribution by Civil Condition for 1,000 of each sex in main Religions by selected age-periods. The age-periods are 0-5, 5-15, 15-20, 20-40, and 40 and over.

Appended Statement V shows the distribution of 1,000 of each Civil Condition for each sex of the main Religions by selected age-periods, the age periods being the same as in the statement just mentioned.

The appended Statement W shows the variation (absolute figures) in population by Civil Condition since 1891 by three main age-periods, *viz.*, 0-15, 15-40, and 40 and

over. The statistics presented by these statements are all deduced from Table VII which, as already observed, is the only Table showing the Civil Condition in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

56. Leaving the statements to speak for themselves, it may be sufficient here to touch upon the salient features which distinguish the Civil Condition of the people of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from that of their neighbours of the Mysore Province. The following abstract shows the distribution of its population by Civil Condition as contrasted with a similar distribution of the population of the Mysore Province and of the Bangalore City to which the Station is contiguous:—

Distribution of 1,000 persons.

| | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Total | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Total |
| Civil and Military Station ... | 574 | 381 | 45 | 1,000 | 418 | 393 | 189 | 1,000 |
| Mysore Province ... | 554 | 394 | 52 | 1,000 | 392 | 414 | 194 | 1,000 |
| Bangalore City ... | 509 | 423 | 68 | 1,000 | 359 | 430 | 211 | 1,000 |

The contrast exhibited by the foregoing abstract, between the people of the Station and their neighbours residing within a short distance in the City going by the same name, is very striking. As compared with the Province as a whole, the Station people have a greater proportion of the unmarried of both sexes and smaller proportions of the married and the widowed, while exactly the reverse is the case in respect of their neighbours of the City. Such difference is only to be expected when it is remembered that the Civil and Military Station, as its name implies, contains a large military element and is further inhabited by a large body of Christians to the number of 20 per cent of the entire population.

57 The subjoined abstract shows the distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 persons of each sex in each of the three principal religions represented in the Station:—

| Religions | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Total | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Total |
| Hindus ... | 547 | 403 | 50 | 1,000 | 397 | 406 | 197 | 1,000 |
| Mussalmans ... | 561 | 396 | 43 | 1,000 | 386 | 428 | 186 | 1,000 |
| Christians ... | 678 | 290 | 32 | 1,000 | 518 | 314 | 168 | 1,000 |
| Total population ... | 574 | 381 | 45 | 1,000 | 418 | 393 | 189 | 1,000 |

From the foregoing it will be seen that, while among the males, the Hindus have, as everywhere else, the greatest proportion of the married and of the widowed, and the least proportion of the bachelors; among the females, the Mussalmans possess the least proportion of spinsters and the highest proportion of the married. This is because the Brahmin element in the Station population is very

insignificant, and excepting a small number of Komatis, the other Hindu inhabitants belong to classes among whom pre-nubile marriages of females are very rare. This is also why the features of marriage and widowhood in the juvenile population under the age of 15 are less appreciable in the Station than either in the Province, or in Bangalore City, as will be seen from the subjoined statement showing the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex under the age of 15:—

| | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Total | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Total |
| Civil and Military Station ... | 995 | 5 | ... | 1,000 | 950 | 47 | 3 | 1,000 |
| Mysore Province ... | 993 | 7 | ... | 1,000 | 919 | 79 | 2 | 1,000 |
| Bangalore City ... | 991 | 9 | ... | 1,000 | 921 | 73 | 6 | 1,000 |

58. Comparing the statistics of the present Census with those of 1891, the population of the Station has been reduced by 10,482 equivalent to 14·7 per cent of its population in 1891, chiefly because of the severity of the plague which has been prevailing since September 1898, and partly also, because of the reduced strength of the Military Garrison, due to the absence of troops sent out for service elsewhere in connection with the South African War. As a calculation of the proportions in respect of small numbers might be misleading in regard to the relative magnitude of variations, the actual differences in the numbers of the unmarried, married and widowed of both sexes are given hereunder:—

| Sex and age | | Population in 1891 | Variation since 1891, Increase or Decrease. | | | | Population in 1901 |
|----------------|-----|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|--------------------|
| | | | Unmarried | Married | Widowed. | Total | |
| Males— | | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ... | 18,711 | —1,860 | +11 | —12 | —1,861 | 16,850 |
| 15-40 | ... | 20,804 | —713 | —1,459 | +178 | —1,994 | 18,810 |
| 40 and over | .. | 10,674 | +5 | —1,204 | —13 | —1,212 | 9,462 |
| All ages | ... | 50,189 | —2,568 | —2,652 | +153 | —5,067 | 45,122 |
| Females— | | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | ... | 18,626 | —1,493 | —448 | +22 | —1,919 | 16,707 |
| 15-40 | ... | 20,132 | +264 | —2,322 | +128 | —1,930 | 18,202 |
| 40 and over | ... | 11,134 | +74 | —661 | —979 | —1,566 | 9,568 |
| All ages | ... | 49,892 | —1,155 | —3,431 | —829 | —5,415 | 44,477 |
| Total all Ages | ... | 100,081 | —3,723 | —6,083 | —676 | —10,482 | 89,599 |

Taking all ages together, the population under all conditions, except the widowed among males, has greatly gone down, and those in the married condition have lost the most. Examining the variations by age-periods, the loss in every period has been proportionate to the population in the same age-period.

S BSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex by Age and Civil Condition.
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age. | Males | | | Females | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—1 | 255 | ..... | ..... | 265 | ..... | ..... |
| 1—2 | 169 | ..... | ..... | 169 | ..... | ..... |
| 2—3 | 271 | ..... | ..... | 280 | ..... | ..... |
| 3—4 | 276 | ..... | ..... | 292 | ..... | ..... |
| 4—5 | 311 | ..... | ..... | 317 | 1 | ..... |
| Total 0—5 | 1,282 | .. .. | .... | 1,323 | 1 | ..... |
| 5—10 | 1,420 | 1 | ..... | 1,429 | 25 | ..... |
| 10—15 | 1,300 | 25 | ..... | 880 | 285 | 8 |
| Total 0—15 | 4,002 | 26 | .... | 3,632 | 311 | 8 |
| 15—20 | 685 | 105 | 2 | 154 | 510 | 23 |
| 20—25 | 388 | 269 | 7 | 42 | 633 | 53 |
| 25—30 | 230 | 504 | 20 | 34 | 652 | 92 |
| 30—35 | 110 | 616 | 37 | 19 | 617 | 159 |
| 35—40 | 50 | 594 | 43 | 13 | 451 | 175 |
| Total 15—40 | 1,463 | 2,088 | 109 | 262 | 2,863 | 502 |
| 40—45 | 33 | 531 | 58 | 11 | 356 | 254 |
| 45—50 | 17 | 402 | 58 | 6 | 242 | 204 |
| 50—55 | 15 | 349 | 72 | 6 | 169 | 293 |
| 55—60 | 7 | 201 | 69 | 3 | 97 | 177 |
| Total 40—60 | 72 | 1,483 | 257 | 26 | 864 | 928 |
| 60 and over | 11 | 338 | 151 | 8 | 97 | 499 |
| All Ages | 5,548 | 3,935 | 517 | 3,928 | 4,135 | 1,937 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—contd.

Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex by Age and Civil Condition—contd.

Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | Males | | | Females | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—1 | 255 | ..... | ..... | 264 | ..... | ..... |
| 1—2 | 169 | ..... | ..... | 169 | ..... | ..... |
| 2—3 | 271 | ..... | ..... | 279 | ..... | ..... |
| 3—4 | 276 | ..... | ..... | 292 | ..... | ..... |
| 4—5 | 312 | ..... | ..... | 318 | 1 | ..... |
| Total 0—5 | 1,283 | ..... | ... .. | 1,322 | 1 | ... .. |
| 5—10 | 1,422 | 1 | ..... | 1,431 | 26 | ..... |
| 10—15 | 1,303 | 25 | ..... | 880 | 286 | 9 |
| Total 0—15 | 4,008 | 26 | ..... | 3,633 | 313 | 9 |
| 15—20 | 682 | 105 | 2 | 151 | 509 | 23 |
| 20—25 | 384 | 268 | 7 | 40 | 630 | 53 |
| 25—30 | 228 | 503 | 20 | 33 | 651 | 92 |
| 30—35 | 110 | 615 | 37 | 19 | 617 | 159 |
| 35—40 | 50 | 595 | 43 | 13 | 453 | 175 |
| Total 15—40 | 1,454 | 2,086 | 109 | 256 | 2,860 | 502 |
| 40—45 | 33 | 532 | 58 | 11 | 357 | 253 |
| 45—50 | 17 | 403 | 59 | 6 | 244 | 204 |
| 50—55 | 15 | 349 | 72 | 6 | 169 | 293 |
| 55—60 | 7 | 203 | 70 | 3 | 98 | 178 |
| Total 40—60 | 72 | 1,487 | 259 | 26 | 868 | 928 |
| 60 and over | 11 | 337 | 151 | 8 | 98 | 499 |
| All ages | 5,545 | 3,936 | 519 | 3,923 | 4,139 | 1,938 |

[Subsidiary Table E-9]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—contd.
Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex by Age and Civil Condition—contd.
Eastern Division.

| Age | Males | | | Females | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—1 | 263 | ..... | ..... | 264 | ..... | ..... |
| 1—2 | 178 | ..... | ..... | 177 | ..... | ..... |
| 2—3 | 280 | ..... | ..... | 282 | ..... | ..... |
| 3—4 | 288 | ..... | ..... | 298 | ..... | ..... |
| 4—5 | 325 | ..... | ..... | 324 | 1 | ..... |
| Total 0—5 | 1,334 | ..... | ..... | 1,345 | 1 | ... |
| 5—10 | 1,434 | 1 | ..... | 1,401 | 29 | ..... |
| 10—15 | 1,302 | 32 | ..... | 819 | 307 | 9 |
| Total 0—15 | 4,070 | 33 | ..... | 3,565 | 337 | 9 |
| 15—20 | 633 | 117 | 2 | 134 | 489 | 22 |
| 20—25 | 339 | 277 | 7 | 39 | 599 | 49 |
| 25—30 | 198 | 488 | 17 | 35 | 635 | 82 |
| 30—35 | 101 | 599 | 32 | 17 | 634 | 146 |
| 35—40 | 47 | 601 | 40 | 12 | 479 | 171 |
| Total 15—40 | 1,318 | 2,082 | 98 | 237 | 2,836 | 470 |
| 40—45 | 31 | 542 | 55 | 9 | 384 | 243 |
| 45—50 | 16 | 425 | 59 | 5 | 276 | 203 |
| 50—55 | 14 | 360 | 69 | 5 | 190 | 286 |
| 55—60 | 6 | 219 | 78 | 2 | 116 | 188 |
| Total 40—60 | 67 | 1,546 | 261 | 21 | 966 | 920 |
| 60 and over | 10 | 361 | 154 | 7 | 115 | 517 |
| All ages | 5,465 | 4,022 | 513 | 3,830 | 4,254 | 1,916 |

[Subsidiary Table E-9]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—concl'd.
Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex by Age and Civil Condition—concl'd.
Western Division.

| Age | Males | | | Females | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—1 | 232 | ..... | ..... | 265 | ..... | ..... |
| 1—2 | 144 | ..... | ..... | 149 | ..... | ..... |
| 2—3 | 246 | ..... | ..... | 272 | ..... | ..... |
| 3—4 | 245 | ..... | ..... | 276 | ..... | ..... |
| 4—5 | 278 | ..... | ..... | 303 | ..... | ..... |
| Total 0—5 | 1,145 | ..... | ..... | 1,265 | ..... | ..... |
| 5—10 | 1,389 | ..... | ..... | 1,512 | 17 | ..... |
| 10—15 | 1,305 | 8 | ..... | 1,048 | 229 | 8 |
| Total 0—15 | 3,839 | 8 | ..... | 3,825 | 246 | 8 |
| 15—20 | 814 | 73 | 1 | 200 | 563 | 26 |
| 20—25 | 505 | 247 | 8 | 41 | 719 | 64 |
| 25—30 | 307 | 544 | 28 | 29 | 695 | 121 |
| 30—35 | 135 | 659 | 48 | 23 | 570 | 193 |
| 35—40 | 60 | 580 | 53 | 15 | 381 | 187 |
| Total 15—40 | 1,821 | 2,103 | 138 | 311 | 2,929 | 591 |
| 40—45 | 40 | 503 | 68 | 15 | 280 | 281 |
| 45—50 | 21 | 345 | 58 | 9 | 155 | 208 |
| 50—55 | 19 | 318 | 80 | 10 | 112 | 313 |
| 55—60 | 7 | 158 | 49 | 4 | 46 | 150 |
| Total 40—60 | 87 | 1,324 | 255 | 38 | 593 | 952 |
| 60 and over | 11 | 273 | 141 | 9 | 51 | 447 |
| All ages | 5,758 | 3,708 | 534 | 4,183 | 3,819 | 1,998 |

(Subsidiary Table E-9) —concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age periods of 10,000 of each Sex—Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age. | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | | Females to 1,000 Males. | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0—10 | 2,702 | 2,753 | 1 | 26 | ... | ... | 999 | 26,022 | 51,000 |
| 10—15 | 1,300 | 880 | 25 | 284 | ... | 9 | 664 | 11,100 | 28,561 |
| 15—40 | 1,463 | 261 | 2,088 | 2,863 | 109 | 502 | 175 | 1,345 | 4,518 |
| 40 and over | 83 | 34 | 1,821 | 962 | 408 | 1,426 | 403 | 518 | 3,425 |
| All ages | 5,548 | 3,928 | 3,935 | 4,135 | 517 | 1,937 | 694 | 1,030 | 3,670 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age periods of 10,000 of each Sex—Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | | Females to 1,000 Males. | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 0—10 | 2,704 | 2,754 | 1 | 26 | ... | ... | 998 | 20,212 | 46,000 |
| 10—15 | 1,303 | 880 | 25 | 287 | .. | 9 | 662 | 11,063 | 28,863 |
| 15—40 | 1,455 | 256 | 2,087 | 2,861 | 109 | 502 | 173 | 1,343 | 4,524 |
| 40 and over | 83 | 33 | 1,823 | 965 | 410 | 1,427 | 398 | 519 | 3,416 |
| All ages | 5,545 | 3,923 | 3,936 | 4,139 | 519 | 1,938 | 694 | 1,031 | 3,663 |

[Subsidiary Table E-10, —contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—concl.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age periods of 10,000 of each Sex—Eastern Division.

| Age. | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | | Females to 1,000 Males. | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0—10 | 2,768 | 2,746 | 1 | 30 | ... | ... | 984 | 27,458 | 74,000 |
| 10—15 | 1,302 | 819 | 32 | 307 | ... | 9 | 624 | 9,593 | 24,929 |
| 15—40 | 1,317 | 236 | 2,082 | 2,836 | 98 | 470 | 178 | 1,351 | 4,770 |
| 40 and over | 77 | 29 | 1,908 | 1,081 | 415 | 1,437 | 376 | 562 | 3,436 |
| All ages | 5,464 | 3,830 | 4,023 | 4,254 | 513 | 1,916 | 695 | 1,049 | 3,706 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—concl.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age periods of 10,000 of each Sex—Western Division.

| Age. | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | | Females to 1,000 Males. | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 0—10 | 2,534 | 2,778 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | 1,041 | 59,950 | 18,000 |
| 10—15 | 1,305 | 1,048 | 9 | 230 | ... | 8 | 763 | 25,772 | 56,400 |
| 15—40 | 1,822 | 312 | 2,103 | 2,928 | 138 | 591 | 163 | 1,323 | 4,061 |
| 40 and over | 97 | 45 | 1,596 | 644 | 396 | 1,399 | 443 | 383 | 2,359 |
| All ages | 5,758 | 4,183 | 3,708 | 3,819 | 534 | 1,998 | 690 | 978 | 3,554 |

[Subsidiary Table P.10]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.—XI.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age periods of 10 000 of each sex at the last three Censuses.—All Religions.
Mysore State, including Civil and Military station, Bangalore.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0—10 | 2,702 | 2,715 | 2,280 | 1 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 1,300 | 899 | 1,355 | 25 | 22 | 39 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 15—40 | 1,463 | 1,666 | 1,814 | 2,088 | 2,376 | 2,351 | 109 | 105 | 225 |
| 40 and over | 83 | 79 | 62 | 1,821 | 1,736 | 1,447 | 408 | 367 | 386 |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 5,548 | 5,390 | 5,541 | 3,935 | 4,138 | 3,846 | 517 | 472 | 613 |

| Age | Females | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0—10 | 2,753 | 2,810 | 2,314 | 26 | 74 | 58 | ... | 1 | 2 |
| 10—15 | 880 | 555 | 919 | 284 | 274 | 331 | 9 | 7 | 24 |
| 15—40 | 261 | 234 | 327 | 2,863 | 3,225 | 2,991 | 502 | 619 | 1,015 |
| 40 and over | 34 | 36 | 27 | 962 | 676 | 498 | 1,426 | 1,138 | 1,474 |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 3,928 | 3,636 | 3,607 | 4,135 | 4,249 | 3,878 | 1,937 | 2,115 | 2,515 |

[Subsidiary Table E-II].

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—All Religions—contd.
 Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Unmarried | | | | Married | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0—10 | 2,704 | 2,746 | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| 10—15 | 1,303 | 896 | Details not available | | 25 | 22 | Details not available | |
| 15—40 | 1,455 | 1,661 | | | 2,087 | 2,380 | | ... |
| 40 and over | 83 | 80 | | | 1,823 | 1,736 | | 106 |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | | | ... | ... | | 369 |
| All ages | 5,545 | 5,384 | Not available | | 3,936 | 4,141 | Not available | 519 |
| | | | | | | | | 475 |
| | | | | | | | | Not available |

| Age | Females | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Unmarried | | | | Married | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1881 |
| 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 0—10 | 2,754 | 2,912 | | | 26 | 75 | | |
| 10—15 | 880 | 551 | Details not available | | 287 | 273 | Details not available | |
| 15—40 | 256 | 229 | | | 2,861 | 3,227 | | ... |
| 40 and over | 33 | 36 | | | 965 | 674 | | 502 |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | | | ... | ... | | 1,427 |
| All ages | 3,923 | 3,629 | Not available | | 4,139 | 4,251 | Not available | 1,938 |
| | | | | | | | | 2,120 |
| | | | | | | | | Not available |

Subsidiary Table E-11—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—All Religions.—contd.
Eastern Division.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 0-10 | 2,768 | 2,803 | Details not available | 1 | 3 | Details not available | ... | ... | Details not available | |
| 10-15 | 1,302 | 838 | | 32 | 24 | | ... | ... | | |
| 15-40 | 13,177 | 1,566 | | 2,082 | 2,407 | | ... | 96 | | |
| 40 and over | 77 | 76 | | 1,908 | 1,816 | | 415 | 369 | | |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | | ... | 1 | | ... | ... | | |
| All ages | 5,464 | 5,284 | Not available | 4,023 | 4,251 | Not available | 513 | 465 | Not available | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 0-10 | 2,746 | 2,810 | Details not available | 30 | 86 | Details not available | .. | 1 | Details not available | |
| 10-15 | 819 | 464 | | 307 | 294 | | 9 | 6 | | |
| 15-40 | 236 | 188 | | 2,836 | 3,276 | | 470 | 603 | | |
| 40 and over | 29 | 30 | | 1,081 | 710 | | 1,437 | 1,529 | | |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | | ... | 1 | | ... | 1 | | |
| All ages | 3,830 | 3,493 | Not available | 4,254 | 4,367 | Not available | 1,916 | 2,140 | Not available | |

[Subsidiary Table E-11]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—All Religions—concl'd.
Western Division.

| Males | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|
| Age | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0-10 | 2,534 | 2,606 | 2,404 | ... | 2 | 3 | .. | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 1,305 | 1,040 | 1,368 | ... | 16 | 28 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 15-40 | 1,822 | 1,893 | 1,912 | 2,103 | 2,315 | 2,325 | 138 | 130 | 227 |
| 40 and over | 97 | 90 | 67 | 1,596 | 1,538 | 1,283 | 396 | 369 | 382 |
| Age not stated | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 5,758 | 5,629 | 5,751 | 3,708 | 3,872 | 3,639 | 534 | 499 | 610 |

| Females | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| Age | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0-10 | 2,778 | 2,818 | 2,537 | 17 | 46 | 40 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 10-15 | 1,048 | 777 | 986 | 229 | 224 | 278 | 8 | 8 | 17 |
| 15-40 | 312 | 336 | 382 | 2,928 | 3,097 | 2,950 | 592 | 672 | 971 |
| 40 and over | 45 | 53 | 39 | 644 | 579 | 414 | 1,399 | 1,389 | 1,385 |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| All ages | 4,183 | 3,984 | 3,944 | 3,818 | 3,946 | 3,682 | 1,999 | 2,070 | 2,374 |

[Subsidiary Table E-11]—concl'd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Hindus.
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age. | Males. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|-----|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 0-10 | 2,691 | 2,745 | 2,274 | 1 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 1,302 | 894 | 1,358 | 23 | 22 | 40 | ... | .. | .. | 2 |
| 15-40 | 1,449 | 1,652 | 1,832 | 2,092 | 2,990 | 2,365 | 110 | 107 | 232 | ... |
| 40 and over | 84 | 79 | 61 | 1,826 | 1,733 | 1,438 | 419 | 374 | 392 | ... |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 5,526 | 5,371 | 5,525 | 3,945 | 4,148 | 3,849 | 529 | 481 | 626 | |

| Age | Females | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-----|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 0-10 | 2,732 | 2,799 | 2,323 | 27 | 77 | 60 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| 10-15 | 869 | 546 | 916 | 291 | 278 | 339 | 9 | 7 | 25 | ... |
| 15-40 | 257 | 231 | 328 | 2,856 | 3,225 | 2,982 | 513 | 630 | 1,032 | ... |
| 40 and over | 35 | 36 | 28 | 966 | 673 | 493 | 1,445 | 1,496 | 1,472 | ... |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 3,893 | 3,613 | 3,595 | 4,140 | 4,253 | 3,874 | 1,967 | 2,134 | 2,531 | |

In the Census of 1881 the Hindu population includes the Jain population, and in 1891 and 1881, the Hindu population includes the Animistic population.
[Subsidiary Table E-11 (a)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Hindus—contd.

Eastern Division.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|------|-----------------------|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0-10 | 2,650 | 2,798 | | 1 | 3 | | ... | ... | |
| 10-15 | 1,312 | 832 | | 32 | 25 | | 98 | ... | Details not available |
| 15-40 | 1,315 | 1,561 | Details not available | 2,085 | 2,420 | Details not available | 424 | 97 | |
| 40 and over | 78 | 75 | | 1,914 | 1,812 | | ... | 375 | |
| Age not stated | .. | 1 | | ... | ... | | ... | 1 | |
| All ages | 5,445 | 5,267 | Not available | 4,032 | 4,260 | Not available | 523 | 473 | Not available |

| Age | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 0-10 | 2,724 | 2,795 | | 31 | 89 | | 9 | 1 | |
| 10-15 | 808 | 456 | | 312 | 595 | | 480 | 7 | |
| 15-40 | 234 | 188 | | 2,831 | 3,276 | Details not available | 1,456 | 614 | Details not available |
| 40 and over | 20 | 30 | | 1,085 | 706 | | ... | 1,537 | |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | | ... | 1 | | ... | ... | |
| All ages | 3,796 | 3,470 | Not available | 4,259 | 4,371 | Not available | 1,945 | 2,159 | Not available |

In the Census of 1851 the Hindu population includes the Jajir population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Hindus—contd.
 Western Division.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------|
| | Unmarried | | | | | Married | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1881 | 1901 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 0—10 | 2,532 | 2,617 | 2,409 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 1,308 | 1,042 | 1,370 | 9 | 16 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 15—40 | 1,810 | 1,879 | 1,902 | 2,107 | 2,316 | 2,325 | 140 | 131 | 230 | 230 |
| 40 and over | 400 | 89 | 67 | 1,589 | 1,533 | 1,276 | 405 | 375 | 387 | 387 |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 5,750 | 5,627 | 5,743 | 3,705 | 3,867 | 3,634 | 545 | 506 | 618 | |

| Age | Females | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| | Unmarried | | | | | Married | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1881 | 1901 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 0—10 | 2,784 | 2,813 | 2,532 | 17 | 48 | 41 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10—15 | 1,945 | 775 | 984 | 233 | 225 | 283 | ... | 8 | 18 | 18 |
| 15—40 | 316 | 339 | 386 | 2,918 | 3,093 | 2,941 | 607 | 679 | 979 | 979 |
| 40 and over | 18 | 54 | 40 | 639 | 577 | 413 | 1,415 | 1,388 | 1,382 | 1,382 |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 4,163 | 3,981 | 3,942 | 3,807 | 3,943 | 3,678 | 2,030 | 2,076 | 2,380 | |

In the Census of 1881 the Hindu population includes the Jain population.

[Subsidiary Table B-11 (a).—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of each sex at the last three Censuses. —Mussalmans
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0-10 | 2,828 | 2,803 | 2,971 | 2 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 1,274 | 976 | 1,311 | 20 | 15 | 21 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-40 | 1,584 | 1,732 | 1,951 | 2,044 | 2,203 | 2,203 | 95 | 71 | 132 |
| 40 and over | 65 | 87 | 73 | 1,808 | 1,858 | 1,646 | 279 | 250 | 284 |
| Age not stated | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| All ages | 5,751 | 5,598 | 5,706 | 3,874 | 4,081 | 3,877 | 375 | 321 | 417 |

| Age | Females | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0-10 | 3,023 | 2,051 | 2,506 | 14 | 29 | 22 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 10-15 | 971 | 653 | 925 | 222 | 211 | 217 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| 15-40 | 240 | 188 | 236 | 2,383 | 3,283 | 3,209 | 358 | 413 | 726 |
| 40 and over | 16 | 21 | 18 | 907 | 754 | 581 | 1,257 | 1,392 | 1,552 |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 4,250 | 3,913 | 3,685 | 4,126 | 4,277 | 4,029 | 1,624 | 1,810 | 2,286 |

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (b).]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE—XI—*contd.*
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 1,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses.—Mussalmans—*contd.*
 Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------|------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Unmarried | | | | | Married | | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 0-10 | 2,866 | 2,816 | | 1 | 5 | | ... | ... | | |
| 10-15 | 1,293 | 964 | | 21 | 15 | | ... | ... | | |
| 15-40 | 1,539 | 1,738 | | 2,033 | 2,205 | Details not available | 94 | 72 | Details not available | |
| 40 and over | 65 | 89 | | 1,812 | 1,849 | | 275 | 246 | | |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | |
| All ages | 5,763 | 5,608 | Not available | 3,867 | 4,074 | Not available | 370 | 318 | Not available | |

| Age | Females | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Unmarried | | | | | Married | | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | Widowed |
| 0-10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 10-15 | 3,048 | 3,071 | | 13 | 32 | | ... | 1 | | |
| 15-40 | 979 | 640 | | 226 | 206 | Details not available | 8 | 4 | Details not available | |
| 40 and over | 236 | 187 | | 2,952 | 3,272 | | 352 | 422 | | |
| Age not stated | 17 | 22 | | 923 | 753 | | 1,246 | 1,389 | | |
| ... | ... | j. | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | |
| All ages | 4,280 | 3,921 | Not available | 4,114 | 4,263 | Not available | 1,606 | 1,816 | Not available | |

[Subsidiary Table E—11 (b)]—*contd.*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses.—Mussalmans—contd.
Eastern Division.

| Males | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| Age | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0-10 | 2,902 | 2,918 | Details not available. | 2 | 16 | Details not available | 1 | ... | Details not available |
| 10-15 | 1,290 | 941 | | 26 | 2,187 | | 88 | 66 | |
| 15-40 | 1,389 | 1,623 | | 2,024 | 1,915 | | 276 | 239 | |
| 40 and over | 65 | 89 | | 1,847 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| All ages | 5,736 | 5,572 | Not available | 3,899 | 4,123 | Not available | 365 | 305 | Not available |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0-10 | 3,064 | 3,109 | Details not available | 13 | 34 | Details not available | 1 | 1 | Details not available |
| 10-15 | 957 | 589 | | 233 | 211 | | 9 | 4 | |
| 15-40 | 241 | 167 | | 2,903 | 3,287 | | 332 | 395 | |
| 40 and over | 18 | 18 | | 1,003 | 793 | | 1,220 | 1,388 | |
| Age not stated | ... | 1 | | ... | 1 | | ... | ... | |
| All ages | 4,280 | 3,884 | Not available | 4,158 | 4,328 | Not available | 1,562 | 1,738 | Not available |

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (b)]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses.—Mussalmans.—*cont'd.*
Western Division.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|------|------|
| | Unmarried | | | | | Married | | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 0—10 | 2,503 | 2,535 | 2,327 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 10—15 | 1,300 | 1,029 | 1,310 | ... | 12 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 160 |
| 15—40 | 1,971 | 2,054 | 2,110 | 2,061 | 2,254 | 2,278 | 109 | 87 | 287 | ... |
| 40 and over | 66 | 90 | 72 | 1,709 | 1,669 | 1,439 | 275 | 267 | ... | ... |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 5,840 | 5,708 | 5,819 | 3,776 | 3,938 | 3,733 | 384 | 354 | 448 | |

| Age | Females | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | Unmarried | | | | | Married | | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1881 |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 0—10 | 3,000 | 2,956 | 2,648 | 12 | 24 | 18 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 |
| 10—15 | 1,048 | 792 | 992 | 204 | 191 | 177 | 5 | 3 | 784 | ... |
| 15—40 | 223 | 250 | 258 | 3,083 | 3,228 | 3,182 | 412 | 562 | 1,505 | ... |
| 40 and over | 12 | 33 | 13 | 677 | 623 | 419 | 1,324 | 1,391 | ... | ... |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 4,283 | 4,031 | 3,911 | 3,976 | 4,071 | 3,796 | 1,741 | 1,898 | 2,293 | |

[Subsidiary Table E—11 (b)]—*cont'd.*

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—Christians.

Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Females

[Subsidiary Table E—III (c)].

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of each sex at the last three Censuses—Christians—contd.
 Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Males. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|---------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| Age, | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0-10 | 2,614 | 2,383 | | ... | 2 | | ... | ... | |
| 10-15 | 1,246 | 867 | | 5 | 14 | | ... | ... | |
| 15-40 | 1,795 | 2,114 | | 2,448 | 2,579 | Details not available | 121 | 113 | Details not available |
| 40 and over | 86 | 122 | | 1,439 | 1,574 | | 216 | 230 | |
| Age not stated | .. | 1 | | ... | .. | | ... | 1 | |
| All ages | 5,771 | 5,487 | Not available | 3,892 | 4,169 | Not available | 337 | 344 | Not available |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0-10 | 2,097 | 2,927 | | 13 | 11 | | 1 | ... | |
| 10-15 | 1,150 | 812 | | 122 | 139 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 15-40 | 559 | 635 | | 2,930 | 2,272 | Details not available | 400 | 455 | Details not available |
| 40 and over | 62 | 49 | | 820 | 671 | | 845 | 1,025 | |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | | ... | 3 | | ... | ... | |
| All ages | 4,363 | 4,423 | Not available | 3,385 | 4,096 | Not available | 1,247 | 1,481 | Not available |

[Subsidiary Table E-II (c)]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—Christians—contd.
 Eastern Division.

| Age. | Males. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Unmarried. | | | Married. | | | Widowed. | | | |
| | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 0-10 | 3,050 | 2,754 | | ... | 1 | | ... | ... | | Details not available |
| 10-15 | 1,368 | 894 | | 2,395 | 10 | | ... | 122 | | Details not available |
| 15-40 | 1,378 | 1,852 | | 1,396 | 2,429 | | 108 | 269 | | |
| 40 and over | 81 | 81 | | ... | 1,585 | | 217 | 1 | | |
| Age not stated | ... | 2 | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | |
| All ages | 5,877 | 5,583 | Not available | 3,798 | 4,025 | Not available | 325 | 392 | Not available | |

| Age. | Females. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Unmarried. | | | Married. | | | Widowed. | | | |
| | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 0-10 | 3,166 | 2,991 | | 16 | 5 | | 1 | ... | | Details not available |
| 10-15 | 1,122 | 747 | | 131 | 111 | | 2 | 464 | | |
| 15-40 | 535 | 592 | | 2,874 | 2,293 | | 389 | 1,026 | | |
| 40 and over | 76 | 48 | | 904 | 716 | | 784 | ... | | |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | | ... | 5 | | ... | ... | | |
| All ages | 4,899 | 4,378 | Not available | 3,925 | 4,130 | Not available | 1,176 | 1,492 | Not available | |

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (c), — contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—Christians.—cncl'd.
 Western Division.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0-10 | 1,775 | 1,789 | 1,949 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 983 | 823 | 1,296 | ... | 21 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-40 | 2,689 | 2,535 | 2,417 | 2,564 | 2,819 | 2,571 | 150 | 97 | 165 |
| 40 and over | 96 | 186 | 79 | 1,531 | 1,558 | 1,296 | 212 | 170 | 217 |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| All ages | 5,543 | 5,333 | 5,741 | 4,095 | 4,400 | 3,877 | 362 | 267 | 382 |

| Age | Females | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0-10 | 2,602 | 2,791 | 2,735 | 5 | 24 | .. | 3 | .. | ... |
| 10-15 | 1,230 | 952 | 1,415 | 95 | 200 | 86 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-40 | 625 | 728 | 580 | 3,086 | 3,225 | 2,889 | 428 | 434 | 667 |
| 40 and over | 23 | 49 | 18 | 584 | 574 | 431 | 1,019 | 1,023 | 1,179 |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| All ages | 4,780 | 4,520 | 4,748 | 3,770 | 4,023 | 3,406 | 1,450 | 1,457 | 1,846 |

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (c)]—cncl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—contd.
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses.—Jains.
 Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 0—10 | 2,089 | 2,203 | Details not available | 10 | 4 | Details not available | ... | 1 | Details not available | |
| 10—15 | 1,194 | 920 | | 23 | 23 | | ... | ... | | |
| 15—40 | 2,135 | 2,247 | | 1,939 | 2,074 | | 182 | 173 | | |
| 40 and over | 198 | 190 | | 1,580 | 1,575 | | 590 | 572 | | |
| Age not stated | ... | .. | | ... | ... | | ... | 6 | | |
| All ages | 5,616 | 5,572 | Not available | 3,612 | 3,676 | Not available | 772 | 752 | Not available | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 0—10 | 2,133 | 2,533 | Details not available | 52 | 57 | Details not available | 2 | 3 | Details not available | |
| 10—15 | 803 | 622 | | 432 | 337 | | 27 | 15 | | |
| 15—40 | 156 | 154 | | 2,854 | 2,963 | | 799 | 858 | | |
| 40 and over | 6 | 21 | | 669 | 586 | | 1,767 | 1,831 | | |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | | ... | .. | | ... | ... | | |
| All ages | 3,398 | 3,350 | Not available | 4,007 | 3,943 | Not available | 2,595 | 2,707 | Not available | |

In the Census of 1881 the figures for Jains are not available as the Jain population has been included among the Hindus.

[Subsidiary Table E 11 (d)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—Jains—contd.
Eastern Division.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0—10 | 2,335 | 2,323 | Details not available | 23 | 5 | Details not available | .. | ... | Details not available |
| 10—15 | 1,180 | 844 | | 39 | 27 | | ... | 157 | |
| 15—40 | 1,759 | 1,992 | | 1,884 | 2,072 | | 182 | 601 | |
| 40 and over | 215 | 219 | | 1,759 | 1,749 | | 624 | 11 | |
| Age not stated | ... | .. | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| All ages | 54,89 | 5,378 | Not available | 3,705 | 3,853 | Not available | 806 | 769 | Not available |
| Age | Females | | | | | | | | |
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0—10 | 2,563 | 2,580 | Details not available | 49 | 69 | Details not available | 3 | 3 | Details not available |
| 10—15 | 699 | 424 | | 393 | 357 | | 29 | 15 | |
| 15—40 | 113 | 115 | | 2,885 | 3,125 | | 603 | 683 | |
| 40 and over | 3 | 12 | | 774 | 714 | | 1,886 | 1,903 | |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| All ages | 3,378 | 3,131 | Not available | 4,101 | 4,265 | Not available | 2,521 | 2,604 | Not available |

In the Census of 1881 the figures for Jains have been included among the Hindu population
[Subsidiary Table E-11 (d)]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each sex at the last three Censuses—Jains—contd.
Western Division.

| Males | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Age | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | Details not available | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1901 | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0-10 | 1,883 | 2,098 | Details not available | ... | 3 | Details not available | ... | 3 | Details not available |
| 10-15 | 1,215 | 1,026 | ... | 8 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-40 | 2,471 | 2,528 | ... | 2,067 | 2,028 | ... | 176 | 194 | ... |
| 40 and over | 186 | 160 | ... | 1,424 | 1,392 | ... | 570 | 550 | ... |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 5755 | 5,812 | Not available | 3,499 | 3,441 | Not available | 746 | 747 | Not available |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | Details not available | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1901 | | | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | ... |
| 0-10 | 2,307 | 2,521 | Details not available | 55 | 43 | Details not available | ... | 4 | Details not available |
| 10-15 | 909 | 862 | ... | 466 | 322 | ... | 26 | 14 | ... |
| 15-40 | 201 | 204 | ... | 2,803 | 2,725 | ... | 1,003 | 1,080 | ... |
| 40 and over | 10 | 32 | ... | 560 | 440 | ... | 1,660 | 1,753 | ... |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 3427 | 3,619 | Not available | 3,884 | 3,530 | Not available | 2,689 | 2,851 | Not available |

In the Census of 1881 the figures for Jains have been included among the Hindu population.

[Subsidiary table E-11 (d)]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
 Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Others.
 Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------|-----|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 0—10 | 3,037 | 2,103 | 2,115 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 1,324 | 1,053 | 1,346 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—40 | 1,346 | 1,930 | 2,308 | 1,959 | 2,983 | 2,500 | 95 | 351 | ... | ... |
| 40 and over | 52 | ... | 192 | 1,817 | 1,403 | 1,539 | 348 | 175 | ... | ... |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 5,759 | 5,088 | 5,961 | 3,798 | 4,386 | 4,039 | 443 | 526 | ... | ... |

| Age | Females | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 0—10 | 3,081 | 2,632 | 1,493 | 33 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 1,084 | 702 | 895 | 197 | ... | 746 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—40 | 275 | 877 | 746 | 2,999 | 2,982 | 2,985 | 306 | 351 | 896 | ... |
| 40 and over | 17 | ... | ... | 977 | 702 | 1,045 | 1,027 | 1,751 | 1,194 | ... |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 4,457 | 4,211 | 3,134 | 4,206 | 3,684 | 4,776 | 1,337 | 2,105 | 2,090 | ... |

Others in 1901 include Animists whereas in 1891 and 1881 others exclude Animists.

[Subsidiary Table E—11 (e)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Others—contd.
Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | | Males | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Age | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | | |
| | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| 0—10 | ... | 3,037 | 2,162 | | 2 | ... | | ... | |
| 10—15 | ... | 1,324 | 1,351 | | 20 | ... | | ... | |
| 15—40 | ... | 1,346 | 1,622 | Details not available. | 1,959 | 2,703 | Details not available. | 95 | Details not available. |
| 40 and over | ... | 52 | .. | | 1,817 | 1,622 | | 348 | |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | .. | | ... | ... | | ... | |
| All ages | ... | 5,759 | 5,135 | Not available. | 3,798 | 4,325 | Not available. | 443 | Not available. |

| | | Females | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Age | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | | |
| | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | | |
| 11 | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 19 |
| 0—10 | ... | 3,080 | 2,439 | | 33 | .. | | 1 | |
| 10—15 | ... | 1,083 | 188 | | 198 | ... | | 3 | |
| 15—40 | ... | 275 | 1,219 | Details not available. | 2,999 | 3,171 | Details not available. | 306 | Details not available. |
| 40 and over | ... | 17 | .. | | 977 | 732 | | 1,028 | |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | .. | | ... | ... | | ... | |
| All ages | ... | 4,455 | 4,146 | Not available. | 4,207 | 3,903 | Not available. | 1,338 | Not available. |

Others in 1901 include Animists whereas in 1891 and 1881 others exclude Animists.

[Subsidiary Table E—11 (e).]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—contd.
Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Others—contd.
Eastern Division.

| Males | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|---------|------|------------------------|
| Age | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0-10 | ... | 1,935 | Details not available. | 3 | ... | Details not available. | ... | ... | Details not available. |
| 10-15 | 3,105 | 968 | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-40 | 1,325 | 1,936 | ... | 1,985 | 2,903 | ... | ... | 323 | ... |
| 40 and over | 1,106 | ... | ... | 1,950 | 1,613 | ... | ... | 322 | ... |
| Age not stated | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 5,589 | 4,839 | Not available. | 3,971 | 4,516 | Not available. | 440 | 645 | Not available. |

| Females | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|
| Age | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0-10 | ... | 1,875 | Details not available. | 52 | ... | Details not available. | 2 | ... | Details not available. |
| 10-15 | 2,941 | 625 | ... | 250 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| 15-40 | 1,032 | 1,250 | ... | 2,959 | 3,125 | ... | 278 | ... | ... |
| 40 and over | 255 | ... | ... | 1,178 | 625 | ... | 1,031 | 2,500 | ... |
| Age not stated | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 4,246 | 3,750 | Not available. | 4,439 | 3,750 | Not available. | 1,315 | 2,500 | Not available. |

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (e)]—contd
Others in 1901 include Animists whereas in 1891 & 1881 others exclude Animists.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—concl'd.

Distribution by Civil Condition and Main Age Periods of 10,000 of each Sex at the last three Censuses—Others—concl'd.
Western Division.

| Age | Males | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|-----|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 0-10 | 2,964 | 3,334 | 1,579 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 1,323 | 3,333 | 1,579 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-40 | 1,593 | .. | 3,158 | 1,922 | 1,667 | 1,579 | 118 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 and over | 54 | ... | ... | 1,679 | 1,666 | 2,105 | 329 | ... | ... | ... |
| Age not stated | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 5,934 | 6,667 | 6,316 | 3,619 | 3,333 | 3,684 | 447 | ... | ... | ... |

| Age | Females | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|------|-------|-----|
| | Unmarried | | | Married | | | Widowed | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| 0-10 | 3,227 | 4,445 | 714 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 1,138 | ... | 714 | 141 | ... | 714 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-40 | 296 | 1,111 | ... | 3,040 | 3,333 | 2,500 | 336 | ... | 1,786 | ... |
| 40 and over | 16 | ... | ... | 766 | 1,111 | 1,072 | 1,025 | ... | 2,500 | ... |
| Age not stated | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| All ages | 4,677 | 5,556 | 1,428 | 3,961 | 4,444 | 4,286 | 1,362 | ... | 4,286 | ... |

[Subsidiary Table E-11 (e)]—concl'd. Others include Animists whereas in 1891 and 1881, others exclude Animists.

SUBSIDAIRY TABLE XII.

Distribution by Main age periods of 10,000 of each Civil Condition.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | Males | | | Females | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—10 ... | 4,871 | 2 | .. | 7,008 | 64 | 2 |
| 10—15 ... | 2,344 | 64 | 6 | 2,241 | 688 | 44 |
| 15—40 ... | 2,636 | 5,306 | 2,107 | 665 | 6,923 | 2,594 |
| 40 and over ... | 149 | 4,628 | 7,887 | 86 | 2,325 | 7,360 |
| All ages ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0—10 ... | 4,877 | 2 | ... | 7,019 | 64 | 2 |
| 10—15 ... | 2,350 | 65 | 5 | 2,242 | 693 | 44 |
| 15—40 ... | 2,624 | 5,303 | 2,098 | 653 | 6,911 | 2,591 |
| 40 and over ... | 149 | 4,630 | 7,897 | 86 | 2,332 | 7,363 |
| All ages ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

Eastern Division.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0—10 ... | 5,066 | 3 | ... | 7,168 | 70 | |
| 10—15 ... | 2,183 | 79 | 7 | 2,139 | 722 | 46 |
| 15—40 ... | 2,410 | 5,176 | 1,906 | 617 | 6,667 | 2,453 |
| 40 and over ... | 141 | 4,742 | 8,087 | 76 | 2,541 | 7,499 |
| All ages ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

Western Division.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0—10 ... | 4,401 | 1 | ... | 6,639 | 44 | 1 |
| 10—15 ... | 2,276 | 23 | 3 | 2,506 | 601 | 40 |
| 15—40 ... | 2,164 | 5,671 | 2,589 | 746 | 7,669 | 2,958 |
| 40 and over ... | 169 | 4,305 | 7,408 | 109 | 1,686 | 7,001 |
| All ages ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

[Subsidiary Table E-12]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 of each age period for each Sex.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | Males | | | Females | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—10 ... | 9,996 | 4 | ... | 9,904 | 95 | 1 |
| 10—15 ... | 9,808 | 190 | 2 | 7,502 | 2,425 | 73 |
| 15—40 .. | 3,997 | 5,705 | 298 | 720 | 7,894 | 1,386 |
| 40 and over ... | 357 | 7,877 | 1,766 | 140 | 3,971 | 5,889 |
| All ages .. | 5,548 | 3,935 | 517 | 3,928 | 4,135 | 1,937 |

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0—10 .. | 9,997 | 3 | ... | 9,904 | 95 | 1 |
| 10—15 ... | 9,807 | 191 | 2 | 7,488 | 2,439 | 73 |
| 15—40 .. | 3,984 | 5,718 | 298 | 708 | 7,904 | 1,383 |
| 40 and over ... | 357 | 7,874 | 1,769 | 138 | 3,979 | 5,883 |
| All ages .. | 5,545 | 3,936 | 519 | 3,923 | 4,139 | 1,938 |

Eastern Division.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0—10 .. | 9,996 | 4 | ... | 9,891 | 108 | 1 |
| 10—15 ... | 9,759 | 238 | 3 | 7,217 | 2,706 | 77 |
| 15—40 ... | 3,767 | 5,954 | 279 | 667 | 8,006 | 1,327 |
| 40 and over ... | 321 | 7,950 | 1,729 | 115 | 4,243 | 5,642 |
| All ages ... | 5,465 | 4,022 | 513 | 3,830 | 4,253 | 1,917 |

Western Division.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0—10 ... | 9,999 | 1 | ... | 9,939 | 60 | 1 |
| 10—15 ... | 9,935 | 64 | 1 | 8,153 | 1,785 | 62 |
| 15—40 ... | 4,484 | 5,176 | 340 | 814 | 7,643 | 1,543 |
| 40—and over ... | 466 | 7,640 | 1,894 | 218 | 3,082 | 6,700 |
| All ages ... | 5,758 | 3,708 | 534 | 4,183 | 3,819 | 1,998 |

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of the Sexes by Civil Condition

| Religions and Natural Divisions | Number of females | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| | All ages | | | 0—10 | | |
| | Un-married | Married | Widowed | Un-married | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Hindus.</i> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Division ... | 695 | 1,053 | 3,710 | 988 | 31,388 | 61,000 |
| Western Division ... | 694 | 985 | 3,571 | 1,043 | 65,471 | 17,000 |
| Mysore Province ... | 695 | 1,036 | 3,672 | 1,002 | 34,025 | 39,000 |
| Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 695 | 1,036 | 3,675 | 1,002 | 29,912 | 42,000 |
| <i>Animists.</i> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Division ... | 721 | 1,060 | 2,831 | 898 | 14,000 | ... |
| Western Division ... | 729 | 1,012 | 2,820 | 1,007 | 28,000 | ... |
| Mysore Province ... | 725 | 1,038 | 2,825 | 950 | 15,556 | .. |
| Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 725 | 1,038 | 2,824 | 958 | 15,556 | .. |
| <i>Mussalman.</i> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Division .. | 689 | 985 | 3,948 | 945 | 7,111 | ... |
| Western Division ... | 629 | 903 | 3,886 | 1,028 | 39,000 | ... |
| Mysore Province ... | 673 | 964 | 3,932 | 964 | 8,790 | ... |
| Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 667 | 961 | 3,909 | 965 | 6,786 | ... |
| <i>Christian.</i> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Division ... | 742 | 920 | 3,215 | 924 | .. | ... |
| Western Division ... | 586 | 626 | 2,721 | 1,111 | ... | ... |
| Mysore Province ... | 694 | 822 | 3,046 | 964 | ... | ... |
| Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 740 | 911 | 3,829 | 976 | 8,667 | ... |
| <i>Jain.</i> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Division .. | 542 | 974 | 2,754 | 966 | 1,875 | ... |
| Western Division ... | 477 | 888 | 2,885 | 981 | ... | ... |
| Mysore Province . | 507 | 930 | 2,820 | 973 | 4,000 | ... |
| Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 504 | 924 | 2,802 | 971 | 4,000 | ... |
| <i>Others.</i> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Division .. | 695 | 1,019 | 3,706 | 984 | 27,458 | 74,000 |
| Western Division ... | 690 | 979 | 3,554 | 1,041 | 59,950 | 18,000 |
| Mysore Province ... | 694 | 1,031 | 3,663 | 998 | 30,212 | 46,000 |
| Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 694 | 1,030 | 3,670 | 999 | 26,922 | 51,000 |

Subsidiary Table E-13]

TABLE XIV.

for Religions and Natural Divisions.

per 1,000 males

| 10—15 | | | 15—40 | | | 40 and over | | |
|------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Un-married | Married | Widowed | Un-married | Married | Widowed | Un-married | Married | Widowed |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 619 | 9,677 | 28,190 | 178 | 1,354 | 4,865 | 381 | 565 | 3,424 |
| 766 | 25,690 | 53,800 | 167 | 1,328 | 4,150 | 463 | 386 | 3,352 |
| 658 | 11,123 | 31,956 | 174 | 1,347 | 4,619 | 407 | 523 | 3,405 |
| 659 | 11,154 | 32,294 | 175 | 1,347 | 4,611 | 409 | 522 | 3,410 |
| 738 | 7,284 | 9,000 | 219 | 1,414 | 3,624 | 345 | 573 | 2,661 |
| 796 | 19,267 | ... | 172 | 1,455 | 2,635 | 275 | 422 | 2,882 |
| 767 | 9,303 | 12,000 | 192 | 1,434 | 3,019 | 309 | 504 | 2,764 |
| 767 | 9,303 | 12,000 | 192 | 1,434 | 3,019 | 308 | 504 | 2,762 |
| 685 | 8,205 | 8,182 | 160 | 1,328 | 3,456 | 258 | 501 | 4,088 |
| 691 | 28,864 | ... | 97 | 1,283 | 3,229 | 154 | 340 | 4,132 |
| 687 | 9,746 | 9,546 | 139 | 1,316 | 3,388 | 231 | 462 | 4,099 |
| 688 | 10,055 | 8,615 | 137 | 1,317 | 3,392 | 226 | 452 | 4,070 |
| 730 | 16,000 | ... | 346 | 1,068 | 3,211 | 830 | 577 | 3,205 |
| 850 | ... | ... | 158 | 818 | 1,942 | 164 | 259 | 3,262 |
| 760 | 20,111 | ... | 256 | 985 | 2,712 | 594 | 469 | 3,223 |
| 823 | 14,800 | ... | 374 | 1,153 | 3,669 | 805 | 494 | 3,883 |
| 522 | 8,714 | ... | 57 | 1,348 | 2,922 | 13 | 387 | 2,659 |
| 599 | 48,000 | ... | 65 | 1,085 | 4,559 | 42 | 315 | 2,332 |
| 563 | 15,647 | ... | 61 | 1,205 | 3,765 | 27 | 353 | 2,496 |
| 560 | 15,824 | ... | 61 | 1,190 | 3,654 | 27 | 353 | 2,498 |
| 624 | 9,593 | 24,929 | 178 | 1,351 | 4,770 | 376 | 562 | 3,436 |
| 763 | 25,772 | 56,400 | 163 | 1,323 | 4,061 | 443 | 383 | 3,359 |
| 662 | 11,063 | 28,863 | 173 | 1,343 | 4,524 | 398 | 519 | 3,416 |
| 664 | 11,100 | 28,561 | 175 | 1,345 | 4,518 | 403 | 518 | 3,425 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XVI.

I. Proportion of wives to husbands for Religions and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions. | Number of Married Females per 1,000 Married Males. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------------------------|
| | All Religions. | Hindus. | Musalmans | Christians. | Jains. | Others including Animists. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Eastern Division ... | 1,049 | 1,053 | 985 | 920 | 974 | 1,060 |
| Western do ... | 979 | 985 | 903 | 626 | 888 | 1,012 |
| Mysore Province ... | 1,031 | 1,036 | 964 | 822 | 930 | 1,038 |
| Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 1,030 | 1,036 | 961 | 911 | 924 | 1,037 |

II. Proportion of Unmarried Females to Unmarried Males for Religions and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions. | Number of Unmarried Females to 1,000 Unmarried Males. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------------------------|
| | All Religions. | Hindus. | Musalmans | Christians. | Jains. | Others including Animists. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Eastern Division ... | 695 | 695 | 689 | 742 | 542 | 721 |
| Western do ... | 690 | 694 | 629 | 586 | 477 | 729 |
| Mysore Province ... | 694 | 695 | 673 | 694 | 507 | 725 |
| Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 694 | 695 | 667 | 740 | 504 | 725 |

III. Proportion of Widowed Females to Widowed Males for Religions and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions. | Number of Widowed Females per 1,000 Widowed Males. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------------------------|
| | All Religions. | Hindus. | Musalmans | Christians. | Jains. | Others including Animists. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Eastern Division ... | 3,706 | 3,710 | 3,948 | 3,215 | 2,754 | 2,831 |
| Western do ... | 3,554 | 3,571 | 3,886 | 2,721 | 2,885 | 2,820 |
| Mysore Province ... | 3,663 | 3,672 | 3,932 | 3,046 | 2,820 | 2,825 |
| Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 3,670 | 3,675 | 3,909 | 2,829 | 2,802 | 2,824 |

APPENDIX A.
Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 of each sex by Civil Condition and Main Age periods in each District or City.

| Districts. | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|-----|
| | | | | | Total. | | | | | Total. | | |
| | 0—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 & over | | 0—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | | 40 & over | |
| Mysore City | U | 361 | 75 | 75 | 8 | 519 | 296 | 32 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 361 |
| | M | 1 | 14 | 211 | 180 | 406 | 10 | 25 | 67 | 228 | 84 | 414 |
| | W | ... | ... | 21 | 54 | 75 | ... | 1 | 5 | 54 | 165 | 225 |
| Mysore District | U | 414 | 70 | 66 | 5 | 555 | 330 | 39 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 389 |
| | M | 1 | 8 | 203 | 197 | 409 | 11 | 21 | 52 | 252 | 87 | 423 |
| | W | ... | ... | 8 | 28 | 36 | ... | ... | 2 | 40 | 146 | 188 |
| Bangalore City | U | 346 | 79 | 75 | 9 | 509 | 284 | 38 | 17 | 15 | 5 | 359 |
| | M | 3 | 15 | 224 | 181 | 423 | 7 | 19 | 53 | 227 | 124 | 430 |
| | W | ... | 1 | 19 | 48 | 68 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 68 | 135 | 211 |
| Banalore District | U | 427 | 50 | 50 | 4 | 531 | 315 | 36 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 378 |
| | M | 7 | 17 | 198 | 196 | 418 | 9 | 17 | 37 | 225 | 147 | 435 |
| | W | ... | ... | 11 | 40 | 51 | ... | 1 | 2 | 49 | 135 | 187 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | U | 325 | 69 | 126 | 3 | 523 | 349 | 37 | 17 | 14 | ... | 417 |
| | M | 2 | 14 | 247 | 192 | 455 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 252 | 216 | 485 |
| | W | ... | ... | 8 | 14 | 22 | ... | ... | 1 | 50 | 47 | 98 |
| Kolar District | U | 386 | 59 | 79 | 12 | 536 | 278 | 31 | 11 | 14 | 2 | 336 |
| | M | 3 | 12 | 186 | 202 | 403 | 14 | 24 | 51 | 232 | 137 | 458 |
| | W | ... | ... | 10 | 51 | 61 | ... | 1 | 2 | 44 | 159 | 206 |
| Tumkur District | U | 401 | 62 | 73 | 11 | 547 | 332 | 36 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 394 |
| | M | 3 | 10 | 168 | 185 | 386 | 14 | 27 | 53 | 226 | 85 | 405 |
| | W | ... | ... | 9 | 58 | 67 | ... | 1 | 2 | 44 | 154 | 201 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Chitaldrug District | ... | U | ... | 421 | 68 | 72 | 10 | 571 | 340 | 51 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 429 |
| | | M | ... | 5 | 13 | 194 | 165 | 377 | 12 | 25 | 50 | 223 | 88 | 398 |
| | | W | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 41 | 52 | . | 1 | 2 | 48 | 122 | 173 |
| Eastern Division | ... | U | ... | 407 | 63 | 69 | 8 | 547 | 319 | 38 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 383 |
| | | M | ... | 3 | 12 | 196 | 191 | 402 | 11 | 22 | 49 | 235 | 108 | 425 |
| | | W | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 11 | 51 | ... | 1 | 2 | 45 | 144 | 192 |
| Hassan District | ... | U | ... | 409 | 75 | 90 | 6 | 583 | 336 | 61 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 128 |
| | | M | ... | 1 | 6 | 191 | 74 | 372 | 1 | 14 | 45 | 243 | 75 | 381 |
| | | W | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 34 | 45 | ... | 1 | 1 | 46 | 143 | 191 |
| Kadur District | ... | U | ... | 373 | 83 | 106 | 8 | 570 | 334 | 54 | 22 | 10 | 3 | 423 |
| | | M | ... | ... | 8 | 216 | 156 | 380 | 5 | 17 | 55 | 245 | 62 | 384 |
| | | W | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 33 | 50 | ... | 1 | 2 | 57 | 133 | 193 |
| Shimoga District | ... | U | ... | 366 | 83 | 108 | 15 | 572 | 319 | 44 | 16 | 17 | 8 | 404 |
| | | M | ... | 1 | 9 | 207 | 147 | 364 | 11 | 24 | 70 | 223 | 53 | 381 |
| | | W | ... | ... | .. | 17 | 47 | 64 | ... | 1 | 4 | 69 | 141 | 215 |
| Western Division | ... | U | ... | 384 | 81 | 101 | 10 | 576 | 329 | 53 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 418 |
| | | M | ... | 1 | 7 | 203 | 160 | 371 | 7 | 18 | 56 | 237 | 64 | 382 |
| | | W | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 59 | 53 | ... | 1 | 3 | 56 | 140 | 200 |
| Province | ... | U | ... | 401 | 68 | 77 | 8 | 554 | 321 | 42 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 392 |
| | | M | ... | 3 | 11 | 198 | 182 | 394 | 10 | 21 | 51 | 235 | 97 | 414 |
| | | W | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 41 | 52 | ... | 1 | 2 | 48 | 143 | 194 |

[Appendix A to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition]—continued.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the distribution of 100 in each Civil Condition in each Religion by three Main age periods.

| | Age periods | Hindus | Musalmans | Native Christians | Jains | Animists | Total |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| Males. | | | | | | | |
| Unmarried | 0—20 | 84.5 | 85 | 82.9 | 77.3 | 86.9 | 84.6 |
| | 20—40 | 14.0 | 14 | 16.3 | 19.0 | 12.2 | 13.9 |
| | 40 and over | 1.5 | 1 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Married | 0—20 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| | 20—40 | 50.3 | 50.8 | 61.8 | 51.5 | 49.3 | 50.3 |
| | 40 and over | 46.3 | 46.8 | 36.8 | 45.2 | 47.8 | 46.3 |
| Widowed | 0—20 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| | 20—40 | 20.3 | 25.1 | 35.3 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 20.7 |
| | 40 and over | 79.2 | 74.4 | 63.9 | 78.5 | 78.5 | 79.0 |
| Females. | | | | | | | |
| Unmarried | 0—15 | 92.5 | 94.1 | 90.1 | 95.3 | 93.4 | 92.6 |
| | 15—20 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| | 20—40 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.7 |
| | 40 and over | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Married | 0—15 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 11.7 | 5.5 | 7.6 |
| | 15—20 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 16.8 | 10.8 | 12.3 |
| | 20—40 | 56.7 | 58.1 | 66.7 | 55.0 | 60.5 | 56.8 |
| | 40 and over | 23.4 | 22.4 | 19.1 | 16.5 | 23.2 | 23.3 |
| Widowed | 0—15 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| | 15—20 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| | 20—40 | 24.9 | 20.9 | 30.8 | 29.2 | 22.0 | 24.7 |
| | 40 and over | 73.5 | 77.6 | 67.5 | 67.8 | 76.8 | 73.6 |

[Appendix B to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition].

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 of each Sex in each religion by Age and Civil Condition.

| Age Periods | Hindus | | | Musalmans | | | Native Christians | | | Jains | | | Animists | | | All Religions | | | |
|-------------|--------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | U | | M | W | | U | M | | W | U | | M | W | U | | M | W | U | W |
| | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Males. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-15 | 400 | 2 | ... | ... | 416 | 2 | .. | 407 | ... | ... | 330 | 3 | .. | 436 | 2 | ... | 401 | 3 | ... |
| 15-20 | 68 | 10 | ... | ... | 73 | 7 | .. | 82 | 5 | ... | 91 | 11 | ... | 65 | 9 | ... | 68 | 11 | ... |
| 20-40 | 77 | 199 | 11 | 11 | 81 | 197 | 9 | 96 | 232 | 12 | 122 | 188 | 18 | 70 | 187 | 9 | 77 | 198 | 11 |
| 40 and over | 8 | 183 | 42 | 42 | 6 | 181 | 28 | 5 | 139 | 22 | 20 | 158 | 59 | 5 | 182 | 35 | 8 | 182 | 41 |
| | 553 | 394 | 53 | 53 | 576 | 387 | 37 | 590 | 376 | 34 | 563 | 360 | 77 | 576 | 380 | 44 | 554 | 394 | 52 |
| Females. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-12 | 318 | 11 | .. | .. | 358 | 6 | 1 | 383 | 3 | .. | 290 | 14 | 1 | 364 | 8 | ... | 321 | 10 | ... |
| 12-15 | 42 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 18 | ... | 50 | 11 | ... | 34 | 34 | 2 | 52 | 15 | ... | 42 | 21 | 1 |
| 15-20 | 15 | 51 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 56 | 2 | 28 | 40 | 2 | 11 | 67 | 5 | 21 | 46 | 2 | 15 | 51 | 2 |
| 20-40 | 11 | 234 | 49 | 49 | 7 | 239 | 33 | 16 | 258 | 41 | 5 | 217 | 75 | 6 | 254 | 29 | 11 | 235 | 48 |
| 40 and over | 3 | 97 | 145 | 145 | 2 | 92 | 125 | 4 | 75 | 89 | ... | 67 | 178 | 2 | 98 | 103 | 3 | 97 | 143 |
| | 389 | 414 | 197 | 197 | 428 | 411 | 161 | 481 | 387 | 132 | 340 | 399 | 261 | 445 | 421 | 134 | 392 | 414 | 194 |

[Appendix C to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.]

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Males at each age period in each District or City.

| District | Males | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 0—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over | All ages |
| Mysore City | U | ... | ... | 9,973 | 8,381 | 2,449 | 326 | 5,190 |
| | M | ... | 99 | 26 | 1,544 | 6,872 | 7,444 | 4,056 |
| | W | ... | 8 | 2 | 75 | 679 | 2,230 | 754 |
| Mysore District | U | ... | 9,862 | 9,971 | 8,914 | 2,390 | 202 | 5,554 |
| | M | ... | 135 | 28 | 1,071 | 7,336 | 8,577 | 4,089 |
| | W | ... | 3 | 1 | 15 | 274 | 1,221 | 357 |
| Bangalore City | U | ... | 9,557 | 9,909 | 8,365 | 2,349 | 389 | 5,093 |
| | M | ... | 443 | 91 | 1,596 | 7,043 | 7,609 | 4,232 |
| | W | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 608 | 2,002 | 675 |
| Bangalore District | U | ... | 9,205 | 9,832 | 7,419 | 1,941 | 171 | 5,308 |
| | M | ... | 788 | 167 | 2,552 | 7,650 | 8,158 | 4,183 |
| | W | ... | 7 | 1 | 29 | 409 | 1,671 | 509 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | U | ... | 9,565 | 9,940 | 8,283 | 3,312 | 168 | 5,232 |
| | M | ... | 435 | 60 | 1,717 | 6,484 | 9,159 | 4,549 |
| | W | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204 | 673 | 219 |
| Kolar District | U | ... | 9,598 | 9,918 | 8,350 | 2,884 | 458 | 5,365 |
| | M | ... | 395 | 81 | 1,626 | 6,761 | 7,629 | 4,029 |
| | W | ... | 7 | 1 | 24 | 355 | 1,913 | 606 |
| Tumkur District | U | ... | 9,746 | 9,940 | 8,587 | 2,700 | 424 | 5,474 |
| | M | ... | 251 | 59 | 1,393 | 6,965 | 7,298 | 3,855 |
| | W | ... | 3 | 1 | 20 | 335 | 2,278 | 671 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Chitaldrug District ... | U M W | ... | 9,999 | 9,953 | 9,590 | 9,892 | 8,323 | 2,603 | 469 | 5,707 |
| | | ... | 1 | 46 | 407 | 107 | 1,637 | 7,011 | 7,630 | 3,771 |
| | | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 40 | 386 | 1,901 | 522 |
| Eastern Division ... | U M W | ... | 10,000 | 9,968 | 9,647 | 9,919 | 8,415 | 2,493 | 321 | 5,465 |
| | | ... | ... | 31 | 349 | 80 | 1,560 | 7,157 | 7,950 | 4,022 |
| | | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 350 | 1,729 | 513 |
| Hassan District .. | U M W | ... | 10,000 | 9,999 | 9,932 | 9,985 | 9,282 | 3,084 | 279 | 5,833 |
| | | ... | ... | 1 | 68 | 15 | 708 | 6,555 | 8,132 | 3,720 |
| | | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 10 | 361 | 1,589 | 447 |
| Kadur District ... | U M W | ... | 10,000 | 9,998 | 9,927 | 9,984 | 9,140 | 3,170 | 405 | 5,699 |
| | | ... | ... | 2 | 72 | 16 | 842 | 6,422 | 7,769 | 3,796 |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 18 | 408 | 1,826 | 505 |
| Shimoga District ... | U M W | ... | 10,000 | 9,990 | 9,850 | 9,963 | 9,068 | 3,258 | 703 | 5,723 |
| | | ... | ... | 10 | 147 | 36 | 908 | 6,232 | 7,039 | 3,634 |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 24 | 510 | 2,258 | 643 |
| Western Division ... | U M W | ... | 10,000 | 9,996 | 9,902 | 9,977 | 9,163 | 3,175 | 467 | 5,758 |
| | | ... | ... | 4 | 97 | 23 | 820 | 6,394 | 7,639 | 3,708 |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 17 | 431 | 1,894 | 534 |
| Total Province ... | U M W | ... | 10,000 | 9,976 | 9,720 | 9,934 | 8,645 | 2,699 | 357 | 5,545 |
| | | ... | ... | 24 | 277 | 65 | 1,333 | 6,927 | 7,874 | 3,937 |
| | | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 22 | 374 | 1,769 | 518 |

[Appendix D to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition—concl.d.]

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Males
in each Religion at each Age-Period.

| Religion. | | Males. | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| | | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 0—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 & over | All Ages |
| Hindus | U. | 10,000 | 9,976 | 9,715 | 9,933 | 8,608 | 2,689 | 360 | 5,527 |
| | M. | ... | 24 | 282 | 66 | 1,369 | 6,934 | 7,842 | 3,944 |
| | W. | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 23 | 377 | 1,798 | 529 |
| Mussalmans | U. | 10,000 | 9,972 | 9,763 | 9,945 | 9,130 | 2,811 | 302 | 5,763 |
| | M. | ... | 28 | 227 | 53 | 855 | 6,865 | 8,418 | 3,867 |
| | W. | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 15 | 324 | 1,280 | 370 |
| Native Christians. | U. | 10,000 | 9,997 | 9,925 | 9,986 | 9,446 | 2,821 | 302 | 5,895 |
| | M. | .. | 3 | 75 | 14 | 524 | 6,821 | 8,368 | 3,760 |
| | W. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 358 | 1,330 | 345 |
| Jains Digambara.. | U. | 10,000 | 10,000 | 9,916 | 9,981 | 8,769 | 3,403 | 828 | 5,566 |
| | M. | ... | ... | 84 | 19 | 1,197 | 6,048 | 6,621 | 3,629 |
| | W. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 549 | 2,551 | 805 |
| Animists | U. | 10,000 | 9,982 | 9,764 | 9,950 | 8,800 | 2,611 | 235 | 5,759 |
| | M. | ... | 18 | 233 | 50 | 1,170 | 7,040 | 8,193 | 3,797 |
| | W. | ... | .. | 3 | ... | 30 | 349 | 1,572 | 444 |
| Total... | U. | 10,000 | 9,976 | 9,720 | 9,934 | 8,645 | 2,699 | 357 | 5,545 |
| | M. | .. | 24 | 277 | 65 | 1,333 | 6,927 | 7,874 | 3,937 |
| | W. | .. | ... | 3 | 1 | 22 | 374 | 1,769 | 518 |

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Males
in each Main Caste and Age-period.

| Caste | | Males | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| | | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 0—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 & over | All ages |
| Beda | U | 10,000 | 9,966 | 9,692 | 9,925 | 8,796 | 3,074 | 618 | 5,785 |
| | M | ... | 34 | 306 | 75 | 1,169 | 6,521 | 7,400 | 3,640 |
| | W | ... | .. | 2 | ... | 35 | 405 | 1,952 | 575 |
| Besta | U | 10,000 | 9,994 | 9,800 | 9,960 | 8,911 | 2,437 | 303 | 5,464 |
| | M | ... | 6 | 196 | 40 | 1,074 | 7,194 | 8,225 | 4,086 |
| | W | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 15 | 369 | 1,472 | 450 |
| Brahmin | U | 10,000 | 9,973 | 9,539 | 9,900 | 6,845 | 1,609 | 503 | 4,720 |
| | M | ... | 27 | 460 | 100 | 3,090 | 7,942 | 7,157 | 4,547 |
| | W | ... | . | 1 | ... | 65 | 449 | 2,340 | 733 |
| Ganiga | U | 10,000 | 9,998 | 9,700 | 9,947 | 8,375 | 2,170 | 246 | 5,413 |
| | M | ... | 2 | 300 | 53 | 1,590 | 7,464 | 8,269 | 4,135 |
| | W | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 366 | 1,485 | 452 |
| Holaya | U | 10,000 | 9,981 | 9,812 | 9,957 | 8,930 | 3,073 | 393 | 5,681 |
| | M | ... | 18 | 184 | 42 | 1,052 | 6,566 | 8,157 | 3,877 |
| | W | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 361 | 1,450 | 442 |
| Komati | U | 10,000 | 9,948 | 9,309 | 9,842 | 6,422 | 1,864 | 594 | 4,923 |
| | M | ... | 52 | 682 | 157 | 3,523 | 7,670 | 6,954 | 4,317 |
| | W | ... | .. | 9 | 1 | 55 | 466 | 2,452 | 760 |
| Kshatriya | U | 10,000 | 9,974 | 9,657 | 9,916 | 9,006 | 3,516 | 549 | 5,664 |
| | M | ... | 26 | 333 | 82 | 974 | 6,134 | 7,652 | 3,802 |
| | W | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 20 | 350 | 1,799 | 534 |
| Kuruba | U | 10,000 | 9,973 | 9,757 | 9,935 | 8,668 | 2,882 | 240 | 5,416 |
| | M | ... | 27 | 239 | 64 | 1,315 | 7,267 | 8,221 | 4,118 |
| | W | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 17 | 351 | 1,539 | 466 |
| Lingayet | U | 10,000 | 9,978 | 9,789 | 9,946 | 8,921 | 2,904 | 406 | 5,623 |
| | M | ... | 22 | 211 | 54 | 1,058 | 6,680 | 7,658 | 3,818 |
| | W | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 416 | 1,936 | 559 |
| Panchala | U | 10,000 | 9,981 | 9,670 | 9,925 | 8,684 | 2,588 | 405 | 5,426 |
| | M | ... | 19 | 324 | 74 | 1,299 | 7,034 | 7,767 | 4,038 |
| | W | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 17 | 378 | 1,828 | 536 |
| Tigala | U | 10,000 | 9,985 | 9,747 | 9,951 | 8,350 | 2,468 | 186 | 5,618 |
| | M | ... | 15 | 253 | 49 | 1,636 | 7,120 | 8,284 | 3,915 |
| | W | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 412 | 1,530 | 467 |
| Vakkaliga | U | 10,000 | 9,976 | 9,717 | 9,932 | 8,638 | 2,721 | 246 | 5,486 |
| | M | ... | 24 | 281 | 68 | 1,347 | 6,937 | 7,820 | 3,961 |
| | W | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 15 | 342 | 1,934 | 553 |

(Appendix F to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.)

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Females at each Age-period in each District or City.

| District | Females | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | 0-5 | 5-12 | 0-12 | 12-15 | 15-20 | 20-40 | 40 and over | All ages |
| Mysore City | 10,000 | 9,438 539 23 | 9,665 321 14 | 5,481 4,302 217 | 1,509 7,950 541 | 462 7,715 1,823 | 253 3,303 6,444 | 3,608 4,145 2,247 |
| Mysore District | 9,999 1 ... | 9,493 501 6 | 9,686 310 4 | 6,464 3,439 97 | 1,771 7,957 272 | 207 8,457 1,336 | 94 3,711 6,195 | 3,893 4,228 1,879 |
| Bangalore City | 10,000 | 9,523 434 43 | 9,751 226 23 | 6,489 3,244 267 | 2,212 7,035 733 | 487 7,310 2,203 | 181 4,710 5,109 | 3,585 4,301 2,114 |
| Bangalore District | 9,985 15 ... | 9,533 457 10 | 9,730 264 6 | 6,657 3,202 141 | 2,936 6,621 443 | 336 7,559 1,725 | 53 5,185 4,762 | 3,780 4,346 1,874 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 10,000 | 9,968 32 ... | 9,976 24 ... | 9,164 820 16 | 5,469 4,245 286 | 445 7,975 1,580 | 10 8,202 1,738 | 4,167 4,853 980 |
| Kolar District | 10,000 | 9,081 897 22 | 9,501 487 12 | 5,503 4,374 123 | 1,737 7,901 332 | 478 8,000 1,522 | 73 4,611 5,316 | 3,357 4,586 2,057 |
| Tumkur District | 9,983 16 1 | 9,344 646 10 | 9,590 404 6 | 5,715 4,165 120 | 1,733 7,952 315 | 375 8,036 1,589 | 176 3,512 6,312 | 3,942 4,044 2,014 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|-----|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Chitaldrug District | ... | U M W | ... | 9,981 19 ... | 9,410 579 11 | 9,642 352 6 | 6,636 3,276 58 | 2,569 7,080 351 | 530 7,791 1,679 | 251 4,085 5,664 | 4,299 3,978 1,732 |
| Eastern Division | ... | U M W | ... | 9,992 8 ... | 9,408 581 11 | 9,646 347 7 | 6,236 3,649 115 | 2,070 7,588 342 | 355 8,099 1,546 | 115 4,243 5,642 | 3,330 4,253 1,917 |
| Hassan District | ... | U M W | ... | 10,000 | 9,838 165 2 | 9,895 104 1 | 8,111 1,822 67 | 3,268 6,522 210 | 212 8,237 1,551 | 83 3,424 6,493 | 4,277 3,813 1,910 |
| Kadur District | ... | U M W | ... | 10,000 | 9,740 258 2 | 9,838 161 1 | 7,583 2,350 67 | 2,769 6,937 294 | 318 7,872 1,810 | 164 3,122 6,714 | 4,232 3,842 1,926 |
| Shimoga District | ... | U M W | ... | 9,999 1 ... | 9,473 516 11 | 9,675 318 7 | 6,341 3,499 160 | 1,758 7,791 451 | 570 7,212 2,218 | 419 2,638 6,943 | 4,044 3,809 2,147 |
| Western Division | ... | U M W | ... | 10,000 | 9,686 309 5 | 9,804 193 3 | 7,381 2,521 98 | 2,537 7,135 328 | 368 7,774 1,558 | 218 3,082 6,700 | 4,183 3,819 1,998 |
| Total Province | ... | U M W | ... | 9,994 6 ... | 9,486 505 9 | 9,688 306 6 | 6,577 3,313 110 | 2,212 7,450 338 | 358 8,010 1,632 | 138 3,979 5,883 | 3,923 4,139 1,938 |

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Females in each Religion at each Age-period.

| Religion | Females | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | 0-5 | 5-12 | 0-12 | 12-15 | 15-20 | 20-40 | 40 and over | All Ages |
| Hindus | 9,994 6 ... | 9,470 522 8 | 9,678 317 5 | 6,526 3,360 114 | 2,185 7,467 348 | 364 7,973 1,663 | 141 3,956 5,903 | 3,892 4,141 1,967 |
| Mussalmans | 9,998 2 ... | 9,681 296 23 | 9,813 174 13 | 7,115 2,823 62 | 2,234 7,548 218 | 249 8,550 1,201 | 76 4,224 5,700 | 4,281 4,113 1,606 |
| Native Christians | 10,000 | 9,870 124 6 | 9,915 81 4 | 8,104 1,871 25 | 4,117 5,688 295 | 505 8,203 1,292 | 242 4,427 5,331 | 4,814 3,864 1,322 |
| Jains Digambara | 10,000 | 9,281 679 40 | 9,581 396 23 | 4,861 4,835 304 | 1,307 8,105 588 | 164 7,380 2,456 | 30 2,790 7,180 | 3,484 4,003 2,513 |
| Animists | 9,983 17 .. | 9,634 257 9 | 9,776 219 5 | 7,742 2,226 32 | 3,059 6,771 170 | 234 8,751 1,015 | 85 4,831 5,084 | 4,455 4,206 1,339 |
| Total | 9,994 6 ... | 9,486 505 9 | 9,688 306 6 | 6,577 3,313 110 | 2,212 7,450 338 | 358 8,010 1,632 | 138 3,979 5,883 | 3,923 4,139 1,938 |

(Appendix H to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition)

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 Females in each Main Caste and Age period.

| Caste | Females | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| | 0-5 | 5-12 | 0-12 | 12-15 | 15-20 | 20-40 | 40 and over | all ages |
| Beda | ... | ... | 9,666 | 6,539 | 2,545 | 856 | 508 | 4,111 |
| | ... | 9,442 | 328 | 3,327 | 7,128 | 7,489 | 4,036 | 3,990 |
| | ... | 548 | 6 | 134 | 327 | 1,655 | 5,456 | 1,899 |
| Betta | ... | ... | 9,737 | 6,884 | 2,246 | 458 | 313 | 4,122 |
| | ... | 9,567 | 258 | 3,020 | 7,480 | 8,205 | 3,908 | 4,139 |
| | ... | 425 | 5 | 96 | 274 | 1,337 | 5,779 | 1,739 |
| Brahmin | ... | ... | 9,007 | 975 | 112 | 32 | 5 | 2,716 |
| | ... | 8,256 | 981 | 8,676 | 9,199 | 7,465 | 3,254 | 4,647 |
| | ... | 1,725 | 12 | 349 | 689 | 2,503 | 6,741 | 2,637 |
| Ganiga | ... | ... | 9,625 | 6,207 | 1,879 | 218 | 78 | 3,722 |
| | ... | 9,354 | 370 | 3,713 | 7,776 | 8,258 | 4,082 | 4,295 |
| | ... | 638 | 5 | 80 | 315 | 1,524 | 5,840 | 1,983 |
| Holeyra | ... | ... | 9,807 | 7,532 | 3,182 | 600 | 259 | 4,134 |
| | ... | 9,679 | 190 | 2,364 | 6,536 | 7,973 | 4,583 | 4,163 |
| | ... | 315 | 3 | 104 | 282 | 1,127 | 5,158 | 1,703 |
| Konati | ... | ... | 9,034 | 1,711 | 240 | 92 | 8 | 3,037 |
| | ... | 8,286 | 937 | 8,062 | 9,232 | 7,723 | 3,617 | 4,701 |
| | ... | 1,662 | 29 | 227 | 528 | 2,185 | 6,375 | 2,202 |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | 9,754 | 6,560 | 2,037 | 337 | 156 | 3,858 |
| | ... | 9,587 | 243 | 3,240 | 7,477 | 8,010 | 3,434 | 3,992 |
| | ... | 409 | 3 | 200 | 486 | 1,653 | 6,410 | 2,150 |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | 9,636 | 6,857 | 2,016 | 160 | 55 | 3,843 |
| | ... | 9,404 | 360 | 3,061 | 7,707 | 8,298 | 3,860 | 4,213 |
| | ... | 590 | 4 | 82 | 277 | 1,542 | 6,085 | 1,944 |
| Lingayat | ... | ... | 9,720 | 6,740 | 1,813 | 139 | 75 | 3,814 |
| | ... | 9,556 | 276 | 3,158 | 7,781 | 7,772 | 3,271 | 3,921 |
| | ... | 438 | 1 | 102 | 405 | 2,089 | 6,654 | 2,962 |
| Panchala | ... | ... | 9,606 | 5,783 | 1,340 | 173 | 58 | 3,762 |
| | ... | 9,362 | 390 | 4,094 | 8,315 | 8,044 | 3,848 | 4,257 |
| | ... | 632 | 4 | 123 | 315 | 1,783 | 6,094 | 1,981 |
| Tigada | ... | ... | 9,831 | 7,263 | 3,106 | 347 | 98 | 1,223 |
| | ... | 9,710 | 165 | 2,697 | 6,653 | 8,266 | 5,185 | 4,195 |
| | ... | 281 | 1 | 40 | 241 | 1,387 | 4,717 | 1,582 |
| Vakkalaga | ... | ... | 9,701 | 6,647 | 2,268 | 311 | 56 | 3,801 |
| | ... | 9,509 | 205 | 3,247 | 7,431 | 8,036 | 3,873 | 4,152 |
| | ... | 483 | 4 | 106 | 298 | 1,653 | 6,071 | 2,047 |

Statement showing Age at

| Religions and Districts | Males | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------------|----------|
| | 0—5 | 5—10 | 10—15 | 15—20 | 20—25 | 25—30 | 30—40 | 40 and over | All ages |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Hindus ... | 3 | 80 | 667 | 2,443 | 3,667 | 1,996 | 1,011 | 133 | 10,000 |
| Mussalmans ... | 1 | 37 | 421 | 1,663 | 3,917 | 2,359 | 1,438 | 164 | 10,000 |
| Christians .. | ... | 9 | 162 | 1,533 | 4,721 | 1,962 | 1,478 | 135 | 10,000 |
| Jains ... | ... | 30 | 519 | 2,367 | 3,745 | 1,961 | 1,250 | 128 | 10,000 |
| Animists ... | ... | 29 | 383 | 1,718 | 3,935 | 2,271 | 1,378 | 286 | 10,000 |
| Grand Total ... | 3 | 76 | 647 | 2,387 | 3,685 | 2,024 | 1,041 | 137 | 10,000 |
| Mysore City ... | ... | 62.5 | 745.5 | 3,015.6 | 3,016 | 2,216 | 868.3 | 76.1 | 10,000 |
| Mysore District ... | 1.0 | 42.6 | 626.5 | 2,681.5 | 3,785 | 1,932 | 836.9 | 94.2 | 10,000 |
| Bangalore City .. | 1.3 | 23.0 | 273.3 | 1,952.5 | 4,048 | 2,238 | 1,373.8 | 90.0 | 10,000 |
| Bangalore District .. | 1.9 | 37.8 | 537.1 | 2,576.4 | 3,975 | 1,919 | 863.0 | 89.8 | 10,000 |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... | 2.0 | 146.6 | 562.0 | 1,938.2 | 4,106 | 2,323 | 855.3 | 67.4 | 10,000 |
| Kolar District ... | 3.6 | 140.4 | 818.7 | 1,892.8 | 3,263 | 2,096 | 1,397.6 | 388.2 | 10,000 |
| Tumkur District ... | 1.2 | 54.7 | 647.0 | 2,071.2 | 3,510 | 2,173 | 1,403.0 | 139.7 | 10,000 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 13.7 | 116.5 | 864.1 | 2,260.2 | 3,571 | 2,053 | 1,036.3 | 85.2 | 10,000 |
| Total, Eastern Divn. | 3.2 | 70.7 | 669.1 | 2,358.1 | 3,664 | 2,019 | 1,066.0 | 149.8 | 10,000 |
| Hassan District ... | 2.2 | 33.5 | 511.6 | 2,182.2 | 3,888 | 2,124 | 1,125.3 | 133.7 | 10,000 |
| Kadur do ... | 0.4 | 16.9 | 378.1 | 2,632.2 | 3,697 | 2,020 | 967.9 | 87.3 | 10,000 |
| Shimoga do .. | 5.5 | 204.7 | 803.1 | 2,652.8 | 3,631 | 1,818 | 812.4 | 72.2 | 10,000 |
| Total, Western Divn. | 2.9 | 91.2 | 582.6 | 2,469.3 | 3,745 | 2,038 | 971.2 | 99.4 | 10,000 |
| Total Province .. | 3.1 | 75.9 | 646.9 | 2,386.7 | 3,685 | 2,024 | 1,041.6 | 136.9 | 10,000 |

DIX J.

First Marriage—by Religions and Districts.

| Females. | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------|
| 0—5 | 5—10 | 10—15 | 15—20 | 20—25 | 25—30 | 30—40 | 40 and over. | All ages. |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 57 | 1,571 | 4,902 | 2,616 | 593 | 173 | 62 | 26 | 10,000 |
| 23 | 1,053 | 4,845 | 2,841 | 841 | 180 | 199 | 18 | 10,000 |
| 2 | 289 | 3,542 | 4,086 | 1,530 | 367 | 149 | 35 | 10,000 |
| 81 | 1,873 | 5,752 | 1,873 | 316 | 97 | 8 | ... | 10,000 |
| 23 | 790 | 2,968 | 2,981 | 1,914 | 589 | 576 | 159 | 10,000 |
| 54 | 1,528 | 4,864 | 2,638 | 631 | 180 | 77 | 28 | 10,000 |
| 39.3 | 1,880.2 | 5,451.3 | 2,033.7 | 456 | 91 | 38.5 | 10.0 | 10,000 |
| 32.5 | 1,773.5 | 5,145.1 | 2,278.6 | 461 | 128 | 105.1 | 76.3 | 10,000 |
| 60.4 | 1,566.3 | 4,806.6 | 2,729.3 | 608 | 200 | 26.4 | 2.8 | 10,000 |
| 18.8 | 1,558.3 | 5,457.0 | 2,375.4 | 447 | 85 | 51.1 | 7.1 | 10,000 |
| 38.0 | 836.7 | 4,275.4 | 2,731.8 | 1,664 | 234 | 190.2 | 30.2 | 10,000 |
| 53.3 | 1,422.5 | 3,593.7 | 2,954.0 | 1,278 | 539 | 142.7 | 17.2 | 10,000 |
| 23.3 | 1,523.8 | 5,167.9 | 2,478.9 | 567 | 197 | 39.1 | 3.2 | 10,000 |
| 308.4 | 1,920.7 | 5,171.6 | 2,167.7 | 348 | 50 | 25.3 | 8.8 | 10,000 |
| 64.8 | 1,635.3 | 4,914.3 | 2,448.6 | 627 | 199 | 80.5 | 30.2 | 10,000 |
| 13.6 | 838.2 | 4,432.8 | 3,843.7 | 707 | 114 | 39.4 | 11.1 | 10,000 |
| 8.1 | 852.4 | 4,430.1 | 3,709.5 | 800 | 147 | 41.8 | 11.5 | 10,000 |
| 39.7 | 1,832.0 | 5,201.4 | 2,203.8 | 454 | 119 | 116.2 | 34.1 | 10,000 |
| 21.6 | 1,195.5 | 4,705.8 | 3,227.1 | 640 | 123 | 67.3 | 19.4 | 10,000 |
| 54.3 | 1,528.6 | 4,863.6 | 2,637.6 | 630 | 181 | 77.3 | 27.6 | 10,000 |

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the Age at 1st Marriage of 10,000 Males in each Caste.

| Caste | Total | 0—5 | 5—10 | 10—15 | 15—20 | 20—25 | 25—30 | 30—40 | 40 and over |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| <i>Hindus</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Agasa ... | 10,000 | 2·2 | 53·1 | 1,006·9 | 2,135·6 | 3,630·5 | 1,940·1 | 1,124·4 | 107·2 |
| Banajiga ... | 10,000 | 1·1 | 112·9 | 685·8 | 2,403·7 | 3,409·0 | 1,979·3 | 1,189·4 | 218·8 |
| Beda ... | 10,000 | 1·8 | 32·6 | 399·7 | 1,661·7 | 3,488·9 | 2,984·1 | 1,276·7 | 124·5 |
| Bestha ... | 10,000 | 1·2 | 45·0 | 522·6 | 2,418·5 | 3,785·0 | 2,119·4 | 989·3 | 119·0 |
| Brahmin Priests ... | 10,000 | 4·8 | 372·5 | 1,760·9 | 4,013·2 | 2,415·4 | 945·5 | 458·5 | 29·2 |
| „ Temple servants. | 10,000 | 213·5 | 71·2 | 2,170·8 | 2,775·9 | 2,669·0 | 1,357·9 | 589·4 | 142·3 |
| Darji ... | 10,000 | 7·8 | 78·5 | 996·9 | 3,230·0 | 3,579·3 | 1,401·0 | 647·6 | 58·9 |
| Ganiga .. | 10,000 | 2·4 | 74·1 | 779·1 | 2,585·1 | 3,485·7 | 1,793·8 | 878·7 | 401·1 |
| Golla .. | 10,000 | 2·2 | 53·8 | 492·0 | 1,847·5 | 3,370·9 | 2,362·5 | 1,729·8 | 141·3 |
| Holeya .. | 10,000 | 2·2 | 33·9 | 492·2 | 2,162·5 | 3,635·1 | 2,265·0 | 1,208·9 | 200·2 |
| Idiga ... | 10,000 | 4·0 | 70·1 | 518·2 | 2,170·0 | 3,821·8 | 2,188·0 | 1,105·5 | 122·4 |
| Jogi ... | 10,000 | 4·0 | 88·2 | 525·5 | 2,158·0 | 3,818·7 | 2,021·7 | 1,279·6 | 104·3 |
| Komati .. | 10,000 | 1·4 | 79·8 | 1,379·0 | 3,684·7 | 2,876·9 | 1,135·4 | 744·8 | 98·0 |
| Kshatriya ... | 10,000 | 6·2 | 55·9 | 594·4 | 2,112·7 | 3,763·5 | 2,096·1 | 1,269·7 | 101·5 |
| Kumbara ... | 10,000 | 5·3 | 76·9 | 811·3 | 2,953·7 | 3,563·2 | 1,728·9 | 782·5 | 68·2 |
| Kuruba ... | 10,000 | 9·6 | 111·5 | 647·2 | 2,442·9 | 3,738·8 | 1,823·8 | 1,045·7 | 189·5 |
| Lingayet Priests. | 10,000 | 8·3 | 36·7 | 365·5 | 2,679·4 | 3,816·7 | 2,076·0 | 930·4 | 87·0 |
| „ Temple servants. | 10,000 | 35·3 | 185·2 | 590·8 | 2,513·2 | 3,571·4 | 2,098·8 | 890·7 | 114·6 |
| „ Devotees | 10,000 | 42·3 | 169·1 | 2,452·4 | 1,649·1 | 3,234·7 | 1,543·3 | 697·7 | 211·4 |
| „ Cultivators. | 10,000 | 8·0 | 119·4 | 955·9 | 2,544·0 | 3,712·7 | 1,812·7 | 773·1 | 74·2 |
| „ Barbers | 10,000 | 16·4 | 114·9 | 812·8 | 1,715·9 | 4,939·1 | 871·9 | 1,371·2 | 57·5 |
| „ Traders | 10,000 | 2·1 | 27·7 | 644·7 | 2,348·2 | 3,649·6 | 2,062·3 | 1,192·3 | 73·1 |
| Madiga ... | 10,000 | 2·3 | 81·7 | 481·0 | 3,846·1 | 1,087·9 | 190·9 | 2,175·9 | 2,124·2 |
| Mahratta ... | 10,000 | 3·7 | 78·9 | 756·4 | 2,336·4 | 3,728·1 | 1,982·9 | 1,002·5 | 111·1 |
| Meda .. | 10,000 | ... | 25·8 | 352·6 | 2,261·3 | 3,860·7 | 2,106·6 | 1,289·8 | 103·2 |
| Mudali ... | 10,000 | ... | 90·9 | 504·0 | 2,815·5 | 3,649·1 | 1,811·3 | 1,080·0 | 49·2 |
| Nagarta ... | 10,000 | ... | 57·5 | 580·5 | 3,054·4 | 3,587·9 | 1,778·2 | 994·8 | 36·7 |
| Nayinda ... | 10,000 | 6·3 | 97·2 | 586·9 | 2,223·1 | 3,941·4 | 2,022·4 | 1,000·6 | 122·1 |
| Neyige ... | 10,000 | 2·5 | 57·6 | 594·2 | 2,619·8 | 3,670·2 | 1,955·0 | 1,028·3 | 72·4 |
| Panchala Jalagar (Gold-smiths Refuse Col- lectors.) | 10,000 | ... | .. | 1,250·0 | 1,500·0 | 4,500·0 | 2,250·0 | 500·0 | ... |

APPENDIX K—concl'd.

Statement showing the Age at 1st Marriage of 10,000 Males in each Caste—concl'd.

| Caste. | Total. | 0—5. | 5—10. | 10—15. | 15—20. | 20—25. | 25—30. | 30—40. | 40 and over. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| <i>Hindus—concl'd.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Panchala Brass and Copper smiths. | 10,000 | ... | 154.1 | 726.9 | 2,577.1 | 3,480.2 | 2,114.5 | 793.0 | 154.2 |
| „ Carpenters ... | 10,000 | 5.4 | 53.9 | 471.0 | 2,482.5 | 4,105.7 | 2,067.2 | 722.6 | 91.7 |
| „ Masons ... | 10,000 | 61.4 | 184.1 | 633.9 | 2,106.3 | 5,173.8 | 797.5 | 981.0 | 61.4 |
| „ Blacksmiths. | 10,000 | 30.1 | 73.2 | 705.7 | 2,672.1 | 3,674.7 | 1,932.0 | 800.3 | 111.9 |
| „ Goldsmiths ... | 10,000 | 6.5 | 95.5 | 915.5 | 2,610.4 | 3,593.7 | 1,634.2 | 760.4 | 83.8 |
| Satani ... | 10,000 | 2.2 | 103.7 | 750.3 | 2,733.8 | 3,420.2 | 1,884.4 | 1,041.5 | 63.9 |
| Tigala ... | 10,000 | 2.3 | 46.5 | 464.6 | 2,182.9 | 3,891.1 | 2,304.5 | 972.6 | 135.5 |
| Uppara ... | 10,000 | 3.8 | 42.0 | 474.6 | 2,315.6 | 3,888.4 | 2,106.7 | 1,074.1 | 94.8 |
| Vadda ... | 10,000 | 2.2 | 40.2 | 407.9 | 1,826.5 | 3,880.6 | 2,512.6 | 1,159.2 | 170.8 |
| Vakkaliga ... | 10,000 | 2.5 | 56.4 | 613.4 | 2,583.5 | 3,832.4 | 1,885.3 | 901.5 | 125.0 |
| Total ... | 10,000 | 3.0 | 80 | 667 | 2,443 | 3,667 | 1,996 | 1,011 | 133 |
| <i>Musalmans.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Labbe ... | 10,000 | ... | 5.6 | 292.0 | 1,723.7 | 4,171.8 | 2,751.3 | 960.1 | 95.5 |
| Mogul ... | 10,000 | ... | 17.0 | 260.6 | 1,691.1 | 3,569.4 | 2,589.2 | 1,682.7 | 187.0 |
| Pathan ... | 10,000 | 1.3 | 12.1 | 191.1 | 1,713.4 | 3,674.7 | 2,648.8 | 1,322.4 | 136.2 |
| Sheik .. | 10,000 | 1.8 | 43.9 | 409.2 | 1,654.3 | 3,983.0 | 2,232.6 | 1,498.8 | 176.5 |
| Syed ... | 1,0000 | 1.3 | 38.4 | 441.0 | 1,545.6 | 3,895.4 | 2,549.2 | 1,365.4 | 163.7 |
| Total ... | 10,000 | 1 | 37 | 421 | 1,663 | 3,917 | 2,359 | 1,438 | 164 |
| Native Christians ... | 10,000 | ... | 8.5 | 167.1 | 1,427.6 | 4,310.1 | 2,514.1 | 1,456.6 | 116.0 |
| Digambara ... | 10,000 | ... | 13.4 | 489.8 | 2,395.3 | 3,655.4 | 1,999.1 | 1,309.0 | 138.0 |
| <i>Animists.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraliga ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 306.3 | 2,189.4 | 4,378.9 | 2,047.7 | 1,015.3 | 62.4 |
| Koracha ... | 10,000 | ... | 114.8 | 474.9 | 1,419.6 | 3,716.1 | 2,390.4 | 1,701.5 | 182.7 |
| Korama ... | 10,000 | ... | 42.4 | 547.8 | 2,191.1 | 3,997.4 | 1,972.6 | 1,095.5 | 153.2 |
| Kuruba ... | 10,000 | ... | 38.6 | 264.5 | 1,680.4 | 3,256.2 | 2,534.4 | 1,867.8 | 358.1 |
| Lambani ... | 10,000 | ... | 8.3 | 343.2 | 1,521.5 | 3,799.6 | 2,560.5 | 1,377.3 | 389.6 |
| Total ... | 10,000 | ... | 29 | 383 | 1,718 | 3,935 | 2,271 | 1,378 | 286 |
| Grand Total ... | 10,000 | 3 | 76 | 647 | 2,387 | 3,685 | 2,024 | 1,041 | 137 |

[Appendix K to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.]—concl'd

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Age at 1st Marriage of 10,000 Females in each Caste.

| Caste. | Total. | 0—5. | 5—10. | 10—15. | 15—20. | 20—25. | 25—30. | 30—40. | 40 and over. |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| <i>Hindus.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Agasa ... | 10,000 | 32.9 | 1,365.7 | 5,118.2 | 2,574.3 | 625.4 | 168.6 | 77.8 | 37.1 |
| Banajiga ... | 10,000 | 39.5 | 1,610.2 | 4,973.5 | 2,573.9 | 599.4 | 90.6 | 89.9 | 23.0 |
| Beda ... | 10,000 | 41.4 | 1,353.8 | 4,180.4 | 2,985.5 | 1,168.3 | 181.5 | 82.0 | 7.6 |
| Bestha ... | 10,000 | 34.2 | 1,332.5 | 4,793.5 | 2,838.4 | 652.8 | 155.2 | 118.2 | 70.2 |
| Brahmir. Priests... | 10,000 | 208.0 | 4,341.6 | 5,127.5 | 296.8 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 14.1 |
| „ Temple servants. | 10,000 | 613.2 | 4,198.1 | 5,141.5 | 47.2 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Darji ... | 10,000 | 65.3 | 2,123.3 | 6,186.2 | 1,347.5 | 200.1 | 57.1 | 12.3 | 8.2 |
| Ganiga .. | 10,000 | 56.6 | 1,646.0 | 5,315.2 | 2,290.6 | 470.1 | 104.9 | 71.9 | 44.7 |
| Golla ... | 10,000 | 37.7 | 1,225.4 | 4,940.4 | 2,805.6 | 667.7 | 201.8 | 100.9 | 20.5 |
| Holeya ... | 10,000 | 19.0 | 1,135.5 | 4,408.8 | 3,160.6 | 938.2 | 175.4 | 118.2 | 44.3 |
| Idi a ... | 10,000 | 45.1 | 1,434.9 | 4,941.7 | 2,725.6 | 590.4 | 140.8 | 79.2 | 36.3 |
| Jogi ... | 10,000 | 70.1 | 1,321.0 | 5,107.0 | 2,797.1 | 553.5 | 95.9 | 40.6 | 14.8 |
| Komati ... | 10,000 | 104.1 | 3,440.7 | 5,421.2 | 963.2 | 40.3 | 12.5 | 6.9 | 11.1 |
| Kshatriya ... | 10,000 | 28.9 | 1,489.4 | 5,226.2 | 2,689.5 | 444.1 | 76.5 | 22.7 | 22.7 |
| Kumbara ... | 10,000 | 62.9 | 1,905.8 | 5,132.5 | 2,178.7 | 500.2 | 106.0 | 99.5 | 14.4 |
| Kuruba ... | 10,000 | 34.6 | 1,468.2 | 4,702.2 | 2,889.6 | 577.0 | 178.6 | 109.4 | 40.4 |
| Lingayet Priests. | 10,000 | 55.3 | 1,417.0 | 5,484.7 | 2,417.5 | 495.9 | 79.4 | 31.8 | 18.4 |
| „ Temple servants. | 10,000 | 119.3 | 1,807.3 | 5,342.4 | 2,070.1 | 446.0 | 119.4 | 63.7 | 31.8 |
| „ Devotees. | 10,000 | 913.2 | 1,095.9 | 5,388.2 | 1,552.5 | 274.0 | 411.0 | 274.0 | 91.2 |
| „ Cultivators. | 10,000 | 38.3 | 1,235.8 | 5,785.6 | 2,732.3 | 402.5 | 156.2 | 24.3 | 22.7 |
| „ Barbers. | 10,000 | 135.5 | 2,290.8 | 4,511.3 | 2,314.3 | 531.7 | 117.3 | 15.6 | 23.5 |
| „ Traders. | 10,000 | 31.2 | 1,586.3 | 5,493.2 | 2,255.2 | 496.7 | 77.3 | 47.2 | 12.9 |
| Maliga ... | 10,000 | 29.6 | 1,290.0 | 4,444.4 | 3,120.6 | 857.2 | 193.6 | 51.0 | 13.6 |
| Mahratta ... | 10,000 | 61.7 | 1,723.7 | 5,436.9 | 2,215.2 | 462.0 | 54.1 | 30.3 | 16.1 |
| Meda ... | 10,000 | 31.6 | 996.1 | 5,367.6 | 2,727.2 | 505.9 | 134.4 | 158.1 | 79.1 |
| Mudali .. | 10,000 | 31.8 | 735.7 | 4,205.3 | 3,033.6 | 1,889.2 | 68.1 | 22.7 | 13.6 |
| Nagatta ... | 10,000 | 34.9 | 1,306.8 | 5,820.2 | 2,414.0 | 359.2 | 44.9 | 25.0 | 15.0 |
| Nayinda ... | 10,000 | 50.3 | 1,572.7 | 5,168.2 | 2,415.3 | 624.8 | 83.8 | 62.2 | 22.7 |
| Neyige ... | 10,000 | 54.8 | 1,197.2 | 5,261.8 | 2,832.9 | 423.1 | 75.2 | 37.0 | 18.0 |
| Panchala Goldsmith's refuse collectors. | 10,000 | 1,025.6 | 2,820.5 | 4,359.0 | 1,538.5 | 256.4 | ... | ... | ... |

[Appendix L to Chapter IV Section 3, Civil Condition.]

APPENDIX L—concl'd.

Statement showing the Age at 1st Marriage of 10,000 Females in each Caste.

| Caste. | Total. | 0—5. | 5—10. | 10—15. | 15—20. | 20—25. | 25—30. | 30—40. | 40 and over. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| <i>Hindus—concl'd.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Panchala Brass and Copper-smiths. | 10,000 | 99.2 | 1,607.1 | 4,345.2 | 2,242.1 | 1,131.0 | 515.9 | 39.7 | 19.8 |
| „ Carpenters .. | 10,000 | 259.7 | 1,724.8 | 4,778.8 | 2,374.2 | 548.0 | 259.7 | 24.4 | 30.4 |
| „ Masous ... | 10,000 | 1,348.7 | 1,151.3 | 3,437.5 | 625.0 | 2,582.2 | 329.0 | 526.3 | ... |
| „ Blacksmiths. | 10,000 | 650.6 | 1,872.7 | 5,441.4 | 1,844.8 | 134.8 | 13.9 | 23.2 | 18.6 |
| „ Goldsmiths. | 10,000 | 79.9 | 2,137.4 | 5,923.3 | 1,569.0 | 202.5 | 42.5 | 27.8 | 17.6 |
| Satani ... | 10,000 | 44.0 | 1,982.4 | 5,531.9 | 1,997.8 | 353.8 | 28.6 | 43.9 | 17.6 |
| Tigala ... | 10,000 | 23.2 | 945.5 | 5,292.2 | 2,601.5 | 349.3 | 755.5 | 23.1 | 6.7 |
| Uppara .. | 10,000 | 41.7 | 1,222.0 | 5,002.9 | 2,797.1 | 596.6 | 158.5 | 115.5 | 65.7 |
| Vadda ... | 10,000 | 27.1 | 1,008.7 | 4,771.2 | 3,159.7 | 776.4 | 164.5 | 79.7 | 12.7 |
| Vakkaliga ... | 10,000 | 71.8 | 1,645.1 | 4,894.2 | 2,607.8 | 489.8 | 237.2 | 33.6 | 20.5 |
| Total ... | 10,000 | 57 | 1,571 | 4,902 | 2,616 | 593 | 173 | 62 | 26 |
| <i>Mussalmans.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Labbe ... | 10,000 | 46.9 | 808.9 | 5,662.4 | 2,508.8 | 773.7 | 129.0 | 58.6 | 11.7 |
| Mogul ... | 10,000 | 13.5 | 963.0 | 4,431.0 | 3,454.5 | 905.1 | 168.3 | 60.6 | ... |
| Pathaa .. | 10,000 | 10.5 | 661.9 | 4,748.0 | 3,143.8 | 1,163.9 | 184.3 | 72.4 | 9.2 |
| Sheikh ... | 10,000 | 23.9 | 1,218.2 | 4,902.0 | 2,732.6 | 686.0 | 152.2 | 268.3 | 16.8 |
| Syed ... | 10,000 | 24.6 | 758.0 | 4,738.1 | 2,936.2 | 1,107.2 | 302.7 | 97.0 | 36.2 |
| Total ... | 10,000 | 23 | 1,053 | 4,845 | 2,811 | 841 | 180 | 199 | 18 |
| Native Christians . | 10,000 | 2.0 | 329.8 | 3,913.5 | 4,004.3 | 1,359.2 | 272.6 | 825.0 | 35.6 |
| Digambara ... | 10,000 | 81.3 | 1,824.8 | 5,844.6 | 1,842.8 | 293.6 | 108.4 | 4.5 | ... |
| <i>Animists.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraliga ... | 10,000 | ... | 339.0 | 2,617.7 | 3,119.9 | 1,450.1 | 979.3 | 1,481.5 | 12.5 |
| Koracha .. | 10,000 | 62.8 | 797.1 | 3,666.7 | 3,130.4 | 1,362.3 | 487.9 | 357.5 | 135.3 |
| Korama ... | 10,000 | 33.3 | 1,276.2 | 4,289.2 | 2,649.2 | 1,018.5 | 542.6 | 139.4 | 60.6 |
| Kuruba ... | 10,000 | 11.1 | 1,307.0 | 2,586.2 | 3,053.4 | 2,152.4 | 711.9 | 150.2 | 27.8 |
| Lambani ... | 10,000 | 15.8 | 583.5 | 2,451.9 | 3,031.6 | 2,410.8 | 534.9 | 714.5 | 251.0 |
| Total .. | 10,000 | 23 | 790 | 2,968 | 2,981 | 1,914 | 589 | 576 | 159 |
| Grand Total .. | 10,000 | 54 | 1,528 | 4,864 | 2,638 | 631 | 180 | 77 | 28 |

[Appendix L to Chapter IV, Section 3 Civil Condition.]—concl'd.

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing the proportion of Married Males having more than one wife in each caste, etc., to every 1,000 of Married Males in the same caste, etc.,

| Caste. | | | | Number of Married Males. | Number of Males having more than one wife. | Proportion of Column 3 in Column 2 per mille |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Hindu—</i> | | | | | | |
| Agasa | ... | ... | ... | 18,463 | 331 | 17.9 |
| Bana-jiga | ... | ... | ... | 27,005 | 406 | 15.0 |
| Beda | ... | ... | ... | 44,905 | 703 | 15.6 |
| Bestha | ... | ... | ... | 31,094 | 559 | 17.9 |
| Brahmin | ... | ... | ... | 43,446 | 280 | 6.4 |
| Darji | ... | ... | ... | 2,548 | 21 | 8.2 |
| Ganiga | ... | ... | ... | 8,228 | 139 | 16.8 |
| Golla | ... | ... | ... | 27,177 | 457 | 16.8 |
| Holey a | ... | ... | ... | 112,821 | 2,128 | 18.8 |
| Idiga | ... | ... | ... | 9,977 | 203 | 20.3 |
| Jogi .. | ... | ... | ... | 2,493 | 60 | 24.0 |
| Komati | ... | ... | ... | 7,143 | 37 | 4.6 |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | ... | 4,822 | 86 | 17.8 |
| Kumbara | ... | ... | ... | 9,368 | 187 | 19.9 |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | ... | 77,039 | 1,505 | 19.5 |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | ... | 127,808 | 2,258 | 17.5 |
| Maliga | ... | ... | ... | 51,143 | 830 | 16.2 |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | 10,893 | 148 | 13.5 |
| Mudali | ... | ... | ... | 2,639 | 18 | 6.8 |
| Navinda | ... | ... | ... | 8,025 | 116 | 14.4 |
| Neygi | ... | ... | ... | 20,296 | 320 | 15.7 |
| Pauchala | ... | ... | ... | 25,821 | 483 | 18.7 |
| Satahi | ... | ... | ... | 4,532 | 57 | 12.5 |
| Tigala | ... | ... | ... | 12,914 | 253 | 19.5 |
| Uppara | ... | ... | ... | 21,199 | 347 | 16.3 |
| Vadla | ... | ... | ... | 27,112 | 689 | 25.4 |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | ... | 254,372 | 5,011 | 19.6 |
| Minor and Unspecified castes | ... | ... | ... | 8,957 | 128 | .. |
| Total | | | | 1,902,246 | 17,760 | 17.7 |
| <i>Mussalman—</i> | | | | | | |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | 7,494 | 145 | 19.3 |
| Sheik | ... | ... | ... | 33,266 | 709 | 21.3 |
| Svel | ... | ... | ... | 7,822 | 155 | 19.8 |
| Minor and Unspecified castes | ... | ... | ... | 5,810 | 70 | ... |
| Total | | | | 51,392 | 1,079 | 19.8 |
| <i>Christian</i> | | | | | | |
| Native Christian | ... | ... | ... | 5,863 | 14 | 2.3 |
| Others | .. | .. | ... | 1,168 | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | 7,031 | 14 | 1.9 |
| <i>Jain—</i> | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | ... | ... | 2,246 | 27 | 12.0 |
| Minor Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | 411 | 2 | ... |
| Total | | | | 2,657 | 29 | 10.9 |
| <i>Animist—</i> | | | | | | |
| Iraliga | ... | ... | ... | 1,763 | 43 | 24.3 |
| Koracha | ... | ... | ... | 1,916 | 49 | 25.5 |
| Koruma | ... | ... | ... | 3,067 | 99 | 32.2 |
| Korava | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 4 | 160.0 |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | ... | 1,815 | 22 | 12.1 |
| Lambani | ... | ... | ... | 8,393 | 267 | 31.8 |
| Total | | | | 16,979 | 484 | 28.5 |
| Grand Total | | | | 1,983,327 | 19,366 | 17.8 |

(Appendix M to Chapter IV, Section 2, Civil Condition).

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing Age at which widowed—Both sexes—By Religions and Districts.

| Religion | Males | | | | | | | | | Females | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----|---------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|--|-------------|--|----------|--|
| | 0-5 | | | 5-10 | | | 10-15 | | | 15-20 | | | 20-30 | | | 30-40 | | 40 and over | | All ages | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindus | 1 | 9 | 57 | 205 | 1,889 | 3,027 | 4,812 | 10,000 | 2 | 51 | 217 | 643 | 2,677 | 2,909 | 3,401 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Mussalmans | .. | 12 | 33 | 328 | 1,839 | 2,736 | 5,052 | 10,000 | 2 | 30 | 200 | 501 | 2,323 | 3,066 | 3,938 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Christians | .. | 37 | 19 | 351 | 2,402 | 3,110 | 4,078 | 10,000 | .. | 17 | 185 | 503 | 2,467 | 3,264 | 3,564 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Jains | .. | 20 | 40 | 161 | 1,767 | 3,815 | 4,197 | 10,000 | .. | 137 | 712 | 971 | 2,935 | 2,533 | 2,712 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Animists | .. | 5 | 61 | 186 | 1,966 | 2,969 | 4,813 | 10,000 | 12 | 28 | 221 | 478 | 2,590 | 3,004 | 3,667 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 1 | 10 | 56 | 200 | 1,891 | 3,019 | 4,811 | 10,000 | 2 | 50 | 312 | 636 | 2,663 | 2,914 | 3,423 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Mysore City | .. | 8 | 35 | 305 | 1,959 | 2,709 | 4,984 | 10,000 | .. | 61 | 379 | 715 | 2,316 | 2,529 | 4,000 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Mysore District | .. | 9 | 62 | 203 | 1,730 | 2,714 | 5,281 | 10,000 | 2 | 43 | 261 | 507 | 2,309 | 2,998 | 3,880 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Bangalore City | .. | 4 | 58 | 350 | 2,176 | 2,884 | 4,528 | 10,000 | .. | 54 | 307 | 634 | 2,177 | 2,662 | 4,166 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Bangalore District | .. | 3 | 37 | 264 | 2,059 | 2,850 | 4,787 | 10,000 | 3 | 40 | 238 | 528 | 2,326 | 2,731 | 4,134 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Kolar Gold-Fields | .. | 142 | 325 | 752 | 3,069 | 2,927 | 2,785 | 10,000 | .. | 104 | 403 | 669 | 2,528 | 2,904 | 3,392 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Kolar District | .. | 1 | 22 | 234 | 1,731 | 3,125 | 4,810 | 10,000 | 4 | 63 | 380 | 648 | 2,565 | 2,797 | 3,543 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Tumkur District | .. | 3 | 38 | 140 | 1,857 | 3,245 | 4,717 | 10,000 | .. | 58 | 320 | 702 | 2,756 | 2,876 | 3,288 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Chitaldrug District | .. | 18 | 73 | 187 | 1,662 | 3,119 | 4,941 | 10,000 | 7 | 74 | 407 | 795 | 3,105 | 2,820 | 2,792 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Total Eastern Division | .. | 11 | 57 | 213 | 1,831 | 2,998 | 4,890 | 10,000 | 3 | 53 | 309 | 610 | 2,527 | 2,856 | 3,642 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Hassan District | .. | 1 | 6 | 164 | 1,891 | 2,981 | 4,920 | 10,000 | 1 | 28 | 220 | 548 | 2,841 | 2,171 | 3,191 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Kadur district | .. | 6 | 43 | 208 | 2,145 | 3,062 | 4,536 | 10,000 | 2 | 32 | 273 | 671 | 3,079 | 3,217 | 2,726 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Shimoga District | .. | 1 | 7 | 221 | 2,098 | 3,149 | 4,453 | 10,000 | 2 | 62 | 450 | 877 | 3,179 | 2,874 | 2,556 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Total Western Division | .. | 1 | 7 | 200 | 2,044 | 3,075 | 4,629 | 10,000 | 2 | 42 | 320 | 703 | 3,026 | 3,068 | 2,839 | 10,000 | | | | | |
| Total Province | .. | 1 | 10 | 56 | 209 | 1,891 | 4,814 | 10,000 | 3 | 50 | 312 | 636 | 2,663 | 2,914 | 3,423 | 10,000 | | | | | |

[Appendix N to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.]

APPENDIX O.
Statement showing the Age at which Widowed—Males—By Castes.

| No | Caste | Total | 0-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40 and over |
|-----|----------------------------------------|--------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Agasa ... | 10,000 | ... | 18 | 5 | 233 | 2,160 | 2,932 | 4,622 |
| 3 | Banajiga ... | 10,000 | ... | 17 | 46 | 208 | 2,045 | 2,811 | 4,873 |
| 4 | Beda ... | 10,000 | ... | 13 | 59 | 186 | 1,871 | 3,183 | 4,688 |
| 5a | Besha ... | 10,000 | ... | 6 | 61 | 216 | 2,133 | 2,988 | 4,596 |
| 5b | Brahmin Priests ... | 10,000 | ... | 16 | 58 | 231 | 1,895 | 3,054 | 4,746 |
| 6 | " Temple Servants ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | 877 | 965 | 2,632 | 5,526 |
| 7 | Darji ... | 10,000 | ... | 35 | 35 | 383 | 2,230 | 2,334 | 4,983 |
| 8 | Ganiga ... | 10,000 | ... | 22 | 45 | 256 | 1,857 | 2,681 | 5,139 |
| 9 | Golla ... | 10,000 | ... | 5 | 47 | 160 | 1,720 | 2,887 | 5,181 |
| 10 | Holey ... | 10,000 | 1 | 4 | 59 | 230 | 2,041 | 2,915 | 4,750 |
| 11 | Idiga ... | 10,000 | ... | 17 | 60 | 264 | 1,807 | 3,214 | 4,638 |
| 12 | Jogi ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 108 | 238 | 1,598 | 2,419 | 5,637 |
| 13 | Komati ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 80 | 239 | 1,909 | 2,633 | 5,119 |
| 14 | Kshatriya ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 44 | 236 | 1,888 | 3,127 | 4,705 |
| 15 | Kumbara ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 84 | 319 | 1,829 | 2,616 | 5,113 |
| 16a | Kumbha ... | 10,000 | 1 | 7 | 61 | 176 | 1,772 | 2,962 | 5,021 |
| 16b | Lingayat Priests ... | 10,000 | ... | 15 | 74 | 222 | 1,894 | 2,960 | 4,826 |
| 17 | " Temple Servants ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 124 | 124 | 1,304 | 3,106 | 5,342 |
| 18 | " Devotees ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 500 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 3,750 | 3,250 |
| 19 | " Cultivators ... | 10,000 | ... | 5 | 49 | 197 | 1,604 | 2,957 | 5,158 |
| 20 | " Barbers ... | 10,000 | ... | 56 | 169 | 393 | 1,854 | 2,753 | 4,775 |
| 21 | " Traders ... | 10,000 | ... | 13 | 70 | 216 | 1,785 | 3,106 | 4,810 |
| 22 | Madiga ... | 10,000 | 2 | 5 | 71 | 292 | 2,078 | 2,992 | 4,560 |
| 23 | Mahratta ... | 10,000 | ... | 6 | 85 | 203 | 1,551 | 3,449 | 4,706 |
| 24a | Meda ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 125 | 250 | 1,812 | 2,500 | 5,313 |
| 25 | Mudali ... | 10,000 | ... | 36 | 323 | 573 | 2,652 | 2,724 | 3,692 |
| 26 | Nagaria ... | 10,000 | ... | 28 | 415 | 166 | 1,690 | 1,967 | 5,734 |
| 27 | Nayinda ... | 10,000 | ... | 20 | 69 | 206 | 1,874 | 2,944 | 4,887 |
| 28 | Neyige ... | 10,000 | ... | 6 | 57 | 272 | 2,115 | 2,735 | 4,815 |
| 29 | Panchala Goldsmith's refuse collectors | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | 1,111 | ... | 3,333 | 5,556 |
| 30 | " Brass and Copper smiths ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | 112 | 1,685 | 3,596 | 4,607 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| c | Carpenters | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 17 | 190 | 2,052 | 2,310 | 5,431 |
| d | " Masons | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 227 | 227 | 2,614 | 2,727 | 4,205 |
| e | " Blacksmiths | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | 480 | 1,692 | 2,954 | 4,874 |
| f | " Goldsmiths | ... | 10,000 | ... | 9 | ... | 221 | 2,030 | 2,815 | 4,854 |
| 25 | Satani | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 25 | 297 | 1,388 | 2,999 | 5,291 |
| 26 | Tigala | ... | 10,000 | ... | 7 | 104 | 344 | 1,897 | 2,677 | 4,971 |
| 27 | Uppara | ... | 10,000 | ... | 13 | 46 | 328 | 1,801 | 3,026 | 4,786 |
| 28 | Vadda | ... | 10,000 | ... | 14 | 51 | 221 | 2,019 | 2,853 | 4,840 |
| 29 | Vakkaliga | ... | 10,000 | 1 | 10 | 44 | 140 | 1,851 | 3,262 | 4,632 |
| | Total | ... | 10,000 | 1 | 9 | 57 | 205 | 1,889 | 3,027 | 4,812 |
| Muslims-- | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Labbe | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | 319 | 2,766 | 2,660 | 4,255 |
| 2 | Moghul | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 159 | 317 | 2,222 | 2,143 | 5,139 |
| 3 | Pathan | ... | 10,000 | ... | 42 | 28 | 1,085 | 1,521 | 2,465 | 4,855 |
| 4 | Sheikh | ... | 10,000 | ... | 6 | 31 | 213 | 1,871 | 2,847 | 5,032 |
| 5 | Syed | ... | 10,000 | ... | 12 | 25 | 149 | 1,925 | 2,609 | 5,280 |
| | Total | ... | 10,000 | ... | 12 | 33 | 328 | 1,839 | 2,736 | 5,052 |
| Native Christian ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ... | 10,000 | ... | 37 | 19 | 354 | 2,402 | 3,110 | 4,078 |
| Digambaras | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | ... | 10,000 | ... | 20 | 40 | 161 | 1,767 | 3,815 | 1,197 |
| Animistics-- | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Iraliga | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | 202 | 2,470 | 3,077 | 4,251 |
| 2 | Koracha | ... | 10,000 | ... | 41 | 83 | 125 | 1,369 | 2,905 | 5,477 |
| 3 | Korama | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 30 | 121 | 1,758 | 3,303 | 4,788 |
| 4 | Karuba | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 78 | 196 | 2,314 | 2,902 | 4,510 |
| 5 | Lambani | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | 77 | 220 | 1,967 | 2,846 | 4,590 |
| | Total | ... | 10,000 | ... | 5 | 61 | 186 | 1,966 | 2,969 | 4,813 |
| | Grand Total | ... | 10,000 | 1 | 10 | 56 | 209 | 1,891 | 3,019 | 4,814 |

APPENDIX P—contd.

Statement showing the Age at which widowed—Females—By Castes—contd.

| No. | Castes. | Total. | 0—5 | 5—10 | 10—15 | 15—20 | 20—30 | 30—40 | 40 and over. |
|----------------|----------------------------------------|--------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agasa ... | 10,000 | 1 | 51 | 301 | 769 | 2,768 | 2,908 | 3,202 |
| 2 | Banajiga ... | 10,000 | 2 | 60 | 370 | 704 | 2,277 | 2,784 | 3,803 |
| 3 | Beda ... | 10,000 | 1 | 73 | 394 | 769 | 3,204 | 2,908 | 2,651 |
| 4 | Betha ... | 10,000 | 7 | 61 | 295 | 575 | 2,412 | 3,012 | 3,638 |
| 5a | Brahmin Priests ... | 10,000 | 5 | 121 | 833 | 875 | 2,410 | 2,451 | 3,305 |
| b | " Temple Servants ... | 10,000 | 96 | 96 | 1,063 | 918 | 2,029 | 2,416 | 3,382 |
| 6 | Darji ... | 10,000 | ... | 130 | 425 | 643 | 2,386 | 2,320 | 4,096 |
| 7 | Gaviga ... | 10,000 | ... | 69 | 319 | 671 | 2,557 | 2,723 | 3,653 |
| 8 | Golla ... | 10,000 | ... | 52 | 315 | 727 | 3,113 | 2,991 | 2,802 |
| 9 | Holey ... | 10,000 | 3 | 42 | 224 | 570 | 2,634 | 3,021 | 3,506 |
| 10 | Idiga ... | 10,000 | ... | 47 | 326 | 623 | 2,878 | 3,162 | 2,964 |
| 11 | Jogi ... | 10,000 | ... | 51 | 370 | 606 | 2,652 | 3,042 | 3,279 |
| 12 | Konati ... | 10,000 | 6 | 257 | 903 | 1,096 | 2,525 | 2,227 | 2,986 |
| 13 | Kshatriya ... | 10,000 | ... | 54 | 326 | 660 | 2,401 | 2,762 | 3,797 |
| 14 | Kumbara ... | 10,000 | 2 | 34 | 244 | 529 | 2,336 | 3,158 | 3,697 |
| 15 | Kuruba ... | 10,000 | 3 | 48 | 245 | 543 | 2,720 | 2,940 | 3,501 |
| 16a | Lingayat Priests ... | 10,000 | 3 | 53 | 379 | 763 | 2,882 | 2,713 | 3,207 |
| b | " Temple Servants ... | 10,000 | ... | 111 | 317 | 444 | 2,377 | 3,058 | 3,693 |
| c | " Devotees ... | 10,000 | ... | 510 | 919 | 612 | 3,061 | 2,653 | 2,245 |
| d | " Cultivators ... | 10,000 | 1 | 41 | 249 | 744 | 3,020 | 2,818 | 3,027 |
| e | " Barbers ... | 10,000 | ... | 68 | 429 | 720 | 2,985 | 2,539 | 3,259 |
| f | " Traders ... | 10,000 | 1 | 48 | 345 | 758 | 2,857 | 2,949 | 3,042 |
| 17 | Madiga ... | 10,000 | 4 | 44 | 312 | 637 | 2,844 | 2,811 | 3,348 |
| 18 | Mahratta ... | 10,000 | 3 | 102 | 371 | 671 | 2,601 | 2,848 | 3,404 |
| 19 | Meda ... | 10,000 | ... | 21 | 315 | 462 | 2,752 | 2,794 | 3,656 |
| 20 | Madali ... | 10,000 | 12 | 70 | 362 | 537 | 2,415 | 2,567 | 4,037 |
| 21 | Nagartha ... | 10,000 | ... | 41 | 363 | 840 | 2,529 | 2,570 | 3,657 |
| 22 | Nayinda ... | 10,000 | ... | 67 | 308 | 715 | 2,664 | 2,780 | 3,466 |
| 23 | Neyige ... | 10,000 | 1 | 45 | 321 | 719 | 2,828 | 2,744 | 3,342 |
| 24a | Panchala Goldsmith's refuse collectors | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | 870 | 3,043 | 2,174 | 3,913 |
| b | " Brass and Copper smiths ... | 10,000 | ... | 70 | 250 | 524 | 2,413 | 2,867 | 3,846 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----|--------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| c | Carpenters | ... | 10,000 | ... | 34 | 333 | 686 | 2,592 | 3,023 | 3,332 |
| d | " Masons | ... | 10,000 | ... | 56 | 1,011 | 1,067 | 3,933 | 1,742 | 2,191 |
| e | " Blacksmiths | ... | 10,000 | ... | 68 | 557 | 853 | 2,471 | 2,969 | 3,096 |
| f | " Goldsmiths | ... | 10,000 | ... | 45 | 378 | 712 | 2,519 | 2,539 | 3,407 |
| 25 | Satani | ... | 10,000 | 4 | 77 | 440 | 680 | 2,682 | 2,736 | 3,381 |
| 26 | Tigala | ... | 10,000 | 2 | 14 | 373 | 613 | 2,698 | 2,633 | 3,665 |
| 27 | Uppara | ... | 10,000 | 2 | 37 | 295 | 632 | 2,764 | 2,923 | 3,147 |
| 28 | Vadda | ... | 10,000 | 5 | 53 | 182 | 433 | 2,403 | 3,118 | 3,816 |
| 29 | Vakkaliga | ... | 10,000 | 2 | 34 | 228 | 542 | 2,520 | 3,023 | 3,651 |
| | Total | ... | 10,000 | 2 | 51 | 317 | 643 | 2,677 | 2,909 | 3,401 |
| <i>Mussalman—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Labbe | ... | 10,000 | ... | 36 | 181 | 761 | 2,065 | 2,863 | 4,094 |
| 2 | Meghal | ... | 10,000 | ... | 60 | 281 | 482 | 2,189 | 2,892 | 4,096 |
| 3 | Pathan | ... | 10,000 | ... | 45 | 186 | 534 | 2,310 | 2,885 | 5,940 |
| 4 | Sheik | ... | 10,000 | 3 | 26 | 193 | 482 | 2,338 | 3,042 | 3,916 |
| 5 | Syed | ... | 10,000 | .. | 35 | 199 | 502 | 2,323 | 2,946 | 4,095 |
| | Total | ... | 10,000 | 2 | 30 | 200 | 501 | 2,323 | 3,006 | 3,938 |
| <i>Native Christians</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 10,000 | ... | 17 | 185 | 503 | 2,467 | 3,264 | 3,564 |
| <i>Digambaras</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | 10,000 | ... | 137 | 712 | 971 | 2,935 | 2,533 | 2,712 |
| <i>Animists—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Iraliga | ... | 10,000 | ... | 57 | 470 | 1,010 | 2,935 | 3,001 | 2,407 |
| 2 | Kolacha | ... | 10,000 | 14 | 14 | 184 | 381 | 2,232 | 3,277 | 3,898 |
| 3 | Korana | ... | 10,000 | ... | 48 | 251 | 376 | 2,391 | 3,279 | 3,655 |
| 4 | Kuruba | ... | 10,000 | 78 | 26 | 311 | 725 | 3,744 | 2,455 | 2,681 |
| 5 | Lambani | ... | 10,000 | ... | 17 | 117 | 336 | 2,301 | 2,930 | 4,299 |
| | Total | ... | 10,000 | 12 | 28 | 221 | 478 | 2,590 | 3,004 | 3,667 |
| | Grand Total | ... | 10,000 | 2 | 50 | 312 | 636 | 2,663 | 2,914 | 3,423 |

[Appendix P to Chapter IV Section 2, Civil Condition]—concl'd.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the chances of

| Caste. | | | | No. married before the age of 10 in every 10,000 married | No. widowed before the age of 10 in every 10,000 of married and widowed together | Proportion of column 3 in column 2 per mille |
|----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | |
| Agasa | ... | .. | ... | 1,399 | 16 | 11·4 |
| Banajiga | .. | .. | ... | 1,650 | 21 | 12·7 |
| Beda | ... | ... | ... | 1,395 | 24 | 17·3 |
| Bestha | ... | ... | .. | 1,367 | 20 | 14·6 |
| Brahmin Priests | .. | ... | ... | 4,749 | 46 | 10·1 |
| Do Temple servants | .. | ... | ... | 4,811 | 96 | 19·9 |
| Darji | ... | ... | ... | 2,189 | 36 | 16·4 |
| Ganiga | ... | ... | ... | 1,703 | 24 | 14·1 |
| Golla | ... | ... | ... | 1,263 | 18 | 14·3 |
| Hohya | .. | ... | ... | 1,154 | 13 | 11·3 |
| Idiga | ... | ... | ... | 1,480 | 15 | 10·0 |
| Jogi | ... | ... | ... | 1,991 | 14 | 10·1 |
| Komati | ... | ... | ... | 3,545 | 85 | 24·0 |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | ... | 1,518 | 19 | 12·5 |
| Kumbara | ... | ... | .. | 1,969 | 11 | 5·6 |
| Kuruba | .. | ... | ... | 1,503 | 16 | 10·6 |
| Lingayat Priests | ... | ... | ... | 1,472 | 21 | 14·3 |
| Do Temple servants | .. | ... | ... | 1,927 | 37 | 19·2 |
| Do Devotees | ... | .. | ... | 2,009 | 158 | 78·6 |
| Do Cultivators | ... | ... | ... | 1,274 | 15 | 11·8 |
| Do Barbers | ... | ... | ... | 2,486 | 22 | 8·8 |
| Do Traders | ... | ... | ... | 1,617 | 19 | 11·8 |
| Madiga | ... | ... | ... | 1,320 | 13 | 9·8 |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | 1,785 | 35 | 19·6 |
| Meda | ... | ... | ... | 1,028 | 6 | 5·8 |
| Mudali | ... | ... | ... | 768 | 23 | 29·9 |
| Nagurata | ... | ... | ... | 1,342 | 16 | 11·9 |
| Najinda | .. | ... | ... | 1,623 | 40 | 24·6 |
| Neyige | ... | ... | .. | 1,352 | 14 | 10·3 |
| Panchala Goldsmith's refuse collectors | ... | ... | ... | 3,846 | .. | ... |
| Do Brass and coppersmiths | ... | ... | ... | 1,706 | 25 | 14·7 |
| Do Carpenters | ... | ... | ... | 1,985 | 10 | 5·0 |

(Appendix Q to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.)

Q.

early Widowed in early Marriages.

| Caste. | | | | No. married before the age of 10 in every 10,000 married | No. widowed before the age of 10 in every 10,000 of married and widowed together | Proportion of column 3 in column 2 per mille |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Panchala Masons | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 | 13 | 5.2 |
| Do Blacksmiths | ... | ... | ... | 2,523 | 22 | 8.7 |
| Do Goldsmiths | ... | ... | ... | 2,218 | 15 | 6.8 |
| Satani | ... | ... | ... | 2,026 | 20 | 11.3 |
| Tigala | ... | ... | ... | 969 | 4 | 4.1 |
| Uppala | ... | ... | ... | 1,264 | 12 | 9.5 |
| Vadda | ... | ... | ... | 1,036 | 15 | 14.5 |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | ... | 1,717 | 12 | 7.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | | | | 1,627 | 17 | 10.4 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | |
| Labbe | ... | ... | ... | 856 | 9 | 10.5 |
| Mogul | ... | ... | ... | 976 | 15 | 15.4 |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | 672 | 12 | 17.9 |
| Sheik | ... | ... | ... | 1,242 | 8 | 6.4 |
| Syed | ... | ... | ... | 783 | 10 | 12.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | | | | 1,077 | 9 | 8.4 |
| Native Christian— | | | | 332 | 4 | 12.0 |
| Digambara— | | | | 1,906 | 53 | 27.8 |
| <i>Animists—</i> | | | | | | |
| Iraliga | ... | ... | ... | 339 | 17 | 50.1 |
| Koracha | ... | ... | ... | 860 | 7 | 8.1 |
| Korama | ... | ... | ... | 1,310 | 12 | 9.2 |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | ... | 1,318 | 31 | 23.5 |
| Lambani | ... | ... | ... | 599 | 4 | 6.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | | | | 812 | 9 | 11.1 |
| <i>Grand Total</i> | | | | 1,582 | 16 | 10.1 |

APPENDIX R.
Statement showing the Re-Marriage of Widows by Natural Divisions and Districts.

| Districts | Per 1,000 Males. | | | Per 1,000 Females. | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Total Widowers. | No. of Widowers not re-married. | No. of Widowers re-married. | Total Widows. | No. of Widows not re-married. | No. of Widows re-married. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mysore City ... | 1,000 | 555 | 415 | 1,000 | 977 | 23 |
| Mysore District ... | 1,000 | 393 | 607 | 1,000 | 932 | 68 |
| Bangalore City ... | 1,000 | 539 | 461 | 1,000 | 979 | 21 |
| Bangalore District ... | 1,000 | 499 | 501 | 1,000 | 922 | 78 |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... | 1,000 | 458 | 542 | 1,000 | 921 | 79 |
| Kolar District ... | 1,000 | 573 | 427 | 1,000 | 957 | 43 |
| Tumkur District .. | 1,000 | 572 | 428 | 1,000 | 960 | 40 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 1,000 | 553 | 447 | 1,000 | 966 | 34 |
| Total Eastern Division ... | 1,000 | 507 | 493 | 1,000 | 945 | 55 |
| Hassan District ... | 1,000 | 442 | 558 | 1,000 | 921 | 79 |
| Kadur District ... | 1,000 | 513 | 487 | 1,000 | 931 | 69 |
| Shimoga District ... | 1,000 | 602 | 398 | 1,000 | 947 | 53 |
| Total Western Division .. | 1,000 | 521 | 479 | 1,000 | 933 | 67 |
| Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore .. | 1,000 | 511 | 489 | 1,000 | 942 | 58 |

(Appendix R to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.)

APPENDIX S.

Re-marriage of Widows by Caste.

| Caste. | Females. | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Total widowed. | Re-married. | Not re-married. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Hindu— | | | |
| Agasa | 100 | 7.5 | 92.5 |
| Banajiga | 100 | 2.9 | 97.1 |
| Beda | 100 | 4.8 | 95.2 |
| Bestha | 100 | 7.7 | 92.3 |
| Brahmin— | | | |
| i Priests | 100 | 0.1 | 99.9 |
| ii Temple Servants | 100 | ... | 100.0 |
| Darji | 100 | 3.2 | 96.8 |
| Ganiga | 100 | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| Golla | 100 | 2.4 | 97.6 |
| Holeya | 100 | 9.6 | 90.4 |
| Idiga | 100 | 8.8 | 91.2 |
| Jogi | 100 | 11.9 | 88.1 |
| Komati | 100 | 0.3 | 99.7 |
| Kshatriya | 100 | 1.0 | 99.0 |
| Kumbara | 100 | 7.6 | 92.4 |
| Kuruba | 100 | 5.9 | 94.1 |
| Lingayet— | | | |
| (a) Priests | 100 | 1.1 | 98.9 |
| (b) Temple Servants | 100 | 3.1 | 96.9 |
| (c) Devotees | 100 | 3.0 | 97.0 |
| (d) Cultivators | 100 | 2.0 | 98.0 |
| (e) Barbers | 100 | 1.5 | 98.5 |
| (f) Traders | 100 | 0.9 | 99.1 |
| Madiga | 100 | 7.3 | 92.7 |
| Mahratta | 100 | 4.1 | 95.9 |
| Meda | 100 | 4.1 | 95.9 |
| Mudali | 100 | 4.8 | 95.2 |
| Nagarta | 100 | 1.0 | 99.0 |
| Nayinda | 100 | 6.8 | 93.2 |
| Neige | 100 | 3.2 | 96.8 |
| Panchala— | | | |
| Goldsmith's refuse collectors | 100 | ... | 100.0 |
| (2) Brass and Coppersmiths | 100 | 6.3 | 93.7 |
| (3) Carpenters | 100 | 7.0 | 93.0 |
| (4) Masons | 100 | 2.2 | 97.8 |
| (5) Blacksmiths | 100 | 4.0 | 96.0 |
| (6) Goldsmiths | 100 | 2.9 | 97.1 |
| Satani | 100 | 1.6 | 98.4 |
| Tirala | 100 | 6.8 | 93.2 |
| Uppara | 100 | 5.4 | 94.5 |
| Vadda | 100 | 13.5 | 86.5 |
| Vakkaliga | 100 | 7.0 | 93.0 |
| Musalman— | | | |
| Labbe | 100 | 19.3 | 80.7 |
| Mogul | 100 | 16.1 | 83.9 |
| Pathan | 100 | 10.4 | 89.6 |
| Sheik | 100 | 9.5 | 90.5 |
| Syed | 100 | 9.1 | 90.9 |
| Christian— | | | |
| Native Christian | 100 | 6.9 | 93.1 |
| Jain— | | | |
| Digambara | 100 | 0.2 | 99.8 |
| Animists— | | | |
| Traliga | 100 | 14.8 | 85.2 |
| Koracha | 100 | 9.4 | 90.6 |
| Korama | 100 | 19.9 | 80.1 |
| Kurnba | 100 | 6.0 | 94.0 |
| Lambani | 100 | 18.9 | 81.1 |

APPENDIX S—concl.
Re-marriage of widows by Religions

| Religion. | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Total widowers. | No. of widowers not re-married. | No. of widowers re-married. | Total widows. | No. of widows not re-married. | No. of widows re-married. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Hindu | 1,000 | 515 | 485 | 1,000 | 945 | 55 | | |
| Musalman | 1,000 | 428 | 572 | 1,000 | 900 | 100 | | |
| Christian | 1,000 | 598 | 402 | 1,000 | 919 | 81 | | |
| Jain | 1,000 | 596 | 404 | 1,000 | 997 | 3 | | |
| Animist | 1,000 | 473 | 527 | 1,000 | 842 | 158 | | |
| Others | 1,000 | 667 | 333 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | | |
| Total all Religions | 1,000 | 511 | 489 | 1,000 | 942 | 58 | | |

(Appendix S to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition)—concl.

APPENDIX T.
Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 100 of each sex in each Religion in the C. and M. Station of Bangalore.

| Religion. | Persons. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
|---------------|----------|----|----|-----|--------|----|----|-----|----------|----|----|-----|
| | U. | M. | W. | | U. | M. | W. | | U. | M. | W. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| Hindus | 47 | 41 | 12 | ... | 55 | 40 | 5 | ... | 40 | 40 | 20 | ... |
| Musalman | 48 | 41 | 11 | ... | 56 | 40 | 4 | ... | 39 | 43 | 18 | ... |
| Christian | 60 | 30 | 10 | ... | 68 | 29 | 3 | ... | 52 | 31 | 17 | ... |
| Jain | 38 | 57 | 5 | ... | 41 | 51 | 5 | ... | 22 | 72 | 4 | ... |
| Others | 60 | 37 | 3 | ... | 58 | 40 | 2 | ... | 65 | 32 | 3 | ... |
| All Religions | 49 | 39 | 12 | ... | 57 | 38 | 5 | ... | 41 | 39 | 20 | ... |

(Appendix T to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition).

• APPENDIX U.

Statement showing the distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at each Age-period in each Main Religion in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age-period | Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-------|-----------|-----|-----|-------|------------|-------|-----|-----|
| | All Religions | | | | | Hindus | | | | Musalmans | | | | Christians | | | |
| | U | | M | W | T | U | M | W | T | U | M | W | T | U | M | W | |
| | T | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | 1,000 | 997 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 0-5 | 1,000 | 997 | 3 | 3 | .. | 1,000 | 996 | 4 | .. | 1,000 | 996 | 4 | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| 5-15 | 1,000 | 994 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1,000 | 993 | 7 | .. | 1,000 | 994 | 5 | 1 | 1,000 | 996 | 4 | .. |
| 0-15 | 1,000 | 995 | 5 | 5 | .. | 1,000 | 994 | 6 | .. | 1,000 | 995 | 4 | 1 | 1,000 | 997 | 3 | .. |
| 15-20 | 1,000 | 928 | 70 | 70 | 2 | 1,000 | 910 | 89 | 1 | 1,000 | 925 | 72 | 3 | 1,000 | 983 | 17 | .. |
| 20-40 | 1,000 | 340 | 623 | 623 | 37 | 1,000 | 278 | 678 | 44 | 1,000 | 345 | 623 | 32 | 1,000 | 531 | 446 | 23 |
| 40 and over | 1,000 | 37 | 808 | 808 | 155 | 1,000 | 32 | 805 | 163 | 1,000 | 28 | 821 | 148 | 1,000 | 67 | 796 | 137 |
| Total | 1,000 | 574 | 381 | 381 | 45 | 1,000 | 547 | 403 | 50 | 1,000 | 531 | 396 | 43 | 1,000 | 678 | 290 | 32 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U | | M | W | T | U | M | W | T | U | M | W | T | U | M | W | T |
| | T | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 1,000 | 997 | 3 | 3 | .. | 1,000 | 998 | 2 | .. | 1,000 | 994 | 6 | .. | 1,000 | 998 | 2 | .. |
| | 1,000 | 924 | 72 | 72 | 4 | 1,000 | 910 | 85 | 5 | 1,000 | 913 | 83 | 4 | 1,000 | 978 | 20 | 2 |
| | 1,000 | 950 | 47 | 47 | 3 | 1,000 | 942 | 55 | 3 | 1,000 | 943 | 55 | 2 | 1,000 | 984 | 14 | 2 |
| | 1,000 | 333 | 632 | 632 | 35 | 1,000 | 256 | 706 | 38 | 1,000 | 200 | 758 | 42 | 1,000 | 671 | 329 | 20 |
| | 1,000 | 78 | 767 | 767 | 155 | 1,000 | 56 | 777 | 167 | 1,000 | 27 | 843 | 130 | 1,000 | 204 | 618 | 148 |
| 40 and Over | 1,000 | 26 | 344 | 344 | 630 | 18 | 345 | 637 | 1,000 | 6 | 330 | 664 | 1,000 | 74 | 354 | 372 | |
| Total | 1,000 | 418 | 393 | 393 | 189 | 1,000 | 397 | 406 | 197 | 1,000 | 386 | 428 | 186 | 1,000 | 518 | 311 | 168 |

[Appendix U to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.]

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the distribution by 5 Age-periods of 1,000 of each sex in each Civil Condition in each Religion in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age-period | Males | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | All Religions | | | | Hindus | | | | Musalmans | | | |
| | U | | | W | U | M | W | U | M | W | U | M |
| | U | M | W | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 0-5 | 220 | 1 | ... | ... | 233 | 1 | ... | 212 | 1 | .. | 197 | ... |
| 5-15 | 427 | 4 | ... | ... | 432 | 4 | ... | 397 | 3 | 4 | 402 | ... |
| 0-15 | 647 | 5 | 1 | ... | 685 | 5 | ... | 609 | 4 | 4 | 599 | ... |
| 15-20 | 147 | 17 | ... | ... | 138 | 18 | ... | 173 | 19 | 8 | 137 | ... |
| 20-40 | 193 | 533 | 271 | ... | 164 | 546 | 288 | 207 | 530 | 251 | 246 | 484 |
| 40 and over... | 13 | 445 | 724 | ... | 13 | 431 | 710 | 11 | 447 | 737 | 18 | 507 |
| Total | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

| | Females | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | All Religions | | | | Hindus | | | | Musalmans | | | |
| | U | | | W | U | M | W | U | M | W | U | M |
| | U | M | W | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 0-5 | 320 | 1 | ... | ... | 338 | 1 | 0 | 306 | 2 | ... | 240 | 1 |
| 5-15 | 533 | 44 | ... | 5 | 570 | 50 | 6 | 559 | 46 | 5 | 474 | 16 |
| 0-15 | 853 | 45 | 5 | ... | 888 | 51 | 6 | 925 | 48 | 5 | 714 | 17 |
| 15-20 | 75 | 151 | 17 | ... | 57 | 154 | 17 | 50 | 171 | 22 | 134 | 112 |
| 20-40 | 59 | 616 | 259 | ... | 45 | 609 | 270 | 22 | 619 | 250 | 122 | 635 |
| 40 and over... | 13 | 188 | 719 | ... | 10 | 186 | 707 | 3 | 162 | 753 | 30 | 272 |
| Total | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

[Appendix V to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition.]

APPENDIX W.

Statement showing the variations in population by Civil Condition since 1891 in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

| | Males | | | | Females | | | | Grand Total | |
|-----------|--------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|-------------|---------|
| | | | | Total | | | | Total | | |
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | | | |
| 0-15 | { 1901 ... | 16,767 | 81 | 2 | 16,850 | 15,879 | 785 | 43 | 16,707 | 33,557 |
| | { 1891 ... | 18,627 | 70 | 14 | 18,711 | 17,372 | 1,233 | 21 | 18,626 | 37,337 |
| | { Difference | -1,860 | +11 | -12 | -1,861 | -1,493 | -448 | -22 | -1,919 | -3,780 |
| 15-40 | { 1901 ... | 8,803 | 9,451 | 556 | 18,810 | 2,490 | 13,391 | 2,321 | 18,202 | 37,012 |
| | { 1891 ... | 9,516 | 10,910 | 378 | 20,804 | 2,226 | 15,713 | 2,193 | 20,132 | 40,936 |
| | { Difference | -713 | -1,459 | +178 | -1,994 | +264 | -2,322 | +128 | -1,930 | -3,924 |
| 40 & over | { 1901 ... | 346 | 7,650 | 1,466 | 9,462 | 251 | 3,288 | 6,029 | 9,568 | 19,030 |
| | { 1891 ... | 311 | 8,854 | 1,479 | 10,674 | 177 | 3,949 | 7,008 | 11,134 | 21,808 |
| | { Difference | +5 | -1,204 | -13 | -1,212 | +74 | -661 | -979 | -1,566 | -2,778 |
| Total | { 1901 ... | 25,916 | 17,182 | 2,024 | 45,122 | 18,620 | 17,464 | 8,393 | 44,477 | 89,599 |
| | { 1891 ... | 28,484 | 19,834 | 1,871 | 50,189 | 19,775 | 20,895 | 9,222 | 49,892 | 100,081 |
| | { Difference | -2,568 | -2,652 | +153 | -5,067 | -1,155 | -3,431 | -829 | -5,415 | -10,482 |

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing relative Fecundity, i.e., the number of Children born during the decade per 100 females of reproductive ages in each Religion.

| Religion | Province | | | Eastern Division | | | Western Division | | | Mysore City | | | Mysore District | | | Bangalore City | | | Bangalore District | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------|---------|------------------|-------|---------|------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|---------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Hindu ... | 136 | 68 | 68 | 138 | 69 | 69 | 133 | 65 | 68 | 119 | 58 | 61 | 135 | 66 | 69 | 112 | 56 | 56 | 145 | 76 | 69 |
| Mussalman ... | 155 | 79 | 76 | 159 | 82 | 77 | 144 | 71 | 73 | 121 | 59 | 62 | 136 | 68 | 68 | 110 | 78 | 62 | 177 | 94 | 83 |
| Christian .. | 158 | 80 | 78 | 167 | 87 | 80 | 134 | 64 | 70 | 175 | 91 | 84 | 145 | 78 | 67 | 138 | 67 | 71 | 174 | 87 | 87 |
| Jain .. | 126 | 63 | 63 | 116 | 69 | 67 | 117 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 23 | 37 | 130 | 63 | 67 | 68 | 36 | 32 | 132 | 75 | 57 |
| Animist ... | 157 | 80 | 77 | 154 | 80 | 74 | 159 | 79 | 80 | 111 | 22 | 89 | 131 | 74 | 57 | 95 | 14 | 51 | 154 | 85 | 69 |
| Others ... | 192 | 125 | 67 | 209 | 130 | 70 | 150 | 100 | 50 | 180 | 120 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 400 | 200 | 200 | 400 | 200 | 200 |
| Total all Religions... | 149 | 74 | 75 | 139 | 70 | 69 | 135 | 66 | 69 | 121 | 59 | 62 | 125 | 66 | 69 | 117 | 59 | 58 | 147 | 78 | 69 |

[Appendix X to Chapter IV, Section 3, Civil Condition]

APPENDIX X—concl.

Statement showing relative Fecundity, i.e., the number of Children born during the decade per 100 females of reproductive ages in each Religion—concluded.

| Religion | Kolar Gold Fields | | | Kolar District | | | Tumkur District | | | Chitaldrug District | | | Hassan District | | | Kadur District | | | Shimoga District | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|---------|------------------|-------|---------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 |
| Hindu ... | 123 | 67 | 56 | 126 | 64 | 62 | 143 | 70 | 73 | 150 | 75 | 73 | 137 | 67 | 70 | 133 | 65 | 68 | 130 | 64 | 66 |
| Mussalman ... | 241 | 188 | 53 | 173 | 90 | 83 | 166 | 82 | 84 | 160 | 78 | 82 | 147 | 73 | 74 | 149 | 73 | 76 | 141 | 69 | 72 |
| Christian ... | 163 | 90 | 73 | 200 | 99 | 110 | 203 | 113 | 93 | 102 | 56 | 46 | 145 | 67 | 78 | 123 | 60 | 63 | 152 | 62 | 70 |
| Jain ... | ... | ... | ... | 130 | 64 | 66 | 139 | 70 | 69 | 183 | 97 | 86 | 129 | 65 | 61 | 84 | 41 | 43 | 133 | 67 | 66 |
| Animist ... | 150 | 100 | 50 | 130 | 72 | 67 | 153 | 77 | 76 | 194 | 96 | 98 | 185 | 94 | 91 | 147 | 75 | 72 | 160 | 78 | 82 |
| Others ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 150 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 100 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total all Religions | 135 | 76 | 59 | 130 | 64 | 66 | 144 | 70 | 74 | 152 | 76 | 76 | 137 | 67 | 70 | 141 | 65 | 69 | 132 | 65 | 67 |

Statement showing relative fecundity of Females by Castes

| Caste | Province | | | Eastern Division | | | Western Division | | |
|------------------------|----------|-------|---------|------------------|-------|---------|------------------|-------|---------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Hindu—Agasa ... | 170 | 85 | 85 | 176 | 88 | 88 | 162 | 81 | 81 |
| Banajiga ... | 160 | 80 | 80 | 160 | 81 | 79 | 163 | 79 | 84 |
| Beda ... | 184 | 94 | 90 | 185 | 96 | 89 | 178 | 86 | 92 |
| Bestha .. | 164 | 79 | 85 | 163 | 79 | 84 | 169 | 80 | 89 |
| Brahmin ... | 145 | 72 | 73 | 149 | 75 | 74 | 137 | 67 | 70 |
| Darji ... | 171 | 88 | 83 | 176 | 88 | 88 | 163 | 88 | 75 |
| Ganiga .. | 171 | 88 | 83 | 173 | 89 | 84 | 146 | 73 | 73 |
| Golla .. | 183 | 94 | 89 | 184 | 95 | 89 | 176 | 86 | 90 |
| Holaya ... | 169 | 85 | 84 | 171 | 88 | 83 | 165 | 80 | 85 |
| Idiga ... | 171 | 86 | 85 | 187 | 95 | 92 | 154 | 75 | 78 |
| Jogi ... | 188 | 98 | 90 | 196 | 101 | 95 | 163 | 87 | 76 |
| Komati ... | 163 | 82 | 81 | 166 | 84 | 82 | 149 | 74 | 75 |
| Kshatriya ... | 161 | 80 | 81 | 163 | 82 | 81 | 161 | 77 | 84 |
| Kumbara ... | 173 | 90 | 83 | 170 | 86 | 84 | 185 | 107 | 78 |
| Kuruba ... | 160 | 78 | 82 | 160 | 79 | 81 | 159 | 75 | 84 |
| Lingayet ... | 163 | 80 | 83 | 169 | 84 | 85 | 155 | 75 | 80 |
| Madiga .. | 205 | 106 | 100 | 205 | 107 | 98 | 203 | 100 | 105 |
| Mahatta ... | 161 | 82 | 79 | 167 | 87 | 80 | 154 | 75 | 79 |
| Mudali .. | 160 | 86 | 74 | 154 | 79 | 75 | 211 | 143 | 68 |
| Nayinda ... | 166 | 85 | 81 | 166 | 83 | 83 | 169 | 96 | 73 |
| Neyige ... | 166 | 82 | 84 | 171 | 86 | 85 | 157 | 75 | 82 |
| Panchala ... | 163 | 80 | 83 | 166 | 83 | 83 | 159 | 75 | 84 |
| Satani ... | 172 | 87 | 85 | 173 | 91 | 82 | 156 | 70 | 86 |
| Tigala ... | 199 | 103 | 96 | 201 | 104 | 97 | 147 | 76 | 71 |
| Uppara .. | 176 | 86 | 90 | 183 | 90 | 93 | 161 | 78 | 83 |
| Vadda ... | 183 | 93 | 90 | 186 | 95 | 91 | 171 | 84 | 87 |
| Vakkaliga ... | 131 | 80 | 81 | 162 | 81 | 81 | 158 | 77 | 81 |
| Musalman—Pathan ... | 190 | 99 | 91 | 192 | 100 | 92 | 182 | 93 | 89 |
| Sheik .. | 209 | 101 | 99 | 213 | 109 | 104 | 173 | 85 | 83 |
| Syed ... | 192 | 98 | 94 | 201 | 103 | 98 | 162 | 82 | 80 |
| Christians—Eurasian .. | 223 | 120 | 108 | 234 | 123 | 111 | 191 | 96 | 95 |
| Native Christian | 201 | 103 | 98 | 217 | 113 | 104 | 162 | 77 | 85 |
| Jain—Digambara | 177 | 86 | 91 | 169 | 81 | 88 | 186 | 90 | 96 |
| Animist—Koram ... | 162 | 81 | 81 | 174 | 92 | 82 | 143 | 62 | 81 |
| Lambani ... | 212 | 107 | 105 | 223 | 113 | 110 | 206 | 104 | 102 |

DIX Y.

per 100 Females of Reproductive Ages.

| Mysore City | | | Mysore District | | | Bangalore City | | | Bangalore District | | | Caste |
|-------------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|
| Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | |
| 158 | 86 | 72 | 161 | 75 | 86 | 154 | 76 | 78 | 196 | 107 | 89 | Hindu—Agasa |
| 134 | 59 | 75 | 142 | 72 | 70 | 140 | 66 | 74 | 184 | 96 | 88 | Banajiga |
| 131 | 65 | 66 | 179 | 104 | 75 | 154 | 81 | 73 | 215 | 118 | 97 | Beda |
| 155 | 84 | 71 | 159 | 76 | 83 | 151 | 71 | 80 | 191 | 104 | 87 | Bestha |
| 131 | 63 | 68 | 137 | 65 | 72 | 122 | 61 | 61 | 175 | 96 | 79 | Brahmin |
| 167 | 90 | 87 | 158 | 82 | 76 | 168 | 90 | 78 | 178 | 88 | 90 | Darji |
| 145 | 67 | 78 | 176 | 91 | 85 | 110 | 50 | 60 | 193 | 105 | 88 | Ganiga |
| 142 | 67 | 75 | 149 | 77 | 72 | 144 | 69 | 75 | 186 | 104 | 82 | Golla |
| 159 | 76 | 83 | 169 | 83 | 86 | 167 | 86 | 81 | 188 | 97 | 91 | Holeya |
| 158 | 75 | 83 | 174 | 84 | 90 | 89 | 33 | 56 | 228 | 130 | 98 | Idiga |
| ... | ... | ... | 171 | 92 | 79 | 175 | 50 | 125 | 214 | 114 | 100 | Jogi |
| 124 | 58 | 66 | 155 | 73 | 82 | 119 | 69 | 50 | 191 | 99 | 92 | Komati |
| 133 | 65 | 68 | 146 | 68 | 78 | 188 | 96 | 92 | 207 | 112 | 95 | Kshatriya |
| 116 | 48 | 68 | 172 | 87 | 85 | 162 | 124 | 38 | 176 | 93 | 83 | Kumbara |
| 142 | 67 | 75 | 157 | 76 | 81 | 111 | 53 | 58 | 147 | 79 | 68 | Kuruba |
| 103 | 50 | 53 | 154 | 75 | 79 | 146 | 85 | 61 | 197 | 108 | 89 | Lingayet |
| 216 | 108 | 108 | 198 | 102 | 96 | 165 | 82 | 83 | 208 | 111 | 97 | Madiga |
| 139 | 62 | 77 | 148 | 75 | 73 | 151 | 74 | 77 | 183 | 103 | 80 | Mahratta |
| 181 | 89 | 92 | 174 | 70 | 104 | 136 | 66 | 70 | 171 | 90 | 81 | Mudali |
| 185 | 90 | 95 | 167 | 80 | 87 | 132 | 77 | 55 | 171 | 89 | 82 | Nayinda |
| 137 | 70 | 67 | 157 | 74 | 83 | 151 | 77 | 74 | 196 | 103 | 93 | Neyigi |
| 152 | 69 | 83 | 160 | 77 | 83 | 138 | 68 | 70 | 195 | 105 | 90 | Panchala |
| 156 | 68 | 88 | 171 | 88 | 83 | 143 | 60 | 83 | 193 | 111 | 82 | Satani |
| 136 | 67 | 69 | 143 | 69 | 74 | 174 | 88 | 86 | 222 | 118 | 104 | Tigala |
| 169 | 90 | 79 | 178 | 87 | 91 | 174 | 80 | 94 | 217 | 120 | 97 | Uppara |
| 131 | 67 | 64 | 165 | 84 | 81 | 141 | 66 | 75 | 194 | 102 | 92 | Vadda |
| 138 | 69 | 69 | 159 | 78 | 81 | 120 | 57 | 63 | 176 | 91 | 85 | Vakkaliga |
| 121 | 60 | 61 | 153 | 77 | 76 | 170 | 98 | 72 | 227 | 121 | 106 | Mussalman—Pathan |
| 142 | 70 | 72 | 156 | 80 | 76 | 173 | 95 | 78 | 214 | 115 | 99 | Sheikh |
| 192 | 95 | 97 | 161 | 78 | 83 | 194 | 109 | 85 | 205 | 108 | 97 | Syed |
| 254 | 117 | 137 | 250 | 100 | 150 | 148 | 79 | 69 | 365 | 171 | 194 | Christian—Eurasian |
| 217 | 111 | 106 | 182 | 97 | 85 | 172 | 81 | 91 | 222 | 116 | 106 | Native |
| 89 | 33 | 56 | 157 | 78 | 79 | 83 | 43 | 35 | 194 | 111 | 83 | Jain—Digambara |
| 130 | 30 | 100 | 170 | 98 | 72 | 106 | 44 | 62 | 201 | 111 | 90 | Animist—Korama |
| ... | ... | .. | 154 | 84 | 50 | ... | .. | ... | 198 | 106 | 92 | Lambani |

Statement showing relative fecundity of Females by Castes

| Caste | Kolar Gold Fields | | | Kolar District | | | Tumkur District | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------|---------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Hindu—Agasa ... | 267 | 167 | 100 | 158 | 82 | 76 | 183 | 89 | 94 |
| Banajiga ... | 258 | 160 | 98 | 153 | 79 | 74 | 174 | 79 | 95 |
| Beda ... | 254 | 172 | 82 | 148 | 84 | 64 | 198 | 99 | 99 |
| Bestha ... | 300 | 200 | 100 | 152 | 80 | 72 | 162 | 78 | 84 |
| Brahmin ... | 767 | 567 | 200 | 151 | 75 | 76 | 149 | 77 | 72 |
| Darji ... | 333 | 100 | 233 | 211 | 113 | 98 | 202 | 96 | 106 |
| Ganiga ... | 160 | 40 | 120 | 165 | 83 | 82 | 160 | 80 | 80 |
| Golla ... | 110 | 91 | 49 | 159 | 82 | 77 | 196 | 100 | 96 |
| Holeya ... | 205 | 99 | 106 | 142 | 86 | 56 | 185 | 91 | 94 |
| Idiga ... | ... | .. | ... | 185 | 91 | 94 | 185 | 98 | 87 |
| Jogi ... | ... | .. | ... | 180 | 92 | 88 | 179 | 94 | 85 |
| Komati ... | 100 | 43 | 57 | 161 | 81 | 80 | 174 | 11 | 83 |
| Kshatriya ... | 313 | 180 | 133 | 168 | 88 | 80 | 168 | 88 | 80 |
| Kumbara ... | 233 | 66 | 167 | 160 | 76 | 84 | 165 | 81 | 84 |
| Kuruba ... | 140 | 100 | 40 | 151 | 76 | 77 | 179 | 88 | 91 |
| Lingayet ... | 88 | 23 | 65 | 147 | 76 | 71 | 183 | 92 | 91 |
| Madiga ... | 180 | 92 | 88 | 171 | 96 | 75 | 228 | 114 | 114 |
| Mahratta ... | 113 | 58 | 75 | 174 | 85 | 89 | 191 | 98 | 93 |
| Mudali ... | 198 | 139 | 59 | 134 | 66 | 68 | 176 | 110 | 66 |
| Nayinda ... | 200 | 80 | 120 | 157 | 80 | 77 | 166 | 82 | 84 |
| Neyigi ... | 500 | 100 | 400 | 156 | 76 | 80 | 185 | 94 | 91 |
| Panchala ... | 180 | 100 | 80 | 147 | 75 | 72 | 177 | 89 | 88 |
| Satali ... | 100 | 100 | ... | 129 | 65 | 64 | 170 | 88 | 82 |
| Tigala ... | 184 | 119 | 65 | 179 | 90 | 89 | 195 | 98 | 97 |
| Uppara ... | 125 | 88 | 37 | 165 | 82 | 83 | 187 | 92 | 95 |
| Vadda ... | 181 | 101 | 80 | 174 | 88 | 86 | 201 | 97 | 104 |
| Vakkaliga ... | 153 | 81 | 72 | 158 | 84 | 74 | 161 | 69 | 82 |
| Mussalman—Pathan ... | 294 | 215 | 81 | 198 | 102 | 96 | 207 | 109 | 98 |
| Sheikh ... | 276 | 211 | 65 | 194 | 98 | 96 | 779 | 375 | 404 |
| Syed ... | 251 | 177 | 74 | 237 | 121 | 116 | 197 | 97 | 100 |
| Christian—Eurasian ... | 246 | 137 | 109 | 183 | 78 | 105 | 83 | 67 | 16 |
| Native Christian ... | 232 | 128 | 104 | 252 | 119 | 133 | 253 | 142 | 111 |
| Jain—Digambara ... | ... | ... | .. | 149 | 75 | 74 | 182 | 92 | 90 |
| Animist—Koramba .. | 396 | 200 | 100 | 169 | 81 | 88 | 162 | 79 | 83 |
| Lambani ... | ... | ... | ... | 215 | 126 | 109 | 216 | 108 | 108 |

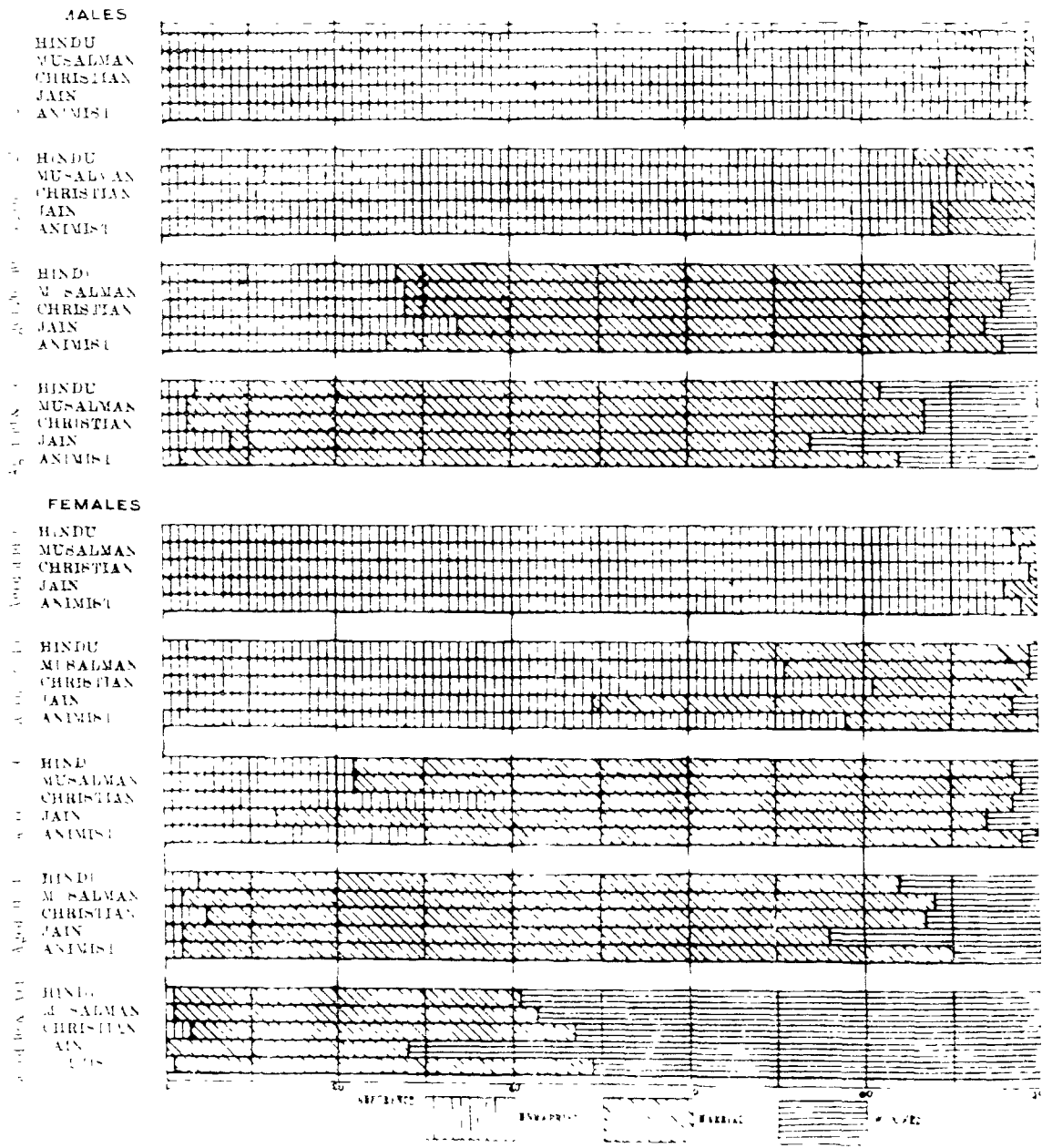
DIX Y—concl'd.

per 100 Females of Reproductive Ages—concluded.

| Chitaldrug District | | | Hassan District | | | Kadur District | | | Shimoga District | | | Caste |
|---------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|---------|------------------|-------|---------|------------------------|
| Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | |
| 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | |
| 193 | 99 | 94 | 169 | 83 | 86 | 160 | 77 | 83 | 158 | 81 | 77 | Hindu—Agasa |
| 179 | 92 | 87 | 160 | 73 | 87 | 165 | 80 | 85 | 161 | 82 | 79 | Banajiga |
| 199 | 98 | 101 | 171 | 82 | 89 | 173 | 81 | 92 | 181 | 88 | 93 | Bela |
| 197 | 94 | 103 | 181 | 86 | 95 | 153 | 73 | 80 | 166 | 79 | 87 | Bestha |
| 182 | 88 | 94 | 136 | 65 | 71 | 139 | 68 | 71 | 135 | 68 | 67 | Brahmin |
| 150 | 73 | 77 | 210 | 106 | 104 | 139 | 73 | 66 | 163 | 90 | 73 | Derji |
| 148 | 78 | 70 | 116 | 74 | 72 | 166 | 81 | 85 | 126 | 61 | 65 | Gaiga |
| 192 | 97 | 95 | 191 | 88 | 103 | 175 | 88 | 87 | 152 | 82 | 70 | Golla |
| 207 | 110 | 97 | 165 | 80 | 85 | 149 | 73 | 76 | 210 | 104 | 106 | Holeya |
| 196 | 98 | 98 | 167 | 84 | 83 | 156 | 81 | 75 | 143 | 68 | 75 | Idiga |
| 239 | 111 | 123 | 173 | 86 | 87 | 150 | 73 | 77 | 164 | 91 | 73 | Jogi |
| 181 | 91 | 90 | 102 | 47 | 55 | 227 | 122 | 195 | 167 | 80 | 87 | Komati |
| 147 | 84 | 63 | 161 | 73 | 88 | 170 | 81 | 89 | 158 | 78 | 89 | Kshatriya |
| 173 | 91 | 82 | 196 | 116 | 80 | 167 | 84 | 83 | 188 | 117 | 71 | Kumbara |
| 180 | 88 | 92 | 163 | 78 | 85 | 159 | 76 | 83 | 154 | 70 | 81 | Kuruba |
| 182 | 89 | 93 | 170 | 83 | 87 | 162 | 78 | 84 | 141 | 67 | 71 | Lingaye |
| 219 | 111 | 108 | 206 | 98 | 108 | 168 | 82 | 86 | 217 | 107 | 110 | Madiga |
| 163 | 91 | 72 | 164 | 81 | 83 | 155 | 75 | 80 | 151 | 73 | 78 | Mahratta |
| 177 | 104 | 73 | 126 | 52 | 74 | 294 | 227 | 67 | 126 | 67 | 59 | Mudali |
| 201 | 106 | 95 | 169 | 94 | 75 | 153 | 75 | 78 | 176 | 107 | 69 | Nayinda |
| 189 | 96 | 93 | 155 | 77 | 78 | 159 | 72 | 87 | 159 | 77 | 82 | Neyigi |
| 172 | 85 | 87 | 175 | 80 | 95 | 165 | 79 | 86 | 149 | 68 | 72 | Panchala |
| 152 | 76 | 76 | 118 | 65 | 83 | 162 | 76 | 86 | 179 | 83 | 96 | Satani |
| 221 | 108 | 113 | 174 | 76 | 98 | 134 | 79 | 55 | 118 | 54 | 61 | Tigala |
| 208 | 99 | 109 | 169 | 82 | 87 | 174 | 82 | 92 | 142 | 71 | 71 | Uppara |
| 198 | 104 | 94 | 178 | 88 | 90 | 157 | 71 | 86 | 174 | 88 | 86 | Vadda |
| 179 | 89 | 90 | 163 | 79 | 84 | 157 | 77 | 80 | 150 | 74 | 76 | Vakkaliga |
| 206 | 104 | 102 | 183 | 90 | 93 | 222 | 130 | 92 | 165 | 80 | 85 | Mussalman— Pathan |
| 193 | 91 | 99 | 177 | 90 | 87 | 170 | 89 | 90 | 172 | 84 | 88 | Sheikh |
| 189 | 95 | 91 | 164 | 81 | 83 | 173 | 97 | 76 | 156 | 75 | 81 | Syed |
| 175 | 100 | 75 | 194 | 94 | 100 | 161 | 83 | 78 | 400 | 200 | 200 | Christian— European |
| 136 | 73 | 63 | 181 | 86 | 95 | 148 | 74 | 74 | 155 | 72 | 83 | Native |
| 156 | 72 | 84 | 167 | 83 | 84 | 160 | 75 | 85 | 218 | 106 | 112 | Jain— Digambara |
| 152 | 73 | 79 | 122 | 45 | 74 | 162 | 74 | 88 | 143 | 62 | 81 | Animist— Korama |
| 252 | 123 | 129 | 245 | 121 | 121 | 184 | 97 | 87 | 110 | 55 | 55 | Lambani |

MYSORE CENSUS 1901.

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY 100 PERSONS OF
 EACH SEX AND AGE GROUP BY CIVIL CONDITION



10

10

100

10

25

000

100

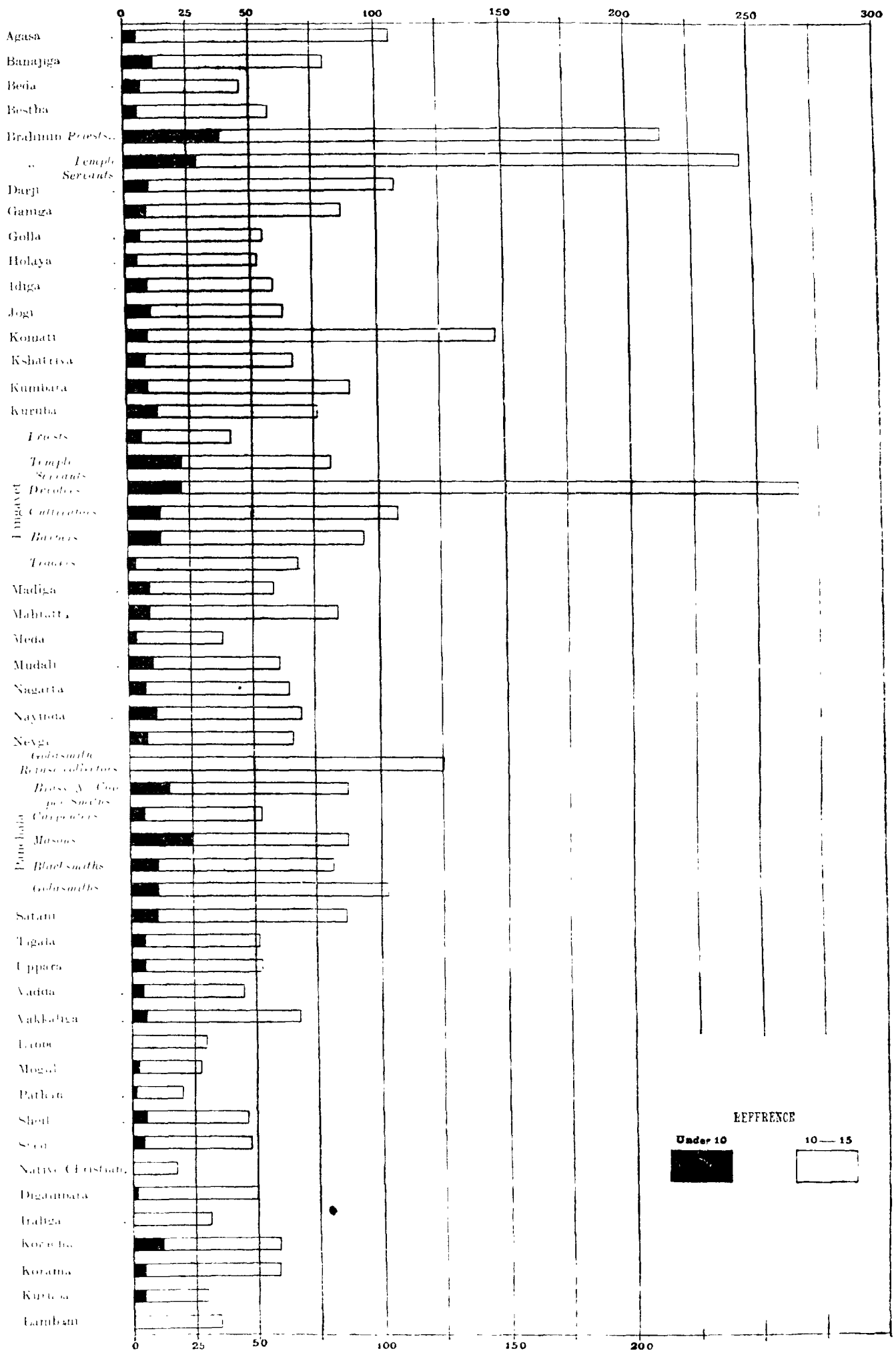
10

10

100

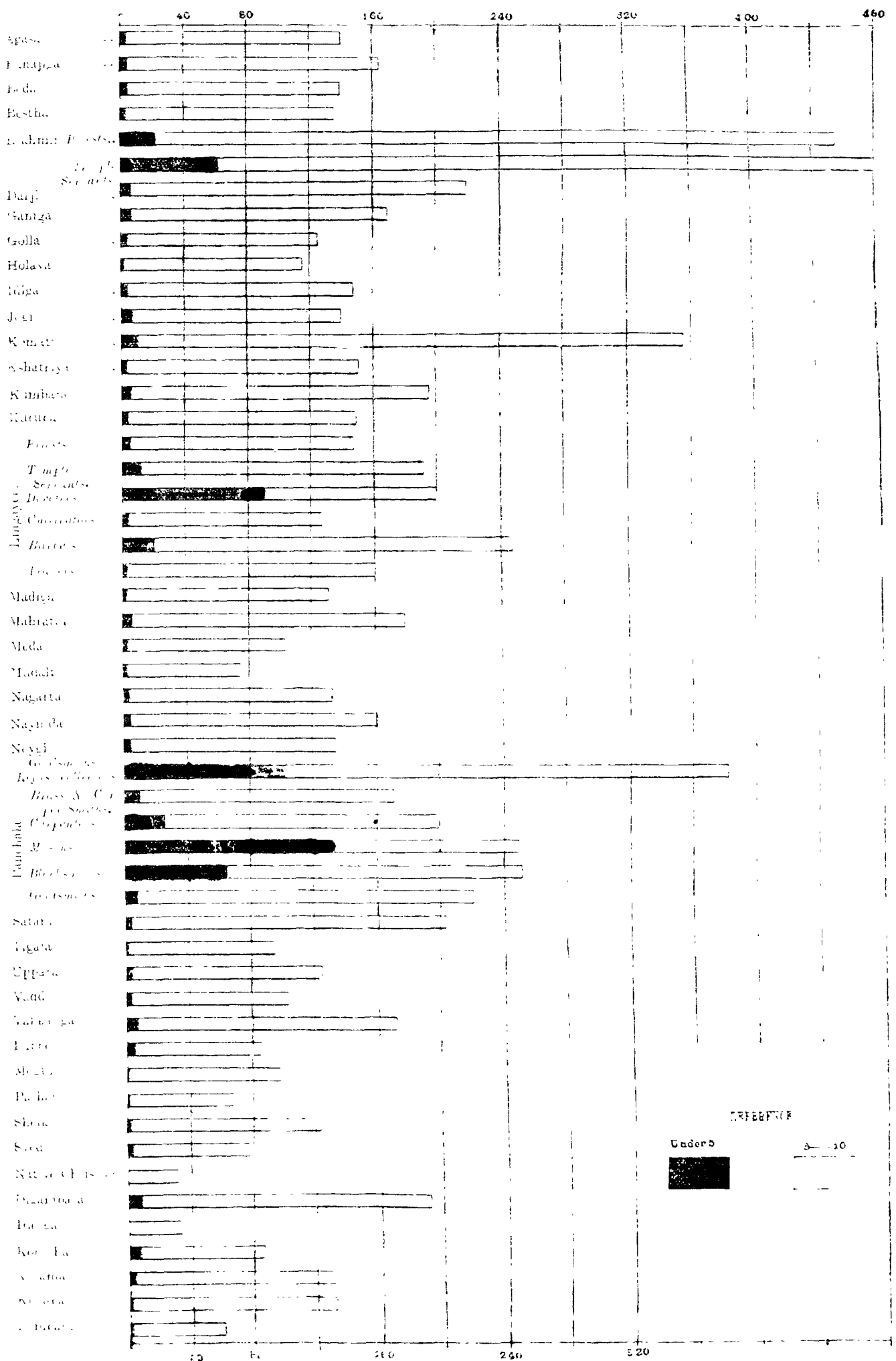
MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

CHART SHEWING NUMBER MARRIED DURING INFANCY (UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE)
IN EVERY 1,000 MARRIED MALES OF SELECTED CASTES.



MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

CHART SHOWING NUMBER MARRIED DURING INFANCY UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE
IN EVERY 1,000 MARRIED FEMALES OF SELECTED CASTES



MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

TABLE I. - Population of Mysore District, 1901, by Sex and Age, and by Religion.

| RELIGION | AGE | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|--------|
| | Under 5 | 5 to 14 | 15 to 24 | 25 to 34 | 35 to 44 | 45 to 54 | 55 to 64 | 65 to 74 | 75 to 84 | 85 and over | |
| Male | 1,234 | 1,567 | 1,890 | 1,654 | 1,432 | 1,210 | 1,098 | 987 | 876 | 765 | 10,859 |
| Female | 1,123 | 1,456 | 1,789 | 1,543 | 1,321 | 1,109 | 998 | 887 | 776 | 665 | 10,072 |
| Total | 2,357 | 3,023 | 3,679 | 3,197 | 2,753 | 2,319 | 2,096 | 1,874 | 1,652 | 1,430 | 20,931 |

| RELIGION | AGE | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|--------|
| | Under 5 | 5 to 14 | 15 to 24 | 25 to 34 | 35 to 44 | 45 to 54 | 55 to 64 | 65 to 74 | 75 to 84 | 85 and over | |
| Hindu | 1,234 | 1,567 | 1,890 | 1,654 | 1,432 | 1,210 | 1,098 | 987 | 876 | 765 | 10,859 |
| Muslim | 1,123 | 1,456 | 1,789 | 1,543 | 1,321 | 1,109 | 998 | 887 | 776 | 665 | 10,072 |
| Christian | 100 | 150 | 200 | 180 | 160 | 140 | 120 | 100 | 80 | 60 | 1,090 |
| Sikh | 50 | 70 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 590 |
| Buddhist | 20 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 210 |
| Jain | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 110 |
| Other | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 110 |
| Total | 2,547 | 3,283 | 3,929 | 3,407 | 2,953 | 2,539 | 2,306 | 2,034 | 1,796 | 1,595 | 21,004 |

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

1. *Scope of the Chapter.*—The scope of this Chapter, headed Education, is much more limited than the heading would imply. The statistics to be dealt with do not relate to any advanced stage in the education of the people. They are intended to show only the extent of literacy, that is to say, the number *literate* among the people. In the Tables of the Census of 1901, the attribute *literate* signifies a very moderate standard of education, *viz.*, “Ability to Read and Write.” No standard was prescribed, and, indeed, persons hypercritically inclined might put extreme meanings on the words “Read” and “Write;” but enumerators in Mysore were trusted to understand these words in their ordinary meaning and were only warned that something more was necessary, than ability to read and write merely one’s own name, to constitute a person literate. Perhaps, uniformity of understanding among all the enumerators would have been assured by prescribing, that no person should be considered literate who could not read or copy out of a piece of printed matter previously supplied to them for the purpose of testing the literacy of the people. This however, was not done and is a counsel of perfection, which may be taken into consideration at the next Census.

2. *Where the figures are to be found.*—The statistics collected have been tabulated in the following Tables, *viz.*—

Table VIII—Education.

Table VIII-A.—Literacy by Civil Condition and Occupation, and Illiteracy by Civil and Industrial Condition.

Table IX—Education by Castes.

Table X-A.—Literacy in Parent-Tongue.

Table XI-A.—Literacy and Occupation of Immigrants.

Table XII-C.—Literacy and Occupation of the Infirm.

A consideration of the statistics contained in the last mentioned Table, may be postponed to the Chapter on Infirmities, which is to come hereafter. Of the rest, only Tables VIII and IX, being prescribed for the Imperial Census, stand compiled for the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and have been adopted in the Census Reports of other Presidencies. The other Tables, VIII-A, X-A and XI-A are special Tables compiled for the Mysore Province excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the help of the special slip devised for Mysore. The proportionate statistics deduced from these Tables are exhibited in Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter, *viz.*—

Subsidiary Table I—Education by Age and Sex.

Subsidiary Table II—Education by Age, Sex and Religion.

Subsidiary Table III—Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions and Districts.

Subsidiary Table IV—English Education by Age and Sex, by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table V—Education by Castes, Tribes and Races, *i.e.*, in every 1,000 of each Caste, Tribe or Race.

This has been prepared in two ways thus:—In one way, the proportion of literates in every 1,000 of each caste is worked out and exhibited. In the other way, the distribution by caste of every 1,000 literates of the entire Provincial population is worked out and exhibited.

Subsidiary Table VI—Progress of Education since 1881 by Districts and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table VI—(a) Progress of Education since 1881 by Religions and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table VII—Progress of English Education since 1881 by Natural Divisions and Districts.

Subsidiary Table VII—(a) Progress of English Education since 1881 by Religions and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table VIII—Literacy by Civil Condition and Occupation.

Subsidiary Table IX—Literacy in Mother-Tongue.

3. *Civil and Military Station treated separately.*—Of the statistics of Education, Table VIII is the only one compiled for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, by the Census Superintendent of Madras, who had the charge of Census operations of that place; and the other Tables compiled for the Mysore Province are not available for the Civil and Military Station. And even in Table VIII, the languages selected for tabulation are not the same in both cases. Under such circumstances, the statistics of the Civil and Military Station have to be treated separately from those of the Province, and will be discussed at the end of this Chapter.

4. *Proportion of Literates in Mysore, compared with Madras and Bombay.*—Low as the standard of Literacy was, as explained above, the proportion of people returned as literate is extremely small. Out of a population of 5,449,800 censused, only 262,092 or 4·8 per cent have been returned as literate, or in other words 95·2 per cent of the population are unlettered. If the two sexes be viewed separately, it will be seen that the males by themselves possess 244,886 literates, equivalent to 8·8 per cent of their population; while the females possess only 17,206 literates or 0·6 per cent of their numbers. The proportions are much lower than Madras and Bombay as compared below:—

| | | | | Literates per cent of either Sex. | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | | | | Both Sexes. | Males. | Females. |
| Mysore | ... | .. | ... | 4·8 | 8·8 | 0·6 |
| Madras | ... | ... | .. | 6·3 | 11·9 | 0·9 |
| Bombay | ... | ... | ... | 6·4 | 11·5 | 0·9 |

5. *Geographical Distribution of Literates.*—Viewed by Districts, every 100 of the literate in the entire Province stand distributed among Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions as shown below:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|----|------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Mysore City | ... | ... | 5 | Hassan District | ... | ... | 9 |
| Mysore District | ... | ... | 14 | Kadur District | .. | ... | 8 |
| Bangalore City | ... | .. | 5 | Shimoga District | ... | ... | 11 |
| Bangalore District | ... | ... | 12 | | | | — |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | ... | 2 | Western Division | ... | ... | 28 |
| Kolar District | ... | .. | 12 | | | | — |
| Tumkur District | .. | ... | 13 | Total | ... | ... | 100 |
| Chitaldrug District | ... | .. | 9 | | | | — |
| | | | — | | | | |
| Eastern Division | ... | ... | 72 | | | | |

It will be observed from the above, that of the three Cities, Mysore and Bangalore contain more literates than Kolar Gold Fields, because they are stronger in population. Of the Districts, Mysore which is the largest contains also the largest portion of the literates: but Bangalore which stands second in point of its total population goes down to the fourth place, exchanging rank with Tumkur. Of the Districts of the Western Division, Hassan is exceeded by Shimoga though the latter contains a smaller population numerically. The other Districts retain the positions which they hold in point of their population.

6. *Proportion of Literates in each City, District and Natural Division.*—Perhaps, a better way of looking at it would be, by examining the proportions of the literates to the entire population of that District. The proportions as exhibited in the following statement present great variations :—

Number of Literates per thousand of population.

| Per thousand of Population in— | Number of Literates. | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Both sexes. | Males. | Females. |
| Mysore City | 201 | 341 | 58 |
| Mysore District | 31 | 48 | 4.5 |
| Bangalore City | 205 | 340 | 59 |
| Bangalore District | 43 | 81 | 4.7 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 122 | 168 | 56 |
| Kolar District | 47 | 88 | 5.2 |
| Tumkur District | 49 | 91 | 6.1 |
| Chitaldrug District | 46 | 86 | 4.1 |
| <i>Eastern Division</i> | 48 | 87 | 6.8 |
| Hassan District | 41 | 77 | 4.7 |
| Kadur District | 59 | 105 | 6.9 |
| Shimoga District | 53 | 96 | 4.9 |
| <i>Western Division</i> | 50 | 91 | 5.3 |
| Province | 48 | 88 | 6.4 |

In the foregoing statement, the two Metropolitan Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, which naturally attract educated people from all quarters and contain several schools for the benefit of both sexes, stand out most prominently and are followed by the City of Kolar Gold Fields, which is a great industrial centre and contains a large European, Eurasian and Native Christian population. Of the Districts, the coffee District of Kadur contains the largest proportion of literates in both sexes. It is followed by Shimoga District in respect of the male literates, and by Tumkur District in respect of the female literates. But the Capital District of Mysore lags far behind the others, its male population standing last in the scale, while the female population ranks but one step higher, being over only that of Chitaldrug District. As between the two Divisions, it will be seen that the females of the Western Division are somewhat behind their sisters of the Eastern Division, though the males are decidedly in advance of their brethren of the Eastern Division.

7. *Literacy among Immigrants.*—As has already been observed, the number of immigrants into the Province, (as immigrants are judged from their birth-place) has been 218,526, of whom 27,437 or 12.5 per cent are literate. It will be interesting here to observe how these are distributed over the country and how they compare with the literates of the indigenuous population. The subjoined statement deduced from Census Table XI-A shows the distribution of every hundred immigrant literates :—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| Mysore City | 4.7 | Hassan District | 5.3 |
| Mysore District | 6.2 | Kadur District | 11.0 |
| Bangalore City | 9.5 | Shimoga District | 12.0 |
| Bangalore District | 5.5 | | |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 14.0 | Western Division | 28.3 |
| Kolar District | 15.8 | | |
| Tumkur District | 6.0 | Province | 100 |
| Chitaldrug District | 10.0 | | |
| <i>Eastern Division</i> | 71.7 | | |

The Gold Fields of Kolar District, the garden tracts of Shimoga and the coffee plantations of Kadur have drawn very large portions of the literate immigrants. The Chitaldrug District and Bangalore City come next with slightly smaller shares, while the other Districts contain comparatively small fractions ranging from 5·3 to 6·2 per cent.

8. *Comparison of Literacy among Immigrants with Literacy among Mysore-born.*—Comparing next the *proportion* of literates in the immigrant population with that in the indigenous population of the several Districts, the results stand as hereunder :—

| District or City. | Percentage of Literates. | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Males. | | Females | |
| | Mysore-born. | Immigrants. | Mysore-born. | Immigrants. |
| Mysore City | 33·2 | 46·2 | 5·2 | 15·6 |
| Mysore District | 5·6 | 26·8 | 0·3 | 2·7 |
| Bangalore City | 32·9 | 39·9 | 5·4 | 9·0 |
| Bangalore District | 7·9 | 17·5 | 0·4 | 3·0 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 16·1 | 16·9 | 7·6 | 5·0 |
| Kolar District | 8·4 | 13·1 | 0·4 | 0·9 |
| Tamkur District | 8·9 | 12·2 | 0·6 | 0·7 |
| Chitaldrug District | 8·2 | 12·6 | 0·3 | 0·7 |
| <i>Eastern Division</i> | 8·3 | 16·8 | 0·5 | 2·3 |
| Hassan District | 7·5 | 15·4 | 0·4 | 3·3 |
| Kadur District | 10·4 | 11·1 | 0·6 | 1·5 |
| Shimoga District | 9·1 | 15·3 | 0·4 | 1·2 |
| <i>Western Division</i> | 8·8 | 13·4 | 0·4 | 1·6 |
| Province | 8·4 | 15·7 | 0·5 | 2·1 |

The foregoing statement presents two important features. One is that the immigrants possess a far higher proportion of literates than the indigenous population, and thus, combining, as they do, this with remunerative occupations, they form a valuable accession to the country. The other is that the capital Districts of Mysore and Bangalore, which possess the least proportion of literates in the indigenous population, contain the highest proportion of literate immigrants, so that it is to the latter that they owe their relatively high position noticed in para 5 above.

9. *Literacy by Religions.*—Examining the returns by religions, the proportion of literates in 1,000 persons of each of the several persuasions stands as follow :—

| | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|--------|----------|
| Hindu | ... | ... | .. | 45 | 83 | 4 |
| Mussalman | .. | .. | ... | 93 | 157 | 23 |
| Christian | ... | ... | ... | 268 | 335 | 187 |
| Jain | ... | ... | ... | 241 | 424 | 23 |
| Animist | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Total All Religions | | | | 48 | 89 | 6 |

The Christians possess the highest proportion of literates; though, if the male population alone be taken into consideration, they are behind the Jains. This is due not merely to the cause that the community includes Eurasians and Europeans, but also to the Native Christians possessing a high proportion with 264 literate males and 113 literate females in every 1,000 of each sex; thus evidencing the fact that Christian Missions are as great an educating as a proselytising agency. The high proportion of literacy exhibited by the Mussalman and the Jain males, is due to the circumstance of their being engaged to a great extent in commercial and industrial pursuits, and consequently having necessarily to acquire elementary education for purposes of keeping accounts. The bulk of the Hindus, on the other hand, are agriculturists and artisans to whom a knowledge of the three 'R's' is not so absolutely necessary.

10. *Literacy among Castes.*—This reason will appear all the more clearly, upon examining the statistics by details of castes as tabulated in Census Table IX. These details show that among the male population, the Brahmin ranks foremost in point of literacy, and he is followed by the principal trading classes, *viz.*, the Komati, the Nagartha and the Pille, all of which exhibit literacy in higher proportions than the other castes and religionists. Next come the Mussalman Maple, and the Jain Digambara, and then the Labbe, the Mudali, the Ladar and the Native Christian, followed by other castes at various distances, the Madiga and the Vadda coming last of all. Turning to the female sex, the Natuva ranks foremost, as she often patronises letters as an ornament to the fine arts of music and dancing, closely followed by the Native Christian, among whom female education has made the greatest progress as a general accomplishment. The females of the other castes lag far behind; but among them the Pille, the Brahmin and the Mudali take the lead and are followed by the Moghul, the Syed and the Labbe of the Mussalman community, and the Digambara Jain.

It must be explained that the Lingayet does not appear here to advantage, because, all the multifarious sub-divisions of that community comprising those whose traditional occupations are priesthood, worship, trade, cultivation, shaving, etc., happen to be clubbed together in the Tables relating to Literacy instead of being separately dealt with, as they have been in the Occupation Tables subsequently compiled. Had these sub-divisions been separated, the higher priestly and trading classes would have appeared certainly on a par with, if not even higher than, the other classes in similar social and industrial conditions.

11. *Literacy in Parent Tongue.*—One of the great educational problems of India is the study and cultivation of the vernaculars as a means of quickly and widely diffusing knowledge and intelligence among the vast masses of the people. The great attention paid to the study of English and the inferior position assigned to the vernaculars, as but optional languages of study in schools, have greatly tended to corner the vernacular languages, in general, in the field of study and literature. Another potent factor tending to the neglect of some vernaculars, which constitute the mother-tongue of the people in favor of English or of some other vernacular of choice, is migration to and settlement in foreign parts. This neglect of the

vernaculars is carried to such an extent that, it is a very common thing in Southern India including Mysore, to find persons speaking one vernacular language intermingled with words taken from another vernacular or, more often, from English, and also to find persons talking with their parents, brothers and sisters in one language, say Tamil for example, but, owing to want of education in that language, corresponding with them in some other vernacular such as Kanarese and frequently in English. With a view to measure the extent to which this evil has spread in the country, Census Table X-A has been specially compiled showing the number of literates among persons owning each of selected principal languages as their mother-tongue and the number among them, literate in that mother-tongue. In the instructions to the Mysore enumerators the word "Mother-tongue" was defined to be "Language which each person mentions as his mother's language, that is, that which he ordinarily uses in conversation with his mother or other near relations." Taking up Table X-A and one of the languages entered in Column 1, Kanarese for example it will be seen that of the 4,039,575 people (Column 2) speaking Kanarese as their mother-tongue (see also Column 2 of Table X), 162,496 are literate (Column 5); the remaining being altogether illiterate (Column 14). Of these 162,496 literates, 160,499 (Column 8) are literate in Kanarese itself, and the remaining 1,997 (Column 11) persons are literate in other languages, but illiterate in Kanarese, and so on for the other languages. In the same way taking the Province as a whole, of the 5,449,500 constituting the entire population, 262,092 or 4.9 per cent are literate in some language or other. Of these latter, 209,859 persons or 80 per cent are literate in their mother-tongue. The remainder 52,233 or 20 per cent are literate in some other language but illiterate in their mother-tongue. This last mentioned proportion represents the extent to which the mother-tongue is neglected in favor of other languages of literacy.

12. The combined statistics presented in Census Table X-A may be studied in three ways; *first*—we may see what languages constitute the mother-tongues of the literates; *second*—the extent of the literacy prevailing among the people owning the several languages as their mother-tongue; and *third*—the extent to which each of the languages is cultivated by persons owning the same language as mother-tongue.

First—Every 100 of each sex in the 262,092 persons literate in the Province, stand distributed as shown below among the different languages spoken by them as their mother-tongue:—

| Mother-tongue | | | | Both sexes | Males | Females |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|-------|---------|
| Kanarese | ... | ... | ... | 62 | 63 | 40 |
| Telugu | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 15 | 12 |
| Hindustani | ... | .. | .. | 9 | 8 | 18 |
| Tamil | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 16 |
| Mahratti | .. | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| English | .. | ... | . | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Other Languages | ... | .. | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | | | | 100 | 100 | 100 |

In the above, the languages have been arranged in the order of the numerical strength of the population owning them as mother-tongue.

Second—The extent of literacy prevailing among the communities owning the several languages as their mother-tongue is exhibited in the following statement, where the figures represent the number of literates in every 100 of each sex speaking

each language as mother-tongue. It will be observed that, the relative positions of the communities owning the several languages as their mother-tongue, are here different from, being almost the reverse of, that exhibited in the last preceding study:—

| Mother-tongue. | | | | Both sexes. | Males. | Females. |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|--------|----------|
| English | ... | ... | .. | 81 | 84 | 77 |
| Tamil | .. | ... | .. | 12 | 21 | 3 |
| Mahratti | ... | ... | .. | 10 | 19 | 1.7 |
| Hindustani | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 15 | 2.6 |
| Telugu | ... | ... | .. | 1.7 | 9 | 0.5 |
| Kanarese | ... | ... | .. | 4 | 8 | 0.3 |
| Total | | | | 4.8 | 8.8 | 0.6 |

The above figures show that the English speaking people (as is otherwise well known) are the most literate; and that of the Native population, the Tamils, the Maharashtras, and the Hindustanians stand above the average for the Province, while the Telugu and the Kanarese speaking population show literacy below the average.

Third—As regards the extent to which literates owning the several languages as their mother-tongue are literate therein, the proportions per thousand literates of each sex are exhibited in the following statement:—

| Mother-tongue. | Literate in mother-tongue. | | | Literate in languages other than mother-tongue. | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Kanarese | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 23 |
| Telugu | ... | ... | ... | 5.98 | 5.93 | 6.74 |
| Tamil | ... | ... | ... | 5.22 | 5.18 | 5.48 |
| Hindustani | ... | ... | ... | 2.93 | 3.11 | 1.74 |
| Mahratti | ... | ... | ... | 7.90 | 7.88 | 8.17 |
| English | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Sanskrit and Other Languages. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 199 | 195 | 259 |

It will be seen that 99 per cent of Kanarese speaking literates are literate in Kanarese, which is also the State vernacular. 99 per cent of the literates speaking English can read and write that language, the small residue of 1 per cent illiterate in that language, though literate in other languages, representing a small number of persons (48), who are either Christian converts or of English descent, without education in English. Next come the Hindustanians among whom 71 per cent of literates can read and write the language spoken by them. The Tamils, the Telugus and the Maharashtras show very poor literacy in their mother-tongues to the extent of 48, 40 and 21 per cent, respectively, of the literates speaking the respective languages. This is due chiefly to the influence of migration and long settlement in a foreign country. The children of these people who have migrated into and settled in the country in varying degrees of permanency, have no facilities to learn their mother-tongues, because the languages do not find a place in the school curriculum of the Province; and the languages spoken by them have in some cases by reason of long neglect, as subjects of study, degenerated into jargons unsuited for literary purposes.

It will be observed from the foregoing that the languages constituting the mother-tongues of the people, stand in the following order in regard to neglect, the most neglected being named first:—Mahratti, Telugu, Tamil, Hindustani, English and Kanarese.

13. *Literacy by four Age-periods and main Religions.*—In Table VIII, the literates have been tabulated by four age-periods 0-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over.

Working out the proportion of literates in every thousand of each Religion at each of these age-periods, the figures stand as hereunder :—

| Age-period | Total population | | | Hindu | | | Mussalm an | | | Christian | | | Jain | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|-----------|-----|-----|------|-----|----|
| | P. | M. | F. | P. | M. | F. | P. | M. | F. | P. | M. | F. | P. | M. | F. |
| 0—10 ... | 8 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 16 | 24 | 8 | 64 | 67 | 61 | 39 | 65 | 12 |
| 10—15 .. | 47 | 79 | 10 | 44 | 76 | 8 | 85 | 130 | 31 | 225 | 237 | 210 | 218 | 369 | 44 |
| 15—20 .. | 82 | 139 | 16 | 76 | 130 | 11 | 163 | 260 | 49 | 413 | 437 | 384 | 351 | 556 | 43 |
| 20 and over ... | 63 | 123 | 6.0 | 59 | 116 | 4 | 130 | 223 | 26 | 371 | 477 | 230 | 311 | 559 | 21 |
| All Ages ... | 48 | 89 | 6.0 | 45 | 84 | 5 | 92 | 157 | 23 | 268 | 335 | 187 | 241 | 424 | 24 |

It will be seen that the period 15-20 in every religious community and sex possesses the greatest proportion literate except in the case of Jain females, among whom those between 10 and 15 show a slightly higher proportion. And with the exception of the Christian and the Jain males, those over 20 do not possess as many literates as their juniors of the preceding age-period, probably because most of them had passed the school-going age by the time schools were so common as they are now. The disparity in this respect is very marked in respect of the female population, because public schools for girls are of comparatively recent origin. In the same way the smaller proportions of literates in the age-period 10-15, in all the religions and sexes than in the age-period 15-20, show that education during the last decade, has not kept pace with the growth of the population among any of the religious communities.

14. *Languages of Literacy.*—Next, as regards the languages cultivated by the literates, that is to say, the languages which they can read and write, Table VIII shows the statistics of the literate people by the Religions and four Age-periods to which they belong, and Table IX by the castes to which they belong. These two tables exhibit the number of persons, male and female, who are literate in the English language and in each of the principal vernacular languages common in the country. In understanding the figures in these tables, it should be borne in mind that a person literate in more than one language, is counted in every one of those languages. For example, a person literate in English, Kanarese and Tamil, has been counted once under English, once under Kanarese, and once again under Tamil. In this way, the total of the numbers of persons shown under the several languages of literacy exceeds the actual number literate; the excess representing plurality in the languages of literacy. In the tables explanatory to VIII and IX, such excess is fully accounted for, and exhibited under the several combinations of languages found in the schedules. As to the languages of literacy, taking a hundred literates in each sex of the four principal religions and examining how many thereof are literate in the several languages, the results stand as hereunder :—

| Religion | Kanarese | | Telugu | | Tamil | | Hindu-stani | | Maratti | | Sanskrit | | English | | Other languages | |
|-----------------------|----------|----|--------|----|-------|----|-------------|----|---------|----|----------|----|---------|----|-----------------|----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Hindu .. | 89 | 87 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Mussalman ... | 26 | 6 | 1 | .. | 11 | .. | 63 | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 9 | 15 |
| *Christian ... | 35 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 37 | 25 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 54 | 4 | 1 |
| Jain ... | 80 | 95 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | 15 | 2 |
| All Religions ... | 82 | 65 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 13 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | 10 | 1 | 3 |
| *Eurasian ... | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | 15 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97 | 99 | .. | .. |
| *European ... | 5 | 3 | .. | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88 | 97 | 11 | 4 |
| *Native Christian ... | 51 | 59 | 5 | 5 | 50 | 41 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 16 | 3 | 2 |

*NOTE.—The details by races are given in respect of the Christians and, otherwise, the figures for the community as a whole will be deceptive.

Examining the figures in the foregoing statement, it will be seen that Kannada, *i. e.*, Kanarese, the language of the country, is the language of most of the literates among Hindus, and the Jains of both sexes. In the case of Mussalmans, it occupies a secondary position, much behind Hindustani which is their vernacular; among Native Christians, it counts but 51 per cent of their male literates and 59 per cent of the female literates. Telugu, though the second language in point of the numerical strength of its population speaking it, is cultivated as a language of literacy by small fractions of the Brahmin, the Komati, the Banajiga, the Vakkaliga and the Panchala population; the actual numbers being as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Brahmin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,788 |
| Komati | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,589 |
| Banajiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,372 |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,438 |
| Panchala | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,291 |
| Total | | | | | 14,478 |
| Others | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,381 |
| Total | | | | | 19,859 |

Tamil, as a language of literacy, finds even less favor, the largest numbers of literates therein being 2,376 Brahmins, 2,888 Mudalis and 1,381 Holeyas. But, among Christians, it ranks even slightly higher than Kanarese; and it further claims 11 per cent of Mussalman literates, evidently, of the Labbe caste, who own it as their mother-tongue. Hindustani has been practically confined to the Mussalmans, and also counts 1 per cent of the Christian literates. Maratti and Sanskrit are languages learnt only by small fractions of the Hindus, chiefly the Brahmins and Jains. Lastly turning to English, the statement shows that next to Eurasians and Europeans whose mother-tongue it is, stand the Native Christians, among whom 28 per cent of the male literates and 16 per cent of the female literates know the language. Of the other religionists, the Hindus show the highest proportion with 6 per cent of their male literates and 2 per cent of their female literates possessing a knowledge of that language; the proportion is less among Mussalman and least among Jain literates. Diving into details by caste, it will be readily seen that the Brahmin, the Mudali and the Pille are the only castes which have resorted to the study of English to any degree, their number exceeding the Native Christians, and that none of the other castes, except perhaps the Kshatriya, possesses literacy in English to any appreciable extent.

15. *Combinations of Languages of Literacy.*—Analysing the combinations of languages of literacy as tabulated in the explanatory statements appended to Tables VIII and IX, it will be seen that of male literates 89 per cent know one language, 9 per cent two languages, and the remaining 2 per cent more than two languages; while of the literates of the female sex, 92 per cent are able to read and write 1 language 7 per cent two languages, and 1 per cent more than two languages. It will be seen further that of single languages, Kanarese is the most favored, being the vernacular of the bulk of the population. Of combinations of two languages, Kanarese and English stand foremost, the other prominent combinations being those of Kanarese and Telugu, Sanskrit and Hindustani. In triple languages, Kanarese and English play a prominent part in combinations with Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and Sanskrit.

Every 100 literates in each sex of each religion will stand distributed as hereunder according to the number of languages known to them:—

| Religion. | Males. | | | Females. | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | One Language | Two Languages. | Three Languages and more | One Language. | Two Languages. | Three Languages and more |
| Hindu | 90 | 9 | 1 | 93 | 6 | 1 |
| Mussalman | 84 | 14 | 2 | 97 | 3 | ... |
| Christian | 75 | 19 | 6 | 83 | 14 | 3 |
| Jain | 96 | 3 | 1 | 100 | ... | ... |
| All Religions | 89 | 9 | 2 | 92 | 7 | 1 |

The foregoing statement shows that the Christians proportionately know more languages than the other communities ; with them the combinations include English and one of the vernaculars. The Jains, on the other hand, are content with literacy in one language, principally, Kanarese. The Mussalmans are more linguistic than the Hindus as a whole ; viewed by details of castes, the Brahmin takes the lead and is far in advance of any other community. The most favoured combination in the literacy of the Mussalmans is that of Hindustani and Kanarese.

16. *Distribution of Languages of Literacy by Cities, Districts and Divisions.*—Taking all religions and both sexes together, the languages of literacy in the Province taken as a whole may be considered in two aspects. *First* in the proportion in which each language is cultivated in each territorial unit of the Province, and *second*, the proportions in which the literates in each language are distributed over the several territorial units of the Province.

The former aspect is presented in the following statement in which every 1,000 of the literates in each City, District or Natural Division of the country, are distributed over the several languages extant in the country:—

| City, District or Natural Division | Literate in | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Kanarese | Telugu | Tamil | Hindustani | Maratti | Sanskrit | English | Others |
| Mysore City | 751 | 58 | 93 | 146 | 19 | 41 | 209 | 21 |
| Mysore District | 894 | 16 | 47 | 54 | 5 | 19 | 39 | 12 |
| Bangalore City | 664 | 116 | 163 | 89 | 46 | 6 | 322 | 18 |
| Bangalore District | 842 | 63 | 32 | 85 | 9 | 13 | 51 | 12 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 23 | 49 | 526 | 57 | 3 | ... | 367 | 97 |
| Kolar District | 585 | 311 | 77 | 64 | 6 | 20 | 46 | 14 |
| Tumkur District | 876 | 78 | 17 | 50 | 4 | 8 | 40 | 7 |
| Chitaldrug District | 914 | 48 | 16 | 47 | 11 | 9 | 40 | 7 |
| <i>Eastern Division</i> | 783 | 100 | 65 | 69 | 10 | 15 | 84 | 14 |
| Hassan District | 901 | 15 | 34 | 48 | 5 | 17 | 47 | 16 |
| Kadur District | 864 | 13 | 47 | 63 | 7 | 19 | 65 | 26 |
| Shimoga District | 922 | 10 | 22 | 44 | 11 | 29 | 33 | 13 |
| <i>Western Division</i> | 898 | 12 | 33 | 51 | 8 | 22 | 47 | 18 |
| Province | 815 | 76 | 56 | 64 | 10 | 17 | 74 | 15 |

The above table only confirms what has already been generally noticed, that Kanarese, the language of the country, which claims 81 per cent of the literates in the whole Province, is the language most cultivated everywhere, and, comparing one tract with another, it is most cultivated in Shimoga, least so in the Kolar District, and very little in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Telugu comes next with 7 per cent of the literates in the whole Province, nearly a third of the literates in the Kolar District, 11 per cent of the literates in the Bangalore City, and much smaller proportions elsewhere.

Tamil is the chief language in the Kolar Gold Fields and is the language of literacy of 16 per cent of the literates in the Bangalore City; elsewhere the proportions are smaller.

14 per cent of the literates in any locality is the highest proportion of literates which Hindustani claims. This is in Mysore City.

One-fifth of the literates in the Mysore City, a little less than a third of the literates in the Bangalore City and much more than one-third of the literates in the Kolar Gold Fields, are literate in English. Elsewhere the proportions for English are much smaller.

The other languages are territorially unimportant.

17. In the second of the aspects above mentioned, the following Statement exhibits every 1,000 persons literate in each language of literacy distributed over the several territorial units:—

| City, District or Natural Division | Languages literate in— | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Kanarese | Telugu | Tamil | Hindustani | Maratti | Sanskrit | English | Others |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Mysore City ... | 48 | 40 | 87 | 120 | 104 | 125 | 148 | 73 |
| Mysore District ... | 157 | 31 | 121 | 122 | 70 | 159 | 75 | 117 |
| Bangalore City .. | 44 | 83 | 158 | 76 | 262 | 20 | 237 | 64 |
| Bangalore District .. | 122 | 98 | 68 | 158 | 108 | 91 | 81 | 91 |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... | 1 | 11 | 167 | 16 | 6 | ... | 88 | 114 |
| Kolar District .. | 89 | 506 | 170 | 123 | 77 | 140 | 78 | 118 |
| Tumkur District ... | 136 | 130 | 39 | 101 | 55 | 60 | 69 | 58 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 98 | 56 | 26 | 64 | 101 | 45 | 48 | 41 |
| <i>Eastern Division</i> ... | <i>695</i> | <i>955</i> | <i>836</i> | <i>780</i> | <i>783</i> | <i>640</i> | <i>824</i> | <i>676</i> |
| Hassan District ... | 99 | 17 | 55 | 67 | 44 | 89 | 57 | 96 |
| Kadur District ... | 86 | 14 | 68 | 80 | 56 | 91 | 71 | 139 |
| Shimoga District ... | 120 | 14 | 41 | 73 | 117 | 180 | 48 | 89 |
| <i>Western Division</i> ... | <i>305</i> | <i>45</i> | <i>164</i> | <i>220</i> | <i>217</i> | <i>360</i> | <i>176</i> | <i>321</i> |
| Mysore State ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

It will be observed from the above that nearly 71 per cent of the literates in English are in the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar, including their respective Cities, so many as 47 per cent being concentrated in the three Cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields. Of the Districts, the Bangalore District contains the largest, *viz.*, 8 per cent, the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts the least, *viz.*, nearly 5 per cent each, and the other Districts are intermediate.

Of the Telugu literates, the vast majority are in the Eastern Division, of which the Kolar District alone absorbs 50 per cent of the total number. Tamil, on the other hand, is somewhat more evenly distributed; the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar including their respective cities containing nearly 77 per cent of the total number, the remaining 23 per cent being distributed over the other Districts. This is so also in the case of Hindustani literates, 61 per cent of whom are in the principal Districts, Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar, including their respective cities. Of the literates in Maratti, the Bangalore District including City contains so many as 37 per cent; Mysore including City comes next, containing 17 per cent, and Shimoga next with 11 per cent, the remainder being distributed over the other Districts. Lastly, the distribution of literates in Sanskrit follows very much the distribution of the Brahmin caste.

18. *Civil Condition of the Literates by Sexes and Religions.*—Table VIII-A is a special compilation for Mysore, exhibiting the Civil and the Industrial conditions of the literates. Taking a 100 literates and distributing them by Civil Condition, it will be seen that of the male literates, 34 are unmarried, 58 are married and 8 are widowers; while of the female literates, 35 are unmarried, 53 are married and 12 are widows. And comparing the literates of each Civil Condition with the total population in the same Civil Condition as shown in Table VII, it will be seen that of the male population, the literate count 5 per cent of the unmarried, 13 per cent of the married and 12 per cent of the widowed; while of the female population, the literates number 0·5 per cent of the unmarried, 0·8 per cent of the married, and 0·3 of the widowed. The subjoined statements show the details by religions:—

DISTRIBUTION OF 100 LITERATES.

| Religion | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| | T. | U. | M. | W. | T. | U. | M. | W. |
| Hindu ... | 100 | 33 | 58 | 9 | 100 | 33 | 55 | 12 |
| Mussalman ... | 100 | 35 | 59 | 6 | 100 | 32 | 54 | 14 |
| Christian .. | 100 | 45 | 50 | 5 | 100 | 46 | 45 | 9 |
| Jain ... | 100 | 42 | 48 | 10 | 100 | 34 | 52 | 14 |
| Animist and others ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... |
| All Religions | 100 | 34 | 58 | 8 | 100 | 35 | 53 | 12 |

PROPORTION OF LITERATES TO POPULATION.

| Religion | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----|----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| | T. | U. | M. | W. | T. | U. | M. | W. |
| Hindu ... | 8 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 0·6 | 0·3 |
| Mussalman ... | 15 | 9 | 24 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Christian ... | 33 | 26 | 43 | 44 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 12 |
| Jain .. | 42 | 32 | 57 | 46 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Animist and others ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| All Religions .. | 8 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 0·6 | 0·5 | 0·8 | 0·3 |

From the above statements, it will be seen that the married population possess more literates than those in the other two conditions; among the males, the widowers exhibit greater literacy than the bachelors, while the reverse is the case in respect of the female population. The proportionate figures for the Animists are too small to appear in the foregoing statement.

19. *Industrial Condition of the Literates.*—It may be interesting next to compare the industrial condition of the literates with that of the illiterates. The industrial condition of the people, as will be hereafter explained in the Chapter on Occupations, consists in their being either **Actual Workers**, *i. e.*, wage earners themselves, or in being dependent upon the means of livelihood of those who are **Actual Workers**. Of the 262,092 total literates, 176,321 or 68 per cent are returned as **Actual Workers** and 85,771 or 32 per cent are returned as **Dependents**. The corresponding proportions among the Illiterates are 32 per cent and 68 per cent, respectively. Viewed by sexes the figures compare as shown below :—

| | Literate. | | | Illiterate. | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|
| | Both Sexes. | Males. | Females. | Both Sexes. | Males. | Females. |
| Actual Workers ... | 68 | 71 | 14 | 32 | 51 | 14 |
| Dependents ... | 32 | 29 | 86 | 68 | 49 | 86 |
| Total ... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

It will be observed from the foregoing that the proportion of **Actual Workers** in each sex is greater among the literates than among the illiterates.

This is so, also when we consider and compare the Civil Conditions of the Literates and Illiterates. Taking males only and neglecting the females among whom the literates are proportionately extremely small, one hundred literates and one hundred illiterates in each Religion are shown in the following statement distributed proportionately among the three Civil Conditions :—

| Religion. | | Unmarried. | | | Married. | | | Widowed. | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-------|------|----------|-------|------|----------|-------|------|
| | | Total. | A. W. | Dep. | Total. | A. W. | Dep. | Total. | A. W. | Dep. |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Hindu ... | { Literate | 34 | 12 | 22 | 59 | 52 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| | { Illiterate | 57 | 14 | 43 | 38 | 34 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Mussalman ... | { Literate | 36 | 17 | 19 | 59 | 55 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | { Illiterate | 61 | 16 | 45 | 35 | 31 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Christian ... | { Literate | 45 | 26 | 19 | 50 | 48 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | { Illiterate | 64 | 26 | 38 | 33 | 27 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Jain ... | { Literate | 43 | 22 | 21 | 49 | 43 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| | { Illiterate | 66 | 28 | 38 | 27 | 24 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Animist ... | { Literate | 45 | 25 | 20 | 51 | 49 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | { Illiterate | 57 | 16 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 |

Thus, the proportions of actual workers among the married and the widowed in all the Religions are greater among the literates than among the illiterates, except the Animist Widowers. This is so even in the unmarried condition among the Mussalmans, Christians and Animists. Viewed in any aspect, Literacy appears to be conducive to independence in both sexes and all Religions.

20. *Occupations of Literates.*—Next, as regards the occupations of the literates, that is to say, the extent to which literacy has pervaded the various occupations pursued as a means of livelihood, it will be observed that Census Table VIII-A shows the number of literate actual workers, male and female, in each occupation group. The proportionate distribution as actual workers and dependents of the two sexes, are exhibited in Subsidiary Table VIII in which, to save space, the occupations are given by Orders. The figures must be left to speak for themselves.

Here, we may take up the statistics relating to male and female literates separately and deal with them in a different way.

First, as regards the male literates, it seems but proper to take the Actual Workers and Dependents together, because the latter, though they may not be strictly wage earners like the former, may yet be regarded as co-operating with them and thus contributing to the economical condition of the people. As regards the female literates, on the other hand, it is desirable to consider only the actual workers, or wage earners and neglect the occupations tabulated against the Dependents, because these latter (the wife of a Government Clerk or of a Military Officer for example), though literate, cannot be said to co-operate in the occupations of the Actual Workers upon whom they are Dependent. As regards male literates, of whom there are 244,886 Actual Workers and Dependents together, the following statement shows the distribution of every one hundred of them in each Religion among the several occupations by sub-orders :—

| Serial No. | Sub-orders. | Percentage. | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | All Reli- gions. | Hindu. | Mussal- man. | Chris- tian. | Jain. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | 1-a Mysore State Service | 10·3 | 9·8 | 13·4 | 20·9 | 7·7 |
| 2 | 3 Village service | 3·1 | 3·4 | ... | ... | 3·0 |
| 3 | 4-a Mysore State Army | ... | ... | 2·4 | 1·9 | ... |
| 4 | 10 Landholders and tenants | 40·5 | 43·4 | 25·2 | 7·9 | 22·4 |
| 5 | 11 Agricultural labourers | 1·2 | 1·3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 12 Growth of special products | ... | ... | 1·8 | 6·1 | ... |
| 7 | 14 Personal and domestic service | 1·9 | 1·6 | 3·6 | 8·6 | 2·4 |
| 8 | 18 Provision of vegetable food | 2·1 | 2·1 | 1·7 | ... | 3·0 |
| 9 | 19 Provision of drink, condiments & stimu- lants. | 1·1 | 1·0 | 1·9 | 1·1 | 1·2 |
| 10 | 28 Books and prints | ... | ... | ... | 1·1 | ... |
| 11 | 40 Preparation and supply of cotton, textile fabrics. | 2·2 | 2·3 | 2·0 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 42 Do do of dress | 2·1 | 1·7 | 4·5 | ... | 17·5 |
| 13 | 43 Do Gold, silver and precious stones. | 3·5 | 3·3 | 2·0 | 18·5 | ... |
| 14 | 44 Do Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8·1 |
| 15 | 48 Do Earthen and stoneware | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·2 |
| 16 | 49 Do Wood and bamboos | ... | ... | ... | 1·0 | ... |
| 17 | 53 Do Leather, horn and bones | ... | ... | 2·4 | ... | ... |
| 18 | 54 Money and securities | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·9 |
| 19 | 55 General merchandise | 1·2 | 1·1 | 2·3 | ... | 5·2 |
| 20 | 56 Dealings unspecified | 5·8 | 5·9 | 4·8 | 2·6 | 9·2 |
| 21 | 57 Middlemen, brokers and agents | ... | ... | 1·6 | 1·3 | ... |
| 22 | 58 Railway | ... | ... | ... | 1·7 | ... |
| 23 | 62 Storage and weighing | ... | ... | ... | 1·2 | ... |
| 24 | 63 Religion | 4·0 | 4·2 | 1·4 | 6·4 | 5·6 |
| 25 | 64 Education | 1·9 | 1·9 | 2·2 | 2·5 | ... |
| 26 | 66 Law | ... | ... | 1·1 | ... | ... |
| 27 | 67 Medicine | ... | ... | 1·5 | 1·8 | ... |
| 28 | 75 General labor | 3·6 | 3·2 | 7·1 | 4·1 | 2·9 |
| 29 | 78 Property and alms | 1·9 | 1·9 | 2·8 | ... | ... |
| 30 | 79 Living at the State expense | ... | ... | 2·2 | 1·0 | ... |
| 31 | The sub-orders whose proportions are less than 1 per cent. | 13·6 | 11·9 | 12·1 | 10·3 | 6·7 |
| | Total Sub-Orders | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

It will be observed from the above statement that taking all Religions together, land and public service absorb 50 per cent of the total male literates, the other occupations containing small proportions, in no case exceeding 5 per cent. Taking the Hindu literates only, land and public service absorb 53 per cent, the other occupations containing small proportions, in no case exceeding 5.

As regards Mussalmans the literates are more evenly distributed, land and public service absorb only 38 per cent of the total number, the public service alone taking a larger proportion of them than of the Hindus. General labor absorbs 7 per cent of the Mussalman literates against 3 of the Hindu, 4 of the Christian and 2 of the Jain literates.

Taking up the Christians next, it will be observed that literacy has extended to a very small extent among the land owning classes, which contain only 7 per cent of the Christian literates. There is a little larger proportion of them, *viz.*, 8 per cent in Personal and Domestic Service. The largest proportion, however, *viz.*, 20 per cent, are in the public service; the next largest falling under Gold, Silver and Precious stones, are practically all in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Lastly of the Jain literates, 22 per cent are under land, 17 per cent under dress, chiefly trading in piece goods, 17 per cent under brass, copper and bell-metal and other miscellaneous dealings, and smaller proportions under other heads.

21. Next, examining the occupations of the literate female Actual Workers of whom there are 2,396, it will be seen that there are 14 occupations which engage more than 30 literates each. They are as shown below. Here, as the figures are small, the actual numbers are given in preference to proportions :—

| Sub-orders. | All Religions | Hindu. | Mussalman. | Christian. | Jain. | Others. |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 10 Land-holders and tenants ... | 511 | 425 | 56 | 23 | 5 | 2 |
| 77 Disreputable ... | 257 | 254 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 Music, acting and dancing ... | 179 | 179 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1-a Mysore State Service .. | 166 | 58 | 15 | 90 | 3 | ... |
| 14 Personal and domestic service ... | 157 | 79 | 3 | 75 | ... | ... |
| 75 General labour ... | 153 | 107 | 15 | 26 | ... | 5 |
| 78 Property and alms ... | 133 | 110 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 67 Medicine ... | 122 | 17 | 9 | 96 | ... | ... |
| 64 Education ... | 97 | 40 | 37 | 20 | ... | ... |
| 63 Religion ... | 82 | 54 | 2 | 26 | ... | ... |
| 56 Dealings unspecified ... | 61 | 42 | 5 | 14 | ... | ... |
| 18 Provision of vegetable food ... | 52 | 49 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 42 Dress ... | 41 | 26 | 12 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 43 Gold, silver and precious stones .. | 38 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other occupations less than 30 ... | 347 | 264 | 29 | 44 | 1 | 9 |
| Total ... | 2,396 | 1,742 | 205 | 421 | 10 | 18 |

It will be observed from the foregoing figures that Education and Medicine, the honourable professions best suited for the literate females, are not as numerically strong as they might be.

22. *Comparison of Literates with those returned in 1891: Difficulty due to want of a common ground.*—It now remains to compare the statistics of literacy according to the present Census with those of the previous Census, and see what progress has been made by the people in the matter of Education since 1891. But here, we have to go upon uncertain ground, for, owing to a change in the system of enumeration of literates, the essential condition for comparison, *viz.*, “similarity of things compared,” is wanting. In the previous Census of 1891, those who were literate, were divided into two classes, *viz.*, “the learning” and “the literate.” Under this system of classification, those who had attained a high degree of proficiency but who were still pursuing their studies, would be classed under learning, while those with a very moderate or even low degree of proficiency but had left school, would appear as literate. In preference to this anomalous classification, the rule adopted at the present Census has been, as already explained, that those who had learnt enough to be able to read and write, be they still learning and otherwise, should be all returned as *Literate*, and persons unable to read and write should be classed as *Illiterate*, though they may be going to school for learning. Thus, the grounds covered by the terms literate and illiterate respectively, at the two Censuses, are very different. On the side of literacy, the figures for the previous Census exclude those who had not ceased to learn, while, as regards illiteracy, the figures for 1901 include such of the learning as have not learnt enough to be able to read and write.

To create, however, a common ground for purposes of comparison, the Census Commissioner has proposed to take age as a test and to assume that all persons aged more than 15, who were shown as learning in 1891, were literate to the extent of having learnt to read and write. If this suggestion were acted upon, the comparison would be limited to persons aged 15 and upwards. This exclusion of persons below

15 years of age is of doubtful propriety, because, we all know how early children are here put to education of some sort, so that they are able to satisfy the Census standard of literacy at a very early age, indeed. In point of fact, 17 per cent of the literate population according to the Census of 1901 are under 15, and these persons, as we know by experience, are often more literate in English than even their seniors, several of whom had passed the school-going age long before the study of English became so very common as it is now.

23. *Variation, actual figures and proportions worked out by taking together the learning and the literate of 1891.*—Another course open is to take all the “Learning” of the previous Census as “Literate” in the sense that they knew how to read and write. In this view, there were in 1891, 253,610 literates, 241,492 males and 12,118 females; and the number has now increased to 262,092 or by 3·3 per cent. This increase cannot be considered satisfactory as it has not kept pace with the growth of the population which has advanced by 12·4 per cent. Dividing, however, the literates into two parts with reference to the age limit of 15, suggested by the Census Commissioner, it will be seen that while the number of literates below 15 has gone down from 62,418 to 44,177 or by over 29 per cent, those over 15 have increased from 191,152 to 217,915 or by 14 per cent. The fall in the number of literates aged below 15 may be safely taken to be delusive, as due to the difference in the systems of enumeration. For, in the Census of 1891, children of 4 and 5 years, who were simply going to some pial school, were shown as learning, though they had not actually learnt anything. But at the present Census, the term “Literate” carries with it a more substantial qualification than simply going to school; so that many school-going children who would have figured as “Learning” in the Census of 1891, have been excluded from the category of Literate this time, because they had not yet learnt to read and write.

The increase in the number of literates over 15 years of age, which as stated above has been to the extent of 14 per cent of the literate population of that age in 1891, may be looked upon as the gauge of the progress of education since 1891.

24. Examining the proportion of literates to the total population, it will be seen that, while in 1891 there were 52 persons either learning or literate in every thousand of the entire population, the number literate according to the Census of 1901 is only 48 in one thousand persons. The details by districts and sexes are as follow:—

| District. | Males. | | Females. | |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. |
| Mysore (including City) | 73 | 85 | 6 | 5 |
| Bangalore (including City) | 104 | 135 | 9 | 9 |
| Kolar (including Kolar Gold Fields) | 93 | 102 | 7 | 4 |
| Tumkur | 91 | 111 | 6 | 5 |
| Chitaldrug | 86 | 86 | 4 | 1 |
| <i>Eastern Division</i> | 87 | 103 | 6 | 5 |
| Hassan | 77 | 81 | 4 | 2 |
| Kadur | 105 | 100 | 6 | 7 |
| Shimoga | 96 | 91 | 4 | 2 |
| <i>Western Division</i> | 91 | 90 | 5 | 3 |
| Total Province | 88 | 99 | 6 | 5 |

The foregoing Statement shows that while the extent of literacy among females has advanced, that among males has receded. The latter cannot be attributed to illiteracy among immigrants, because, as has already been explained (in para 8 above), the immigrants show proportionately more literacy than the indigenous population. The decrease in proportion is entirely due to the fall in the number of literates under the age of 15, which has been already discussed above and which is brought out more clearly in the sub-joined Statement, which shows the number of literates in one thousand of each sex in each of the four principal Religions distributed by two age-periods of 0-15, and 15 and over.

| Religion. | Males. | | | | | | Females. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 0-15 | | 15 and over. | | Total. | | 0-15. | | 15 and over. | | Total. | |
| | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. |
| Hindu including Animist. | 33 | 59 | 115 | 112 | 82 | 93 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Mussalman ... | 57 | 125 | 228 | 222 | 157 | 185 | 14 | 24 | 29 | 27 | 22 | 25 |
| Christian ... | 121 | 114 | 471 | 384 | 335 | 323 | 104 | 117 | 250 | 186 | 186 | 158 |
| Jain ... | 164 | 229 | 547 | 390 | 423 | 339 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 15 | 23 | 17 |
| Total ... | 35 | 64 | 125 | 119 | 88 | 99 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 |

From the above statement it will be seen that the Christians have made the highest progress in literacy in both sexes, and so far as the male population is concerned, the Jains are not behind the Christians. The Hindus and the Mussalmans have shown the least progress, the former, because of being weighted heavily by a large mass of agriculturists and artisan classes, besides a large Animist population; and the latter, because of their admittedly general backwardness in education.

25. *Progress of Literacy in English.*—Appended Subsidiary Table VII is intended to show the progress of literacy in English in each District since 1891. Taking the Province as a whole, the actual number of persons of either sex returned as literate in English at each of the two Censuses is as shown in the following Statement:—

| | | | | | 1901. | 1891. | Variation. |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Males | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,481 | 7,535 | +9,946 |
| Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,827 | 745 | +1,082 |
| Both sexes | | | | | 19,308 | 8,280 | +11,028 |

The excess of the figures for 1901 over those for 1891, does not, indeed, show the actual increase in English literacy, because, as has already been explained, the former include all persons who can read and write English whether they are still "learning" or have left school, while the latter exclude those who were then still "learning" though many of them had doubtless learnt enough to be able to read and write. If it is permissible to take the number of pupils attending English schools higher than Primary shown in the Education Departmental Report for 1890-91 and add them to the Census figures above given, *viz.*, 5,839 boys and 399 girls, it would follow that, of male literates, there are 4,107 more; of female literates, there are 683 more; and both sexes, put together, there are 4,790 more literate in English in 1901, than in 1891. The 17,481 male literates in English in 1901, represent 7 per cent of the male literates in all languages taken together, who themselves are only 8·8 per cent of the entire male population. This is a minority, the microscopic character of which cannot fail to distress the patriot and the philanthropist. The 1,827 female literates in 1901 form a still smaller proportion in the

total female population, though, by being 10 per cent of female literates in all languages taken together, the English-knowing female literates are in a higher proportion than the English-knowing male literates. We all know that Colleges and Schools are, year by year, turning out an increasing number of boys educated in English, and that under the stimulus to female education afforded by the Maharani's Girls' College at Mysore and the managers of Devaraja Bahadur's Charity Fund and other Government and aided institutions for girls, an increasing number of females are being educated, year by year, not only in the vernaculars, but also in English with a success which has enabled two Brahmin females to pass recently the Madras University B. A. Degree Examination in the English and Kanarese Branches. Statistics of these are of course not available in Census Tables and are as yet too small to be appreciable in proportional forms.

26. *Literacy in Civil and Military Station of Bangalore contrasted with Bangalore and Mysore Cities.*—Finally, turning to the returns of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, it will be seen from Table VIII that 31 per cent of the males, 9 per cent of the females and 20 per cent of the population of both sexes taken together, are able to read and write, and that English and Tamil are the most prevailing languages of literacy. The subjoined Statements marked A, B and C, exhibit the literacy of the population of the Station by Religions, Age and Languages, as contrasted with the literacy of the two metropolitan Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in the Province.

Literacy in Civil and Military Station contrasted with that of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

| | Particulars. | Persons. | | | Males. | | | Females. | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Civil and Military Station. | Bangalore City. | Mysore City. | Civil and Military Station. | Bangalore City. | Mysore City. | Civil and Military Station. | Bangalore City. | Mysore City. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| A. Percentage of literates in the population of each sex in each religion. | Hindu ... | 14 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 34 | 35 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| | Mussalman.. | 19 | 17 | 17 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| | Christian .. | 41 | 41 | 36 | 51 | 49 | 45 | 32 | 33 | 28 |
| | Total population. | 20 | 21 | 20 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| B. Percentage of literates in the population of each sex of each age period. | 0—10 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| | 10—15 | 20 | 13 | 21 | 27 | 18 | 31 | 13 | 7 | 11 |
| | 15—20 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 40 | 42 | 46 | 14 | 10 | 11 |
| | 20 and over | 28 | 28 | 26 | 44 | 49 | 46 | 11 | 7 | 6 |
| | Total population. | 20 | 21 | 20 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| C. Percentage of literates in the several languages to total literate of each sex. | Kannada ... | 4 | 66 | 75 | 5 | 67 | 78 | 1 | 61 | 61 |
| | Telugu ... | 10 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| | Tamil .. | 31 | 16 | 9 | 36 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 20 | 12 |
| | English ... | 45 | 32 | 21 | 40 | 34 | 22 | 60 | 23 | 14 |

27. *Literacy by Religions—Civil and Military Station Bangalore.*—Examining the figures in Statement A above, it will be seen that there is not much difference between the three Cities in the percentage of literates to the total population of all Religions, both sexes taken together. But, viewing the sexes separately, of the male population, only 31 per cent are literate in the Civil and Military Station against 34 per cent in the other two Cities; while of the females, 9 per cent of the Station population are literate against 6 per cent in the Cities. Of the followers of the three principal Religions, the Hindus of the Civil and Military Station, among whom the Brahmin element is very insignificant, have fewer literates in both sexes, while the Musalman and Christian males possess more literates than their respective co-religionists in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. The Mussalman females of the Station have the same proportion of literates as those in the Mysore City, *viz.*, 6 per cent; and of Christian females, the percentage of literacy is slightly less in the Civil and Military Station than in the City of Bangalore, being 32 per cent against 33 per cent.

28. *Literacy by Age—Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—The Statement marked B above, which gives the proportion of literates to population by age-periods, shows that the females of the Civil and Military Station have, in every one of the periods, more literates than those in the two Cities of the Province. But of males, the juveniles under the age of 10 have 4 per cent of literates in the Civil and Military Station and the City of Bangalore against 6 per cent in Mysore. Of those between the ages of 10 and 15, 27 per cent are literate in the Civil and Military Station against 18 per cent in Bangalore City and 31 per cent in Mysore City and the percentage of literacy in the population above the age of 15, is least in the Civil and Military Station.

29. *Languages of Literacy—Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—Finally, examining the figures in Statement C above, it will be seen that Kanarese, which is the language most known to the literates to the number of 66 per cent and 75 per cent in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore respectively, is known but to 4 per cent of the literates of the Civil and Military Station; while, on the other hand, Tamil, which as a language of literacy has been returned only by 16 per cent of the literates of Bangalore City and 9 per cent of those of Mysore City, is known to 34 per cent of the literates of the Civil and Military Station.

This is because Kanarese, which is the vernacular of the bulk of the population of the Province, is, as will be seen in the next chapter, the parent-tongue of only 5 per cent of the population of the Civil and Military Station, where 44 per cent of the residents are Tamilians. Telugu as a language of literacy among males, prevails in the Civil and Military Station to the same extent (11 per cent) as in Bangalore City, and among females to the same extent (3 per cent) as in Mysore City. Lastly, as regards literacy in English, it is most prevalent in the Civil and Military Station, where 45 per cent of literates can read and write that language against 32 per cent in Bangalore City and 21 per cent in Mysore City.

30. *Comparison of statistics of 1901 with those of 1891, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—Comparing the statistics of 1901 with those of 1891, the following Statement shows the variations in the number of literates or the two sexes :—

Decrease (—) and Increase (+).

| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1901. | 1891. | Differ- ence. | Percent- age of variation | 1901. | 1891. | Differ- ence. | Percent- age of variation |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| <i>Literate—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 0—15 .. | 1,867 | 4,900 | —3,033 | —62 | 961 | 2,501 | —1,543 | — 62 |
| 15 and over ... | 12,325 | 15,116 | —2,791 | —18 | 3,102 | 2,263 | — 161 | — 5 |
| Total ... | 14,192 | 20,016 | —5,824 | —29 | 4,063 | 5,767 | —1,704 | — 30 |
| <i>Illiterate—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 0—15 ... | 14,983 | 13,729 | + 1,254 | + 9 | 15,746 | 16,021 | — 275 | — 2 |
| 15 and over ... | 15,947 | 16,444 | — 497 | — 3 | 24,668 | 28,104 | — 3,436 | — 12 |
| Total ... | 30,930 | 30,173 | + 757 | + 2½ | 40,414 | 44,125 | — 3,711 | — 8 |
| <i>Total Population—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 0—15 .. | 16,850 | 18,629 | —1,779 | —10 | 16,707 | 18,525 | —1,818 | — 10 |
| 15 and over .. | 28,272 | 31,560 | —3,288 | —10 | 27,770 | 31,367 | —3,597 | — 11 |
| Total ... | 45,122 | 50,189 | —5,067 | —10 | 44,477 | 49,892 | —5,415 | — 11 |

It will be seen from the statement, that among males, while the illiterate have increased by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the literates have decreased by 29 per cent of what they were in 1891 ; and in the case of females, both the illiterates and the literates have decreased ; but the latter have decreased in a greater proportion than the former.

Examining the variations in the literates by age-periods, the juveniles under the age of 15 have decreased by 62 per cent in either sex ; and of those aged 15 and over, the males have lost 18 per cent and the females 5 per cent. This decrease may be attributed to the Plague, the horror of which has led to a large exodus of the people, who had formerly settled in the Station, in various occupations ; and the heavy fall in the literate population of juvenile ages coupled with the rise in the illiterate under the age of 15, strongly suggests that education of boys has not kept pace with the growth of population in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore just as we have found it to be in the case of the rest of the State.

31. *Progress of Literacy in English in the Civil and Military Station.*—The statistics of literacy in English, as found in the Census Tables of 1901 and 1891 in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, compare as shown below :—

| | | | | | | 1901. | 1891. | Variation. |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Males | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,675 | 5,228 | + 447 |
| Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,456 | 2,033 | + 423 |
| Both Sexes .. | | | | | | 8,131 | 7,261 | + 870 |

The variations above shown are subject to the same remarks *mutatis mutandis* as those made in para 25 above for the rest of the State. The male literates in English constitute nearly 40 per cent of the male literates in all languages, and the female literates in English constitute 60 per cent of the female literates in all languages, making a total of 45 per cent for both sexes taken together.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Education by Age and Sex.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Literate | | | | | Illiterate | | | | | Kannada | | | | | Telugu | | | | | Tamil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | P | M | P | M | | P | M | P | M | | P | M | P | M | | P | M | P | M | | P | M | P | M | | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P | M | P |

(Subsidiary Table F-1.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Education by Age and Sex—contd.
Total Mysore State Excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | | | | Illiterate | | | | | | Kanada | | | | Telugu | | | | Tamil | | | |
| | P | | | M | | | P | | | M | | | P | | M | | P | | M | | P | | M | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 0-10 | ... | 2 | 4 | 272 | 267 | 278 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | ... | 6 | 10 | 119 | 122 | 116 | 5 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 | ... | 6 | 11 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 5 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and over | ... | 34 | 64 | 493 | 454 | 533 | 27 | 52 | 2 | 3 | 5 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 48 | 89 | 6 | 952 | 911 | 994 | 39 | 73 | 4 | 4 | 7 | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Age Period | Number in 1000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | Females to 1,000 Males | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | Hindustani | | | | Maratti | | | | Sanskrit | | | | English | | | | Other Languages | | | | Literate in English | | | |
| | P | | M | | P | | M | | P | | M | | P | | M | | P | | M | | Literate | | Illiterate | |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 0-10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and over | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 3 | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 70 | 1,069 | 105 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(Subsidiary Table F-1.1. ~ contd.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Education by Age and Sex—contd.
Eastern Division.

| Age Period | Number in 1000 | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----|---|-----|-----|------------|----|----|-----|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | | | Illiterate | | | | | Kanada | | | | | Telugu | | | | | Tamil | | | | |
| | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P |
| | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 0-10 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 275 | 273 | 277 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 118 | 123 | 112 | 5 | 9 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 5 | 9 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and over | 33 | 62 | 4 | 496 | 452 | 541 | 25 | 49 | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 47 | 88 | 7 | 953 | 912 | 993 | 37 | 70 | 4 | 5 | 9 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Age Period | Number in 1000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | Females to 1,000 Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Hindustani | | | | | Maratti | | | | | Sanskrit | | | | | English | | | | | Other Languages | | | | | Literate in English | | | | |
| | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | Literate | | | | | |
| | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | Illiterate | | | | | |
| 0-10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 10-15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 20 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |

(Subsidiary Table F-1.-contd.)

(Subsidiary Table F-1.—contd.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Education by Age and Sex—concl'd.
Western Division.

| Age Period | Number in 1000 | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----|----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|----|----|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | Literate | | | | | Illiterate | | | | | Kanada | | | | | Telugu | | | | | Tamil | | | | |
| | P | | M | | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | | | |
| 0-10 ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 264 | 250 | 279 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 10-15 ... | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 124 | 121 | 127 | 5 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 15-20 ... | 6 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 5 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 20 and over ... | 36 | 68 | 68 | 3 | 3 | 184 | 159 | 511 | 32 | 61 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Total .. | 50 | 92 | 6 | 950 | 908 | 995 | 44 | 84 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | | | | | |

| Age Period | Number in 1000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | Females to 1000 Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|----------|------------|----------|--|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Hindustani | | | | | Marathi | | | | | Sanskrit | | | | | English | | | | | Other Languages | | | | | Literate in English | | | | |
| | P | | M | | F | P | M | F | P | F | P | M | F | P | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | Literate | Illiterate | Literate | | | | | | |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | | | | | | |
| 0-10 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| 10-15 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| 15-20 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| 20 and over ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Total .. | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |

[Subsidiary Table F-1.--concl.]

[Subsidiary Table F-1.—concl'd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Hindus
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age Period. | Number in 1,000. | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----|---|-----|-----|-------------|----|----|----|-----|------------------------------|-----|---------|-----|--------|-----|-------------|-----|--|--|
| | Literate. | | | | | Illiterate. | | | | | Kanada. | | Telugu. | | Tamil. | | Hindustani. | | | |
| | P | | M | | F | P | M | F | | | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 0-10 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 270 | 266 | 275 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 10-15 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 119 | 122 | 116 | 5 | 9 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 15-20 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 20 & over. | 32 | 61 | 2 | 497 | 458 | 537 | 28 | 53 | 2 | 3 | 6 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Total.. | 45 | 85 | 5 | 954 | 914 | 995 | 40 | 74 | 4 | 4 | 8 | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |

| Age Period. | Number in 1,000 Literate in. | | | | | | | | | | Females to 1,000 Males. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------|-----|------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-------------|------|-----------|-----|-------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| | Marathi. | | Sanskrit. | | English. | | Other Languages. | | Literate in English. | | Literate. | | Illiterate. | | Literate. | | Illiterate. | | Literate in English. | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| 0-10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 & over | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 1074 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(Subsidiary Table F-2)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Hindus—contd.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age Period. | Number in 1,000. | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----|---|-------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|----|---|---------|----|----|--------|----|----|-------------|----|----|----|
| | Literate. | | | Illiterate. | | | Kannada. | | | Telugu. | | | Tamil. | | | Hindustani. | | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | |
| | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0-10 .. | 2 | 3 | 0 | 271 | 266 | 275 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-15 .. | 6 | 10 | 1 | 119 | 123 | 116 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-20 .. | 6 | 10 | 1 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 & over | 31 | 60 | 2 | 497 | 479 | 537 | 28 | 53 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total... | 45 | 83 | 4 | 955 | 916 | 995 | 40 | 75 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Number in 1,000 Literate in.

| Age Period. | Number in 1,000 Literate in. | | | | | | | | | | | | Females to 1,000, Males. | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|----------|----|----|------------------|----|----|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | Maratti. | | | Sanskrit. | | | English. | | | Other languages. | | | | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | Literate. | Illiterate. | Literate in English. |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| 0-10 .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 1,023 | 71 |
| 10-15 .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 932 | 35 |
| 15-20 .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 966 | 32 |
| 20 & over | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 1,154 | 16 |
| Total... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 1,072 | 22 |

(Subsidiary Table F-2.--contd.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE—II.—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Hindus—contd.
Eastern Division.

| Age Period. | Number in 1,000. | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-------------|----|----|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|---------|----|----|---|---|--------|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|--|--|
| | Literate. | | | | | Illiterate. | | | | | Kanada. | | | | | Telugu. | | | | | Tamil. | | | | | Hindustani. | | | | |
| | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | | M | | F | | | M | | F | | | M | | F | | | M | | F | | |
| | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | F | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-10 ... | 2 | 4 | .. | 273 | 272 | 275 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 10-15 ... | 5 | 10 | 1 | 118 | 123 | 112 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 15-20 ... | 6 | 10 | 1 | 64 | 65 | 63 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 20 & over | 31 | 58 | 3 | 501 | 458 | 545 | 26 | 50 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total... | 44 | 82 | 5 | 956 | 918 | 995 | 38 | 71 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

| Age Period. | Number in 1,000 Literate in. | | | | | | | | | | Females to 1,000, males. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|-------|-------------|---|----|----------------------|-------|-------------|--|--|
| | Maratti. | | | | | Sanskrit. | | | | | English. | | | | | Other Languages. | | | | | Literate. Illiterate. | | | | | Literate in English. | | | | |
| | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | | M | | F | | | P | | M | | | Literate. | | Illiterate. | | | Literate | | in English. | | |
| | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | P | M | F | P | M | F | | |
| 0-10 ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 1,010 | 68 | | | 140 | 1,010 | 68 | | |
| 10-15 ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 905 | 37 | | 88 | 905 | 37 | | | |
| 15-20 ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 971 | 35 | | 78 | 971 | 35 | | | |
| 20 & over | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 1,187 | 17 | | 44 | 1,187 | 17 | | | |
| Total... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 1,081 | 24 | | 58 | 1,081 | 24 | | | |

(Subsidiary Table F-2-contd.)

(Subsidiary Table F-2—contd.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—concl.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Hindus
Western Division.

| Age Period. | Number in 1,000. | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----|-----|--|--|-------------|-----|-----|--|--|------------------------------|----|-----|--|--|---------|-----|-----|--|--|--------|-----|-----|--|--|-------------|-----|-----|--|--|
| | Literate. | | | | | Illiterate. | | | | | Kannada. | | | | | Telugu. | | | | | Tamil. | | | | | Hindustani. | | | | |
| | P | M | F | | | P | M | F | | | P | M | F | | | P | M | F | | | P | M | F | | | P | M | F | | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | 263 | 250 | 276 | | | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 0-10 | 2 | 3 | ... | | | 263 | 250 | 276 | | | 2 | 3 | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 10-15 | 5 | 10 | 1 | | | 125 | 122 | 128 | | | 5 | 10 | 1 | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 15-20 | 6 | 11 | 1 | | | 78 | 78 | 78 | | | 6 | 10 | 1 | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 20 & over | 31 | 64 | 2 | | | 487 | 462 | 514 | | | 33 | 63 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | ... | | | 1 | 1 | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Total... | 47 | 88 | 4 | | | 953 | 912 | 996 | | | 46 | 86 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | ... | | | 1 | 1 | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | |

| Age period. | Number in 1,000 Literate in. | | | | | | | | | | Females to 1,000 Males. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-----|-----|--|--|-----------|-----|-----|--|--|-------------------------|-----|-----|--|--|------------------|-----|-----|--|--|----------------------|-------------|-----|--|----------------------|
| | Marathi. | | | | | Sanskrit. | | | | | English. | | | | | Other languages. | | | | | Literate in English. | | | | |
| | P | M | F | | | P | M | F | | | P | M | F | | | P | M | F | | | Literate. | Illiterate. | | | Literate in English. |
| I | 20 | 21 | 22 | | | 23 | 24 | 25 | | | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 32 | 33 | 34 | | |
| 0-10 | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | 160 | 1,061 | 103 | | |
| 10-15 | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | 80 | 1,009 | 25 | | |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | 65 | 956 | 18 | | |
| 20 & over | ... | 1 | ... | | | 1 | 2 | ... | | | 1 | 3 | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | 27 | 1,066 | 9 | | |
| Total... | ... | 1 | ... | | | 1 | 1 | ... | | | 1 | 4 | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | | | 42 | 1,048 | 13 | | |

(Subsidiary Table F-2,--concl.)

(Subsidiary Table F-2—concl.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Musalmans.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----|----|-----|-----|------------|----|----|---|----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|-------|----|----|----|-------|----|-------|----|--|
| | Literate | | | | | Illiterate | | | | | Kannada | | | | | Telugu | | | | | Tamil | | | | |
| | P | | M | | F | P | | M | | F | Total | P | | M | | F | Total | P | | M | | F | Total | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | 21 | |
| 0-10 ... | 5 | 7 | 3 | 301 | 276 | 288 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 10-15 ... | 11 | 17 | 4 | 116 | 112 | 114 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 15-20 ... | 13 | 22 | 4 | 72 | 60 | 66 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 20 & over. | 71 | 122 | 14 | 485 | 384 | 432 | 15 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total ... | 100 | 168 | 25 | 974 | 832 | 900 | 21 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 0 | | |

| Age Period | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|------------------------|------------|-----|---------------------|--|
| | | Hindustani | | | | | Maratti | | | | | Sanskrit | | | | | English | | | | | Other Languages | | | | | Females to 1,000 males | | | | |
| | | P | | M | | F | | P | | M | | F | | P | | M | | F | | P | | M | | F | | Literate | | Illiterate | | Literate in English | |
| | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | |
| 0-10 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10-15 | 7 | 10 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15-20 | 8 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 & over | 38 | 61 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 56 | 91 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Subsidiary Table F-2]—contd.

[Subsidiary Table F-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Muslimans—contd.
Eastern Division.

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|--|--|
| | Literate | | | | | | Illiterate | | | | | | Kannada | | | | | | Telugu | | | | | | Tamil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | P | | | M | | | F | | | P | | | M | | | F | | | P | | | M | | | F | | | P | | | M | | | F | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | | | |
| 0-10 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 298 | 291 | 305 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 10-15 | 11 | 18 | 4 | 115 | 114 | 116 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 15-20 | 13 | 22 | 4 | 61 | 55 | 69 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 20 & over | 63 | 108 | 13 | 133 | 384 | 187 | 14 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total | 92 | 156 | 23 | 907 | 844 | 977 | 20 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 0 | | |

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | Females to 1,000 males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|----------|------------|
| | Hindustani | | | | | | Maratti | | | | | | Sanskrit | | | | | | English | | | | | | Other Languages | | | | | | Literate in English | | | | | | | |
| | P | | | M | | | F | | | P | | | M | | | F | | | P | | | M | | | F | | | P | | | M | | | F | | | Literate | Illiterate |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | | | | |
| 0-10 | 4 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 10-15 | 8 | 12 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 15-20 | 9 | 16 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 20 & over | 42 | 71 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | | | |
| Total | 63 | 104 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | | | |

Subsidiary Table F-2] contd.

[Subsidiary Table F-2] contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Musalmans—concd.
Western Division.

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|---------|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Illiterate | | | | | | Kannada | | | | | | Telugu | | | | | | Tamil | | | | | |
| | P | | | M | | | P | | | M | | | P | | | M | | | P | | | M | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 0-10 ... | 4 | 4 | 2 | 270 | 246 | 299 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-15 ... | 9 | 15 | 3 | 119 | 116 | 122 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-20 ... | 11 | 17 | 4 | 76 | 73 | 78 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 & over... | 72 | 121 | 12 | 439 | 405 | 479 | 22 | 39 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 96 | 160 | 21 | 904 | 840 | 978 | 28 | 50 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 25 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 0 |

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other Languages | | | | | | Females to 1,000 males | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|----------|-----|
| | Hindustani | | | | | | Maratti | | | | | | Sanskrit | | | | | | English | | | | | | Literate | | Literate | |
| | P | | | M | | | P | | | M | | | P | | | M | | | P | | | M | | | Literate | | Literate | |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| 0-10 ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 ... | 6 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 ... | 6 | 10 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 & over... | 38 | 64 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | ... | 8 | 14 | 2 | 81 | 1,015 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 14 |
| Total ... | 52 | 85 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | ... | 10 | 16 | 4 | 117 | 999 | 0 | 10 | 16 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 117 | 999 | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table F-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
 Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—Christians—contd.
 Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|-----|--------|----|-----|----|
| | Literate | | | Illiterate | | | Kannada. | | | | Telugu. | | | | Tamil. | | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-10 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 256 | 247 | 267 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 10-15 | 39 | 43 | 34 | 87 | 84 | 90 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 7 |
| 15-20 | 39 | 43 | 35 | 48 | 42 | 54 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 10 |
| 20 and over | 218 | 284 | 146 | 290 | 236 | 351 | 41 | 60 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 69 | 104 | 29 | 69 | 104 | 29 |
| Total ... | 318 | 391 | 238 | 681 | 609 | 762 | 63 | 85 | 40 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 99 | 141 | 52 | 99 | 141 | 52 |

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-------|------------------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | Hindustani | | | | Marathi | | | | Sanskrit | | | | English | | | | Other Languages | | | | Females to 1,000 Males | | | |
| | P | | M | | P | | M | | P | | M | | P | | M | | P | | M | | Literate | | Illiterate | |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 0-10 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and over | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 171 | 197 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 465 | 1,345 | 566 | 465 | 1,345 | 566 | 465 | 1,345 | 566 |
| Total ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 201 | 234 | 164 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 551 | 1,131 | 637 | 551 | 1,131 | 637 | 551 | 1,131 | 637 |

[Subsidiary Table F-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.--contd.

Education by Age, Sex and Religion (Christians.—contd.).

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|----|--------|----|----|-------|-----|----|
| | Literate | | | Illiterate | | | Kannada | | | Telugu | | | Tamil | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0-10 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 267 | 247 | 292 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 10-15 | 28 | 30 | 27 | 98 | 95 | 100 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 7 |
| 15-20 | 33 | 35 | 30 | 46 | 46 | 48 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 15 | 8 |
| 20 and over | 189 | 252 | 111 | 320 | 277 | 373 | 61 | 85 | 31 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 64 | 95 | 27 |
| Total ... | 268 | 335 | 187 | 731 | 665 | 813 | 93 | 120 | 61 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 90 | 125 | 47 |

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Females to 1,000 Males | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----------|------|-----|---------|----|----|-----------------|------------|----------|------------------------|--|
| | Hindustani | | | | | | Marathi | | | Sanskrit | | | English | | | Other Languages | | | Literate in English | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | Literate | Illiterate | Literate | Illiterate | |
| 17-19 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | | |
| 0-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 878 | 975 | 904 | | |
| 10-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 743 | 868 | 759 | | |
| 15-20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 692 | 861 | 796 | | |
| 20 and over | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 127 | 67 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 362 | 1,108 | 137 | | |
| Total.. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 162. | 101 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 458 | 1007 | 516 | | |

Subsidy Table F-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—Christians—contd.
Eastern Division.

| Age Period. | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|----|-----|----|----|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|----|--------|----|-----|-----|----|
| | Literate | | | | | Illiterate | | | | | Kannada | | | | | Telugu | | | | |
| | P | | M | | F | P | M | F | | | P | | M | F | | P | | M | F | |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 0—10 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 200 | 283 | 299 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 6 |
| 10—15 | 33 | 37 | 28 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 9 |
| 15—20 | 38 | 42 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 39 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 10 | 10 |
| 20 and over | 201 | 269 | 126 | 283 | 216 | 359 | 47 | 63 | 30 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 74 | 112 | 31 | 6 | 6 | 112 | 31 | 31 |
| Total ... | 293 | 370 | 206 | 707 | 629 | 794 | 79 | 100 | 54 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 106 | 151 | 55 | 7 | 7 | 106 | 151 | 55 |

| Age Period. | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| | Hindustani | | | | | Marathi | | | | | Sanskrit | | | | | English | | | | |
| | P | | M | | F | P | M | F | | | P | M | F | | | P | M | F | | |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 0—10 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and over | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 115 | 145 | 80 | 11 | 17 | 3 | 416 | 1,577 | 493 | 1,577 | 493 |
| Total ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 159 | 191 | 122 | 11 | 18 | 3 | 496 | 1,122 | 568 | 1,122 | 568 |

(Subsidiary Table P 2—contd.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Christians—contd.
Western Division.

| Age Period. | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|----|----|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | | | Illiterate | | | | | Kannada | | | | | Telugu | | | | | Tamil | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | P | | M | F | | P | | M | F | | P | | M | F | | P | | M | F | | P | | M | F | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| 0-10 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 212 | 169 | 274 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 0 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 17 | 14 | 22 | 95 | 85 | 110 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 1 | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 76 | 79 | 73 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 0 | 0 | ... | 5 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and over | 158 | 218 | 70 | 406 | 407 | 412 | 93 | 133 | 33 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 58 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 208 | 260 | 131 | 792 | 740 | 869 | 128 | 163 | 78 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 52 | 69 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Hindustani | | | | | Marathi | | | | | Sanskrit | | | | | English | | | | | Other Languages | | | | | Females 1,000 Males | | | | | | | | | |
| | P | | M | F | | P | | M | F | | P | | M | F | | P | | M | F | | P | | M | F | | Literate in English | | Literate in English | | Literate in English | | Literate in English | | | |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | |
| 0-10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and over | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 65 | 88 | 31 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 76 | 99 | 43 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 342 | 798 | 296 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[Subsidiary Table F-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Jains.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|----|------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|----|--------|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | Illiterate | | | Kannada | | | Telugu | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0-10 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 219 | 197 | 216 | 9 | 13 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 27 | 45 | 6 | 97 | 77 | 120 | 23 | 38 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 | 33 | 58 | 4 | 61 | 46 | 79 | 23 | 40 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and over | 172 | 307 | 11 | 381 | 256 | 531 | 141 | 250 | 11 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Total | 241 | 424 | 23 | 758 | 576 | 976 | 196 | 341 | 22 | 1 | 1 | ... |

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----------------------------|----|-----|---------|-----|-----|
| | Hindustani | | | Marathi | | | Sanskrit | | | English | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 0-10 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 10-15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 20 and over | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | 11 | ... | 3 | 6 | ... |
| Total | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 8 | 13 | ... | 4 | 8 | ... |

| Age Period | Hindustani | | | Marathi | | | Sanskrit | | | English | | | Other Languages | | | Females to 1,000 Males | | |
|-------------|------------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | Literate | Illiterate | Literate in English |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 0-10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 186 | 1,015 | ... |
| 10-15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 102 | 1,513 | ... |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 52 | 1,431 | ... |
| 20 and over | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | 11 | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | 25 | 16 | ... | 31 | 1,711 | ... |
| Total | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 8 | 13 | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | 36 | 67 | ... | 47 | 1,421 | ... |

[Subsidiary Table F-2, contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—contd.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Jains—contd.
Eastern Division.

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | | | Illiterate | | | | | Kannada | | | | | Telugu | | | | | Tamil | | | | |
| | M | | F | P | | M | | F | P | | M | | F | P | | M | | F | P | | M | | F | P | |
| | P | | | | | P | | | | | P | | | | | P | | | | | P | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 0-10 | 11 | 18 | 4 | 236 | 218 | 257 | 11 | 17 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 34 | 57 | 7 | 84 | 65 | 105 | 31 | 53 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 | 10 | 70 | 5 | 45 | 26 | 65 | 35 | 60 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 and over | 217 | 392 | 19 | 333 | 154 | 537 | 196 | 353 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 302 | 537 | 35 | 698 | 463 | 964 | 273 | 483 | 34 | 1 | 2 | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Hindustani | | | | | Marathi | | | | | Sanskrit | | | | | English | | | | | Other Languages | | | | | Females tot,000 Males | | | | |
| | M | | F | P | | M | | F | P | | M | | F | P | | M | | F | P | | M | | F | P | | Literate in English | | | | |
| | P | | | | | P | | | | | P | | | | | P | | | | | P | | | | | Literate | | | | |
| 0-10 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | | | | |
| 10-15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| 20 and over | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 8 | 16 | ... | 5 | 10 | ... | 13 | 24 | ... | 58 | 1834 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 10 | 18 | ... | 7 | 13 | ... | 19 | 35 | ... | 58 | 1834 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |

[Subsidiary Table F-2.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—concl.
Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Jains—concl.
Western Division.

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|----|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|----|----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|-----|------|----|----|-----|----|-------|-----|----|----|-----|
| | Literate | | | | | Illiterate | | | | | Kannada | | | | | Tulu | | | | | Tamil | | | | |
| | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 0-10 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 203 | 178 | 234 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 10-15 | 21 | 34 | 4 | 109 | 88 | 136 | 13 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 15-20 | 26 | 46 | 2 | 77 | 65 | 92 | 13 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 20 and over | 130 | 230 | 4 | 427 | 348 | 526 | 88 | 155 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 183 | 320 | 12 | 816 | 679 | 988 | 122 | 211 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... |

| Age Period | Number in 1,000 Literate in | | | | | | | | | | Females to 1,000 Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Hindustani | | | | | Marathi | | | | | Sanskrit | | | | | English | | | | | Other Languages | | | | | Literate Illiterate in English | | | | |
| | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | P | M | | F | | Literate | Illiterate | | | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | | | | |
| 0-10 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | | | | |
| 10-15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| 15-20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| 20 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | 5 | 10 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 54 | 96 | 1 | 30 | 1164 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |

[Subsidiary Table F-2.]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Education by Age and Sex by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions or Districts | Literate per 10,000 | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | All ages | | 0-10 | | 10-15 | | 15-20 | | 20 and over | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Mysore City .. | 1,720 | 280 | 68 | 32 | 188 | 57 | 207 | 48 | 1,257 | 152 |
| Mysore District .. | 289 | 17 | 13 | 2 | 34 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 212 | 9 |
| Bangalore City .. | 1,764 | 284 | 41 | 24 | 111 | 34 | 206 | 57 | 1,403 | 189 |
| Bangalore District .. | 407 | 23 | 15 | 2 | 46 | 4 | 52 | 5 | 292 | 12 |
| Kolar Gold Fields .. | 900 | 236 | 19 | 11 | 56 | 24 | 81 | 39 | 834 | 152 |
| Kolar District .. | 145 | 76 | 20 | 3 | 49 | 4 | 48 | 5 | 328 | 11 |
| Tumkur District .. | 458 | 30 | 35 | 1 | 78 | 6 | 81 | 5 | 264 | 15 |
| Chitaldrug District .. | 439 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 53 | 4 | 53 | 2 | 322 | 12 |
| Total Eastern Division .. | 442 | 34 | 20 | 3 | 53 | 6 | 55 | 6 | 314 | 19 |
| Hassan District .. | 388 | 23 | 14 | 3 | 45 | 5 | 47 | 4 | 282 | 11 |
| Kadur District .. | 574 | 53 | 19 | 1 | 63 | 7 | 63 | 6 | 409 | 16 |
| Shimoga District .. | 501 | 23 | 18 | 3 | 54 | 4 | 58 | 4 | 371 | 12 |
| Total Western Division .. | 170 | 26 | 17 | 3 | 52 | 5 | 55 | 5 | 346 | 13 |
| Total Mysore Province .. | 449 | 32 | 19 | 4 | 53 | 6 | 55 | 5 | 322 | 17 |
| Civil & Military Station, Bangalore... | 1,784 | 151 | 51 | 30 | 157 | 68 | 185 | 61 | 1,191 | 282 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil & Military Station, Bangalore... | 467 | 38 | 19 | 4 | 55 | 7 | 57 | 6 | 336 | 21 |

Subsidiary Table F-3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

English Education by Age and Sex by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions or Districts | Literate per 10,000. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | All ages | | 0-10 | | 10-15 | | 15-20 | | 20 and over | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Mysore City ... | 379 | 41 | 7 | 4 | 46 | 8 | 85 | 10 | 241 | 19 |
| Mysore District | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 9 | ... |
| Bangalore City | 593 | 65 | 14 | 4 | 54 | 4 | 93 | 12 | 132 | 45 |
| Bangalore District | 19 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | 13 | 2 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 309 | 37 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 17 | 22 | 21 | 259 | 91 |
| Kolar District | 21 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | 13 | 1 |
| Tumkur District | 19 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | 11 | ... |
| Chitaldrug District | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 13 | ... |
| Total Eastern Division | 56 | 4 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 6 | 1 | 25 | 3 |
| Hassan District | 17 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 13 | 1 |
| Kadur District | 35 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 26 | 2 |
| Shimoga District | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 13 | ... |
| Total Western Division | 21 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 16 | 1 |
| Total Mysore Province | 32 | 3 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 5 | 1 | 23 | 2 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 633 | 274 | 22 | 22 | 77 | 42 | 86 | 34 | 448 | 176 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil & Military Station, Bangalore. | 42 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 30 | 5 |

(Subsidiary Table F-4.)

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Per milage of Literacy | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------|---------|--------|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | Kanada | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hindus— | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | 103 | 108 | 39 | 98 | 102 | 37 |
| Lingayet | 187 | 194 | 80 | 186 | 193 | 79 |
| Holeya | 10 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Kuruba | 16 | 16 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 7 |
| Madiga | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Beda | 9 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Brahmin | 271 | 266 | 350 | 253 | 249 | 324 |
| Bestha | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Golla | 7 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| Vadda | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Banajiga | 40 | 40 | 41 | 30 | 30 | 29 |
| Panchala | 44 | 46 | 16 | 38 | 40 | 14 |
| Uppara | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Neige | 28 | 30 | 7 | 24 | 25 | 7 |
| Agasa | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Tigala | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mahratta | 11 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 6 |
| Idiga | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Kumbara | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Ganga | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| Nayinda | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Komati | 39 | 40 | 15 | 21 | 25 | 11 |
| Kshatriya | 12 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 13 |
| Satani | 12 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 4 |
| Jogi | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Darji | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Mudali | 10 | 10 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Nagarta | 8 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| Rachewar | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Meda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dombar | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |

(Subsidiary Table F—5)

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Per milage of Literacy | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| | Maratti | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindus—contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lingayet .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Holeya ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kuruba ... | .. | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Madiga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beda ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Brahmin .. | 6 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 4 |
| Bestha ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Golla ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Vadda ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| Banajiga .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchala ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Uppara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Neyige ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Agasa .. | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Tigala ... | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Mahratta ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Idiga ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Kumbara ... | 0 | .. | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ganiga ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Nayinda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Komati .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Kshatriya ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sataru ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Jogi ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Darji .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Mudali ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Nagarta .. | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Rachewar ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meda .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dombar ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |

(Subsidiary Table F-5 contd)

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
Province—continued.

| on Provincial Total of Literacy | | | | | | Per milleage of Illiteracy on Provincial Total of Illiteracy | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| English | | | Other Languages | | | P | M | F |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | | | |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 242 | 246 | 239 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 120 | 114 | 125 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 111 | 115 | 107 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 72 | 73 | 71 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 53 | 56 | 51 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | 47 | 48 | 45 |
| 38 | 40 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 12 | 33 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 30 | 29 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 27 | 28 | 26 |
| 0 | 0 | . | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 27 | 25 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 22 | 21 | 23 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 18 | 17 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per milage of Literacy | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------|---------|--------|-----|-----|
| | Literacy | | | Kanada | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hindus—concd. | | | | | | |
| Dasari ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Natuva ... | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Mochi ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pille ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Budabudike ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ladar ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Maleru ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bhanaju ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unspecified ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Minor castes ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total ... | 857 | 871 | 660 | 769 | 783 | 577 |
| Mussalmans— | | | | | | |
| Sheikh ... | 54 | 51 | 96 | 14 | 14 | 6 |
| Syed ... | 17 | 16 | 39 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Pathan ... | 12 | 12 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Mogul ... | 3 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lable ... | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Pinjam ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unspecified ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ... |
| Pindari ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maple ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Minor castes ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 95 | 90 | 168 | 23 | 24 | 11 |
| Christians— | | | | | | |
| Native Christians ... | 21 | 17 | 86 | 12 | 9 | 51 |
| Eurasians ... | 7 | 4 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Europeans ... | 6 | 4 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total ... | 34 | 25 | 161 | 12 | 9 | 53 |
| Jains— | | | | | | |
| Digambaras ... | 10 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| Minor castes ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total ... | 13 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| Others ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Grand Total ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 815 | 827 | 651 |

(Subsidiary Table F—5)

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races—contd.

Province-- continued.

on Provincial Total of Literacy

| Telugu | | | Tamil | | | Hindustani | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 73 | 75 | 50 | 35 | 33 | 53 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 36 | 34 | 76 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 32 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 62 | 57 | 135 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 75 | 77 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 97 | 61 | 58 | 134 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Per milleage of Literacy | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|-------|---------|----------|-----|-----|
| | | | Maratti | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | | | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| | | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindus—concl'd</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Dasari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Natuva | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mochi | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pille | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Budaoudike | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| Ladar | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Maleru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhatraju | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Unspecified | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 18 | 5 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Syed | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Pathan | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mogul | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Labbe | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| Pinjari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Pindari | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maple | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eurasians | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Europeans | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Digambara | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minor castes | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Grand Total | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 18 | 5 |

(Subsidiary Table F--5)—cont'd

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
Province—Vertical—concl'd.

| on Provincial Total of Literacy | | | | | | Percentage of Illiteracy on Provincial Total of Illiteracy | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| English | | | Other Languages | | | | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 53 | 55 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 930 | 928 | 931 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 26 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 5 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 7 | 4 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 3 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | 12 | 88 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 18 | 16 |
| 73 | 71 | 106 | 15 | 14 | 30 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Divi

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Per millage of Literacy on | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|---------|--------|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | Kanada | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga ... | 100 | 110 | 39 | 98 | 103 | 36 |
| Lingayet ... | 158 | 164 | 81 | 157 | 163 | 80 |
| Holeyā ... | 13 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Kuraba ... | 15 | 16 | 6 | 15 | 15 | 6 |
| Madiga .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Beda ... | 10 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 7 |
| Brahmin ... | 261 | 255 | 338 | 240 | 234 | 309 |
| Besima ... | 6 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Golla ... | 9 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| Vahla ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Banajiga ... | 49 | 49 | 45 | 36 | 36 | 30 |
| Panchala .. | 43 | 45 | 15 | 35 | 37 | 13 |
| Uppala .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Neyyala .. | 32 | 33 | 8 | 26 | 28 | 7 |
| Agalā ... | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Tigala ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Moharāta ... | 12 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 6 |
| Idiga ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Kambara .. | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Gadiga .. | 9 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Nayyala .. | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Konara ... | 45 | 47 | 16 | 25 | 26 | 11 |
| Kshatriya ... | 12 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 13 |
| Sandī ... | 14 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 5 |
| Jogi .. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Darpi .. | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Mudali .. | 13 | 12 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Nazaria ... | 11 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 2 |
| Rachewra ... | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Meda ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dombare ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |

[Subsidiary Table F-5]—contd.

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion

| Provincial Total of Literacy. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| Telugu | | | Tamil | | | Hindustani | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 24 | 24 | 22 | 11 | 10 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | . | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | . | .. |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ... | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 24 | 25 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | . | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Divi

| Caste, Tribe, or Race. | Per milleage of Literacy on | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| | Maratti | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lingayet | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Holaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Karuba | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Madige | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beda | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Brahmin | 6 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 4 |
| Bestha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Golla | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Vadda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bauajiga | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchala | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Uppara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Neyige | 1 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Agasa | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Tigala | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | . |
| Mahratta | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Idiga | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kumbhari | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ganiga | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Nayinda | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Komati | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Kshatriya | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Satani | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Jogi | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Darji | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Mudali | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Nagata | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Rachewar | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Medi | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. |
| Dombai | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |

F 5

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Divi

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Per milleage of Literacy on | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | Kanada | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Hindus—concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| Dasari | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Natuya | 2 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Mochi | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Pille | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Budabudike | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ladar | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Malem | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhatraju | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unspecified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Minor Castes | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 855 | 869 | 657 | 741 | 755 | 561 |
| <i>Musalman—</i> | | | | | | |
| Sheik | 53 | 51 | 90 | 12 | 13 | 5 |
| Syed | 19 | 17 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Pathan | 13 | 13 | 21 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Mogul | 3 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Labbe | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Pinjari | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unspecified | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Pindari | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maple | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Minor Castes | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 97 | 93 | 165 | 22 | 23 | 10 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | 21 | 16 | 81 | 10 | 7 | 43 |
| Eurasians | 9 | 5 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Europeans | 6 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 36 | 26 | 168 | 10 | 7 | 45 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | |
| Digambaras | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| Minor Castes | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 11 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| <i>Others</i> | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Grand Total | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 783 | 795 | 625 |

[Subsidiary Table F-5]—contd.

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races—contd.

sion—continued.

Provincial Total of Literacy

| Telugu | | | Tamil | | | Hindustani | | |
|--------|-----|----|-------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | .. | .. | |
| 1 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | |
| 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | .. | .. | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 97 | 100 | 60 | 12 | 11 | 59 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 38 | 35 | 74 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 13 | 31 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 18 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 66 | 62 | 131 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 11 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 100 | 102 | 65 | 64 | 61 | 107 | 68 | 64 | 136 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Divi

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per milage of Literacy on | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| | Maratt | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindus—concd.</i> | | | | | | |
| Dasari .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Naturva .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meehi .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pille .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Budabudike .. | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ladar .. | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maleru .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blatraju .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Unspecified .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Total .. | 10 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 5 |
| <i>Muslimans</i> | | | | | | |
| Sheik .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Syed .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Pathan .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Mogul .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Labbe .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pinjari .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Undari .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maple .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| <i>Christians</i> | | | | | | |
| Native Christian .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eurasians .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Europeans .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Total .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Jains</i> | | | | | | |
| Digambaras .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Minor Castes .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Total .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Others .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total .. | 10 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 5 |

[Subsidiary Table F-5]—contd.

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion—concl'd.

Provincial Total of Literacy

| English | | | Other Languages | | | Per milage of Illiteracy on Provincial Total of Illiteracy | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 60 | 63 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 935 | 935 | 936 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 24 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 5 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 9 | 5 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 4 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 13 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| 84 | 81 | 120 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Western Divi-

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Per milage of Literacy | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------|---------|--------|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | Kanada | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hindus— | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga ... | 97 | 101 | 42 | 97 | 100 | 41 |
| Lingayes ... | 262 | 272 | 75 | 261 | 272 | 74 |
| Holeyas ... | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Kurubas ... | 17 | 17 | 9 | 16 | 17 | 9 |
| Madigas ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bedas ... | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Brahmins ... | 299 | 294 | 393 | 290 | 284 | 380 |
| Besthas ... | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Gollas ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Vaddas ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Banajigas ... | 16 | 15 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 24 |
| Panchalas ... | 47 | 49 | 16 | 47 | 48 | 15 |
| Uppasas ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Neyiges ... | 19 | 19 | 5 | 18 | 19 | 5 |
| Agasas ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Tigalas ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Mahantas ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Idigas ... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Kunabaras ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Ganigas ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Neyindas ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Komats ... | 23 | 23 | 10 | 22 | 23 | 10 |
| Kshatiyas ... | 10 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| Satani ... | 8 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| Jogi ... | 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Darji ... | 10 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 5 |
| Mudali ... | 4 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Nagaras ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Rachewars ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Medas ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Dombar ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion-

| on Provincial Total of Literacy | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| Telugu | | | Tamil | | | Hindustani | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | . | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | .. |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes
Western Divi-

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Per milage of Illiteracy | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| | | | Maratti | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Holeya | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kuruba | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Madiga | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beda | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Brahmin | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 22 | 4 |
| Bestha | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Golla | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Vadda | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Banajiga | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Panchala | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Uppara | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Neyige | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Agasa | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Tigala | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Idiga | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kumbara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ganiga | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nayinda | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| Komati | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Kshatriya | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Satani | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Jogi | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| Darji | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Mudali | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Nagarta | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| Rachewar | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Meda | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Dombar | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion- continued.

| on Provincial Total of Literacy | | | | | | Per milleage of Illiteracy on Provincial Total of Illiteracy | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| English | | | Other Languages | | | P | M | F |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | | | |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 221 | 224 | 217 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 0 | .. | 1 | 183 | 173 | 192 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 129 | 135 | 123 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 34 | 35 | 33 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | .. | 0 | ... | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 28 | 29 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 18 | 42 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 20 | 19 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | .. | ... | ... | 21 | 22 | 20 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 23 | 24 | 21 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 15 | 16 | 14 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 16 | 18 | 14 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Western Divi-

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per millege of Literacy | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|--------|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | Kanada | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Hindus—concl'd.</i> | | | | | | |
| Dasari | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Natava | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Mochi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pille | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Budabudike | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Ladar | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Maleru | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Bhatraju | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| Unspecified | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Minor Castes | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 864 | 875 | 670 | 842 | 854 | 632 |
| <i>Muslimans—</i> | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | 55 | 52 | 115 | 18 | 18 | 12 |
| Syed | 13 | 12 | 37 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Pathan | 9 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Mogul | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Labbe | 7 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Pinjari | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Unspecified | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Pindari | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maple | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Minor Castes | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Total | 89 | 84 | 179 | 26 | 26 | 18 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | 22 | 18 | 102 | 17 | 13 | 76 |
| Eurasians | 2 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Europeans | 3 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 27 | 22 | 135 | 17 | 13 | 81 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | |
| Digambara | 14 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| Minor Castes | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 18 | 18 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 9 |
| Others | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Grand Total | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 898 | 906 | 745 |

[Subsidiary Table F—5]—contd

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races—contd.

sion—continued.

on Provincial Total of Literacy

| Telugu | | | Tamil | | | Hindustani | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 11 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 32 | 29 | 83 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 26 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | 6 | 5 | 14 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 14 | 3 | 49 | 45 | 126 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | 12 | 19 | 33 | 31 | 64 | 50 | 46 | 128 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Western Divi-

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | Per milage of Literacy | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| | | Maratti | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindus—concl.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dasari ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Natva ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mochi ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pille ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Budabudike ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ladar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malera ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhatraju ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 10 | 22 | 23 | 5 |
| <i>Musalman—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sheik ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Syed ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pathan ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Mogul ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Labbe ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pinjari ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pindari ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maple ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Native Christians ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Eurasians ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Europeans ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Digambaras ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Minor Castes ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Others ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Grand Total | ... | 7 | 7 | 11 | 23 | 23 | 5 |

[Subsidiary Table F—5]—contd.

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion—~~concl.~~

| on Provincial Total of Literacy | | | | | | Per milage of Illiteracy on Provincial of Total Illiteracy | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| English | | | Other Languages | | | | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 35 | 36 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 916 | 913 | 919 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | 5 | 21 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 10 | 9 | 34 | 43 | 45 | 43 |
| 5 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 9 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 2 | 2 | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 31 | 32 | 29 |
| 64 | 46 | 53 | 17 | 16 | 40 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes
Mysore

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per Millage of | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------|---------|--------|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | Kamada | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga ... | 21 | 41 | 1 | 20 | 39 | 1 |
| Lingayet ... | 73 | 142 | 4 | 72 | 141 | 4 |
| Holey ... | 4 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Kumbha ... | 11 | 21 | 1 | 11 | 21 | 1 |
| Madiga ... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Bodu ... | 10 | 18 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 1 |
| Bhalamin ... | 376 | 681 | 64 | 351 | 637 | 60 |
| Besra ... | 10 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 19 | 1 |
| Golla ... | 13 | 24 | 1 | 11 | 21 | 1 |
| Vadda ... | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Banajiga ... | 78 | 145 | 11 | 59 | 110 | 8 |
| Panchala ... | 93 | 177 | 4 | 80 | 153 | 4 |
| Uplaga ... | 8 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| Neyize ... | 80 | 147 | 3 | 65 | 126 | 3 |
| Agasa ... | 5 | 11 | ... | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Tigala ... | 12 | 23 | ... | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| Mahratta ... | 55 | 101 | 5 | 48 | 88 | 4 |
| Idiga ... | 18 | 31 | 1 | 16 | 30 | 1 |
| Kumbara ... | 24 | 45 | 1 | 20 | 38 | 1 |
| Gadiga ... | 47 | 91 | 2 | 36 | 71 | 1 |
| Nayinda ... | 21 | 40 | 1 | 16 | 30 | 1 |
| Komari ... | 317 | 596 | 16 | 199 | 372 | 12 |
| Kshatriya ... | 123 | 220 | 21 | 111 | 198 | 19 |
| Satara ... | 142 | 273 | 8 | 119 | 228 | 6 |
| Jogi ... | 12 | 22 | 1 | 10 | 17 | 1 |
| Daru ... | 132 | 244 | 8 | 120 | 221 | 8 |
| Mudal ... | 229 | 361 | 57 | 166 | 199 | 11 |
| Nagera ... | 231 | 467 | 7 | 220 | 445 | 7 |
| Rachan ... | 145 | 271 | 14 | 132 | 246 | 12 |
| Mela ... | 8 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 0 |
| Dandya ... | 4 | 8 | ... | 4 | 8 | ... |

(Subsidiary Table F 5—contd.)

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races.
Province

Literacy on Caste Total

| Telugu | | | Tamil | | | Hindustani | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | F | M |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 25 | 47 | 3 | 13 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | .. | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 18 | 53 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 10 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 9 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 4 | 7 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 3 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 9 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 5 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 144 | 273 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| 31 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | .. | ... | ... |
| 2 | 4 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 2 | 5 | ... | 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 13 | 20 | 4 | 188 | 297 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 26 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 0 | 1 | ... |
| 20 | 38 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per Milleage of | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| | Maharatti | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | 0 | 0 | . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lingayer | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Holeyā | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | .. |
| Kuruba | .. | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Madiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beda | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Brahmin | 7 | 13 | 1 | 21 | 41 | 1 |
| Bestha | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | . |
| Golla | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Vadda | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Banajiga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchala | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Uppara | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Neyige | 3 | 5 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Agasa | ... | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Tigala | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Mahratta | 6 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Idiga | 0 | 0 | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| Kumbara | 0 | . | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaviga | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Nayinda | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Komati | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Kshatriya | 3 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Sataui | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 1 | .. |
| Jogi | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 1 | . |
| Daji | 14 | 27 | 0 | 1 | 2 | . |
| Muladi | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | . |
| Nagatta | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rachewar | 1 | 2 | ... | . | ... | ... |
| Meda | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Dombar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[Subsidiary Table. F-5]—contd.

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races.—contd.

Province. —continued.

| Literacy on Caste Total | | | | | | Per Milleage of Illiteracy on Caste Total | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| English | | | Other languages | | | | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 975 | 959 | 999 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 927 | 858 | 996 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 996 | 991 | 1,000 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 989 | 979 | 999 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 999 | 998 | 1,000 |
| 1 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | 990 | 982 | 999 |
| 53 | 102 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 624 | 319 | 936 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 990 | 980 | 999 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 987 | 976 | 999 |
| 1 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 998 | 996 | 1,000 |
| 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 922 | 855 | 989 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | ... | 1 | ... | 907 | 823 | 996 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 992 | 985 | 1,000 |
| 2 | 3 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 924 | 853 | 997 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 995 | 989 | 1,000 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 988 | 977 | 1,000 |
| 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 945 | 899 | 995 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 982 | 966 | 999 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 976 | 955 | 999 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | .. | 953 | 909 | 998 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 979 | 960 | 999 |
| 6 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 683 | 404 | 984 |
| 13 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 877 | 780 | 979 |
| 3 | 6 | ... | .. | .. | ... | 858 | 727 | 992 |
| .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | 988 | 978 | 999 |
| 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 868 | 756 | 992 |
| 57 | 93 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 771 | 639 | 943 |
| 4 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 769 | 533 | 993 |
| 6 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 2 | ... | 855 | 729 | 986 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 992 | 984 | 1,000 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 996 | 992 | 1,000 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per Milleage of | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|---------|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | Kannada | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hindus—concll. | | | | | | |
| Dasari | 23 | 44 | 2 | 15 | 29 | 1 |
| Natava | 176 | 227 | 116 | 134 | 172 | 13 |
| Mochi | 23 | 44 | 1 | 23 | 43 | 1 |
| Pille | 278 | 445 | 63 | 99 | 144 | 20 |
| Budabudike | 8 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| Ladar | 161 | 298 | 6 | 139 | 257 | 6 |
| Malera | 10 | 72 | 14 | 40 | 72 | 4 |
| Bhatraju | 112 | 207 | 9 | 65 | 118 | 7 |
| Unspecified | 62 | 100 | 9 | 31 | 53 | ... |
| Minor Castes... .. | 70 | 117 | 9 | 19 | 30 | 5 |
| Total | 45 | 84 | 4 | 39 | 75 | ... |
| Musalmanas— | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | 86 | 146 | 21 | 22 | 41 | 1 |
| Syed | 115 | 188 | 36 | 27 | 50 | 2 |
| Pathan | 83 | 142 | 19 | 20 | 38 | ... |
| Mogul | 195 | 160 | 37 | 31 | 50 | 3 |
| Labbe | 254 | 364 | 30 | 20 | 29 | 0 |
| Pinjari | 23 | 44 | 2 | 11 | 21 | 2 |
| Unspecified | 92 | 158 | 14 | 31 | 57 | ... |
| Pindari | 26 | 59 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 1 |
| Maple | 361 | 425 | 12 | 28 | 33 | ... |
| Minor Castes | 66 | 123 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 93 | 167 | 23 | 72 | 12 | 1 |
| Christians— | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | 195 | 264 | 113 | 103 | 134 | 63 |
| Eurasians | 729 | 738 | 719 | 24 | 27 | 29 |
| Europeans | 811 | 840 | 756 | 35 | 41 | 24 |
| Total | 268 | 335 | 187 | 93 | 120 | 61 |
| Jains— | | | | | | |
| Digambaras | 227 | 410 | 21 | 205 | 370 | 29 |
| Minor Castes... .. | 335 | 495 | 47 | 137 | 190 | 41 |
| Total | 241 | 424 | 24 | 196 | 341 | 23 |
| Others | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Grand Total | 48 | 89 | 6 | 39 | 73 | 4 |

[Subsidiary Table F-5—contd.]

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races—contd.

Province.—continued.

| Literacy on Caste Total | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| Telugu | | | Tamil | | | Hindustani | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 9 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ... | . | .. | ... |
| 52 | 68 | 43 | 1 | 3 | 0 | ... | .. | ... |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 39 | 68 | 3 | 294 | 328 | 45 | .. | ... | ... |
| 2 | 4 | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 | 20 | . | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| 50 | 93 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| 21 | 34 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| 5 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| 3 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 57 | 95 | 17 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 85 | 136 | 28 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 60 | 102 | 15 |
| 1 | 2 | . | 6 | 11 | 1 | 66 | 99 | 25 |
| 5 | 7 | ... | 202 | 297 | 9 | 46 | 60 | 17 |
| 7 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 13 | 24 | 0 | 45 | 76 | 9 |
| . | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 22 | 33 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | .. | 192 | 225 | 12 | 20 | 24 | . |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 115 | .. |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 18 | 0 | 60 | 99 | 17 |
| 10 | 11 | 5 | 93 | 133 | 46 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 0 | 90 | 114 | 64 | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| 7 | 6 | 10 | 38 | 40 | 35 | 8 | 10 | 3 |
| 9 | 13 | 5 | 99 | 126 | 47 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 4 | 6 | . | 3 | 4 | .. |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Mysore

| | | | Per Milleage of | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Maratti | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindus—conclude</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Dasari | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Natuya | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Mochi | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Pille | .. | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 2 | 4 | .. |
| Budabudias | .. | ... | 0 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Ladar | ... | ... | 11 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malern | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Bhatnagar | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 3 | 6 | ... |
| Total | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| <i>Muslims—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Syed | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Pathan | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mogul | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Lable | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Punjari | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pindar | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Maph | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eurasians | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Europeans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| Total | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Digambaras | .. | ... | 2 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 1 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | 1 | 21 | 33 | ... |
| Total | | | 8 | 13 | 0 | 26 | 43 | 0 |
| Others | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Grand Total | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

TABLE V—contd.
 Tribes or Races—contd.
 Province—**concl.**

| Literacy on Caste Total | | | | | | Per Mileage of Illiteracy on Caste Total | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| English | | | Other Languages | | | | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 977 | 956 | 998 |
| 1 | 4 | ... | 0 | 1 | ... | 824 | 773 | 854 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 977 | 956 | 999 |
| 79 | 138 | 3 | 2 | 4 | ... | 722 | 555 | 927 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 992 | 985 | 993 |
| 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 839 | 702 | 994 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 960 | 928 | 985 |
| 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 883 | 793 | 991 |
| 8 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 8 | ... | 938 | 906 | 991 |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 31 | 55 | 2 | 930 | 883 | 991 |
| 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 955 | 916 | 996 |
| 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 914 | 854 | 979 |
| 5 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 22 | 6 | 885 | 812 | 964 |
| 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 917 | 858 | 981 |
| 4 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 21 | 6 | 895 | 849 | 963 |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 7 | 9 | 3 | 746 | 636 | 979 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 977 | 956 | 998 |
| 4 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 908 | 842 | 983 |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 974 | 150 | 998 |
| 2 | 2 | ... | 155 | 185 | ... | 639 | 575 | 988 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | 10 | ... | 934 | 875 | 1,000 |
| 3 | 7 | 0 | 19 | 15 | 3 | 997 | 843 | 977 |
| 48 | 73 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 805 | 736 | 887 |
| 712 | 714 | 709 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 271 | 262 | 281 |
| 736 | 736 | 736 | 86 | 117 | 27 | 189 | 169 | 273 |
| 135 | 162 | 191 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 732 | 695 | 813 |
| 4 | 8 | ... | 15 | 28 | ... | 773 | 590 | 979 |
| 6 | 10 | ... | 176 | 271 | 4 | 665 | 505 | 953 |
| 4 | 8 | ... | 37 | 67 | 1 | 759 | 576 | 976 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 996 | 994 | 999 |
| 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 952 | 911 | 994 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Divi

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per Milleage of | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|---------|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | Kannada | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hindus— | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga .. | 21 | 40 | 1 | 19 | 38 | 1 |
| Lingayet ... | 75 | 116 | 5 | 75 | 145 | 5 |
| Holeya .. | 6 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Kuruba ... | 10 | 20 | 1 | 19 | 20 | 1 |
| Madiga ... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Beda .. | 9 | 18 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 1 |
| Brahmin ... | 393 | 711 | 73 | 362 | 654 | 66 |
| Bestha .. | 10 | 19 | 1 | 9 | 17 | 1 |
| Golla ... | 13 | 25 | 1 | 11 | 21 | 1 |
| Vadda .. | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Banajiga ... | 81 | 150 | 11 | 60 | 112 | 7 |
| Panchalu .. | 95 | 184 | 5 | 78 | 151 | 4 |
| Uppara ... | 7 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 1 |
| Neyige ... | 92 | 179 | 3 | 77 | 148 | 3 |
| Agasa .. | 5 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Tigala ... | 12 | 22 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 0 |
| Mahratta ... | 73 | 135 | 7 | 62 | 115 | 5 |
| Idiga ... | 24 | 46 | 1 | 21 | 40 | 1 |
| Kumbara ... | 26 | 50 | 1 | 21 | 40 | 1 |
| Gamga ... | 46 | 91 | 2 | 35 | 68 | 1 |
| Nayinda .. | 22 | 43 | 2 | 16 | 32 | 1 |
| Koman .. | 321 | 604 | 17 | 180 | 336 | 11 |
| Kshatriya .. | 133 | 240 | 21 | 118 | 213 | 21 |
| Satam .. | 161 | 309 | 10 | 129 | 248 | 8 |
| Jogi .. | 12 | 22 | 2 | 9 | 16 | 2 |
| Daye ... | 117 | 218 | 8 | 97 | 181 | 8 |
| Mudra .. | 238 | 387 | 55 | 66 | 113 | 8 |
| Nagartha ... | 240 | 434 | 7 | 228 | 431 | 7 |
| Racharya ... | 171 | 317 | 14 | 153 | 281 | 12 |
| Meda .. | 9 | 17 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 1 |
| Domba .. | 4 | 8 | ... | 4 | 8 | ... |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Per Milleage of | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| | | | Maratti | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | | | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindus—contd.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Holeyā | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beda | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Brahmin | ... | ... | 9 | 15 | 2 | 20 | 38 | 1 |
| Bestha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Golla | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Veldā | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bamajga | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchala | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Uppara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nevige | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | 0 | 1 | ... |
| Agasa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tigala | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Mahatru | ... | ... | 9 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Idiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kumbara | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Gaviga | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Naginda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Komari | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Kshatroya | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Satari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Jogi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | ... |
| Dorji | ... | ... | 21 | 41 | 0 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Mudali | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Naguta | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rachewar | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dombar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE V—contd.
 Tribes or Races—contd.
 Division.—continued.

| Literacy of Caste on Total | | | | | | Per Milleage of Illiteracy on Caste Total | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----|-----------------|----|----|-------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| English | | | Other Languages | | | | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 979 | 960 | 999 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 925 | 854 | 995 |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | . | 994 | 989 | 999 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 990 | 980 | 999 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 990 | 998 | 1,000 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 991 | 982 | 999 |
| 64 | 124 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 607 | 289 | 927 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 990 | 981 | 999 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 987 | 975 | 999 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | . | 998 | 996 | 1,000 |
| 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 919 | 850 | 990 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .. | 905 | 816 | 995 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 993 | 986 | 999 |
| 2 | 4 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 907 | 821 | 997 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 995 | 991 | 1,000 |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 988 | 978 | 999 |
| 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 927 | 865 | 993 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 976 | 954 | 999 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | . | 974 | 950 | 999 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 954 | 909 | 998 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 978 | 957 | 998 |
| 6 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | 679 | 396 | 983 |
| 16 | 30 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 867 | 760 | 977 |
| 4 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 839 | 691 | 990 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 988 | 978 | 998 |
| 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 883 | 782 | 992 |
| 61 | 109 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 762 | 613 | 945 |
| 4 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 760 | 516 | 993 |
| 7 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 829 | 683 | 986 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 994 | 982 | 999 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 996 | 992 | 1,000 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern Division

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per Milleage of | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|--------|-----|-----|
| | Literate | | | Kanada | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hindu—contd. | | | | | | |
| Dasari | 23 | 44 | 2 | 15 | 30 | 1 |
| Nativa | 178 | 226 | 150 | 136 | 169 | 107 |
| Mochi | 42 | 77 | ... | 12 | 77 | ... |
| Pill | 27 | 132 | 54 | 75 | 121 | 12 |
| Budabudike | 9 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 2 |
| Ladar | 182 | 339 | 6 | 151 | 281 | 6 |
| Maleru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhatraju | 114 | 209 | 9 | 66 | 119 | 7 |
| Unspecified | 62 | 99 | 9 | 11 | 52 | ... |
| Minor Castes | 88 | 148 | 6 | 18 | 39 | 2 |
| Total | 44 | 82 | 5 | 38 | 72 | 4 |
| Mussalman— | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | 86 | 146 | 21 | 29 | 37 | 1 |
| Syed | 115 | 189 | 35 | 25 | 48 | 1 |
| Pathan | 83 | 113 | 18 | 18 | 35 | 9 |
| Mogul | 110 | 167 | 12 | 32 | 50 | 10 |
| Labbe | 234 | 359 | 32 | 21 | 32 | 1 |
| Pinjari | 23 | 44 | 2 | 11 | 21 | 1 |
| Unspecified | 92 | 159 | 14 | 31 | 58 | ... |
| Pindari | 26 | 50 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| Maple | 333 | 454 | ... | 267 | 364 | ... |
| Minor Castes | 22 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 92 | 156 | 23 | 21 | 39 | 1 |
| Christians— | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | 202 | 282 | 116 | 90 | 117 | 62 |
| Eurasians | 742 | 757 | 727 | 16 | 19 | 12 |
| Europeans | 846 | 853 | 831 | 24 | 26 | 18 |
| Total | 293 | 371 | 206 | 79 | 100 | 55 |
| Jains— | | | | | | |
| Digambaras | 364 | 551 | 31 | 291 | 528 | 31 |
| Minor Castes | 295 | 475 | 56 | 186 | 287 | 52 |
| Total | 302 | 537 | 35 | 273 | 483 | 34 |
| Others | 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Grand Total | 47 | 88 | 7 | 37 | 70 | 4 |

(Subsidiary Table F—5)—contd.

TABLE V—contd.

Tribes or Races—contd.

LITERACY.—continued.

Literacy on Caste Total

| Telugu | | | Tamil | | | Hindustani | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 8 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | 74 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | 71 | 3 | 206 | 321 | 41 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 91 | 94 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | 35 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 3 | ... |
| 7 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 5 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 61 | 102 | 17 |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 4 | 7 | 0 | 88 | 142 | 21 |
| 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 63 | 106 | 16 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | 13 | 2 | 70 | 104 | 30 |
| 6 | 9 | ... | 186 | 287 | 9 | 41 | 53 | 20 |
| 7 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 14 | 25 | 0 | 16 | 77 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 15 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | 67 | 91 | ... | 267 | 391 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 42 | ... |
| 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 63 | 104 | 19 |
| 13 | 19 | 7 | 114 | 168 | 56 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 86 | 111 | 18 | 5 | 6 | ... |
| 6 | 3 | 10 | 31 | 32 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| 12 | 16 | 7 | 106 | 152 | 55 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 8 | ... | 0 | 1 | ... |
| 3 | 5 | ... | 5 | 9 | ... | 1 | 8 | ... |
| 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 8 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 5 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Eastern

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per Milleage of | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| | Maratti | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i> Hindus—conold</i> | | | | | | |
| Basari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Natuva | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mochi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pillu | 4 | 6 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... |
| Budabudike | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nadar | 16 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maleru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blatrāju | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor castes | 3 | 6 | ... | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| <i> Muslims</i> | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Sped | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 1 | ... |
| Pathan | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Mogul | 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Labbe | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chjari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Phadari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Majhe | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| <i> Christians</i> | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Eurasians | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Europeans | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| <i> Jains</i> | | | | | | |
| Digambaras | 2 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 13 | ... |
| Minor Castes | 3 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 43 | ... |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 18 | ... |
| Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table F—S]—contd.

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion. conold.

| Literacy on Caste Total | | | | | | Per Milleage of Illiteracy on caste total | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| English | | | Other Languages | | | | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 977 | 954 | 998 |
| 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 822 | 774 | 850 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 958 | 923 | 1,000 |
| 73 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 5 | ... | 727 | 568 | 946 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 991 | 985 | 998 |
| 4 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 818 | 661 | 994 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 886 | 791 | 901 |
| 8 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 8 | ... | 938 | 901 | 991 |
| 4 | 6 | 1 | 44 | 76 | 2 | 912 | 852 | 994 |
| 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 956 | 918 | 955 |
| 4 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 914 | 854 | 979 |
| 6 | 11 | 0 | 14 | 22 | 5 | 885 | 811 | 965 |
| 3 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 917 | 837 | 982 |
| 6 | 10 | 0 | 16 | 25 | 5 | 890 | 833 | 958 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 7 | 10 | 2 | 766 | 650 | 908 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 977 | 976 | 998 |
| 5 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 19 | 5 | 908 | 841 | 983 |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 974 | 959 | 998 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 607 | 516 | 1,000 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 978 | 958 | 1,000 |
| 4 | 8 | 0 | 19 | 15 | 3 | 908 | 814 | 977 |
| 59 | 79 | 20 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 798 | 718 | 884 |
| 729 | 739 | 719 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 258 | 243 | 273 |
| 763 | 755 | 817 | 106 | 142 | 35 | 154 | 147 | 159 |
| 159 | 192 | 122 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 707 | 629 | 700 |
| 6 | 12 | ... | 6 | 19 | ... | 696 | 449 | 900 |
| 11 | 19 | ... | 83 | 144 | 2 | 705 | 525 | 934 |
| 7 | 13 | ... | 19 | 35 | 0 | 698 | 463 | 905 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 996 | 993 | 999 |
| 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 953 | 912 | 993 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes
Western Divi-

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per Milleage of | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|---------|-----|-----|
| | Literates | | | Kannada | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Hindus</i> | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | 22 | 43 | 1 | 22 | 43 | 1 |
| Logavet | 70 | 137 | 2 | 70 | 137 | 2 |
| Koleva | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Kurub | 12 | 24 | 1 | 12 | 24 | 1 |
| Mabga | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Kul | 10 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 19 | 1 |
| Brahmin | 341 | 622 | 18 | 330 | 602 | 46 |
| B. Sth | 14 | 24 | 2 | 14 | 24 | 2 |
| Golla | 12 | 23 | 1 | 12 | 21 | 1 |
| Vaib | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Banajiga | 64 | 111 | 12 | 57 | 98 | 11 |
| Panchala | 88 | 162 | 3 | 86 | 160 | 3 |
| Uppara | 9 | 18 | 0 | 9 | 18 | 0 |
| Neyige | 42 | 82 | 1 | 41 | 81 | 1 |
| Agasa | 7 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 0 |
| Tigala | 20 | 37 | 1 | 13 | 23 | |
| Mahar | 30 | 54 | 3 | 27 | 49 | 3 |
| Uliga | 12 | 21 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 1 |
| Kumbha | 19 | 33 | 2 | 19 | 33 | 2 |
| Ganiga | 50 | 93 | 3 | 50 | 93 | 3 |
| Nayied | 14 | 25 | 0 | 13 | 23 | 0 |
| Fenara | 200 | 361 | 14 | 200 | 345 | 14 |
| Kshatriya | 100 | 178 | 15 | 94 | 168 | 14 |
| Sat | 92 | 178 | 2 | 91 | 176 | 2 |
| Cozi | 12 | 22 | ... | 11 | 21 | ... |
| Do | 151 | 281 | 9 | 152 | 277 | 9 |
| Me | 173 | 222 | 83 | 65 | 84 | 30 |
| N | 63 | 136 | ... | 64 | 131 | ... |
| B | 79 | 147 | 13 | 79 | 147 | 13 |
| Me | 7 | 14 | ... | 7 | 14 | ... |
| Do | 4 | 8 | ... | 4 | 8 | ... |

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes are Races.—contd.
sien-

Literacy on Caste Total

| Telugu | | | Tamil | | | Hindustani | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 4 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | .. |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 8 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 1 | 2 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 4 | ... | 10 | 17 | 1 | .. | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 0 | 1 | ... |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | .. | .. | ... |
| 2 | 4 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | .. | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | ... |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 17 | 22 | 7 | 121 | 154 | 50 | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Western Divi-

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per Milleage of | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| | Maatti | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindus-</i> | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Lingayet | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Holeyā | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Madiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brahmin | 5 | 9 | 1 | 24 | 46 | 1 |
| Bestha | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Golla | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vadda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Banajiga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Panchala | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Uppurā | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Neyige | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agasa | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Tigala | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mahratā | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ... |
| Idiga | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kumbhara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gallala | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nayada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Konali | 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| Kshatriya | 5 | 10 | ... | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Satali | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jogji | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dorji | 5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Mudali | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Nagata | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rachewar | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dombar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion—continued.

| Literacy on Caste Total | | | | | | Per Milleage of Illiteracy Caste Total | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| English | | | Other Languages | | | | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 978 | 957 | 98 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | 930 | 863 | 945 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 999 | 997 | 1,000 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 988 | 976 | 993 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 999 | 998 | 1,000 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 990 | 980 | 99 |
| 32 | 61 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 659 | 378 | 961 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 986 | 976 | 998 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 988 | 977 | 989 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 997 | 995 | 999 |
| 5 | 9 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 936 | 889 | 988 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 912 | 838 | 997 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 991 | 982 | 1,000 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 958 | 918 | 99 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 993 | 986 | 1,000 |
| 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 980 | 963 | 999 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 970 | 947 | 997 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 1 | ... | 948 | 979 | 999 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 981 | 967 | 998 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 959 | 907 | 997 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 986 | 976 | 1,000 |
| 6 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 791 | 439 | 986 |
| 6 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 900 | 822 | 985 |
| 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 908 | 822 | 998 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 988 | 978 | 1,000 |
| 5 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 846 | 719 | 991 |
| 32 | 46 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 825 | 778 | 917 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 934 | 864 | 1,000 |
| 4 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 921 | 853 | 987 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 993 | 986 | 1,000 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 996 | 992 | 1,000 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Castes,
Western Divi-

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Per milleage of | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | Literate | | | Kanada | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hindus conold— | | | | | | |
| Dasari ... | 22 | 42 | 3 | 14 | 25 | 3 |
| Natura ... | 154 | 234 | 110 | 121 | 203 | 76 |
| Mochi ... | 9 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 2 |
| Pille ... | 301 | 506 | 92 | 153 | 253 | 52 |
| Budabudike ... | 7 | 14 | ... | 7 | 14 | ... |
| Ladar ... | 116 | 213 | 4 | 114 | 209 | 4 |
| Maleru .. | 41 | 73 | 14 | 41 | 73 | 14 |
| Bhatraju ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified ... | 59 | 333 | ... | 59 | 333 | ... |
| Minor Castes ... | 34 | 52 | 14 | 22 | 32 | 10 |
| Total ... | 47 | 88 | 4 | 46 | 86 | 1 |
| Musalman— | | | | | | |
| Sheikh ... | 85 | 144 | 19 | 28 | 51 | 2 |
| Syed .. | 115 | 184 | 36 | 34 | 60 | 5 |
| Pathan ... | 83 | 136 | 21 | 28 | 51 | 1 |
| Mogul ... | 87 | 139 | 21 | 29 | 50 | 1 |
| Labbe ... | 311 | 399 | 24 | 18 | 23 | ... |
| Pinjari .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| Unspecified .. | 37 | 63 | ... | 37 | 63 | ... |
| Pindari ... | 23 | 42 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Maple ... | 362 | 424 | 13 | 21 | 25 | ... |
| Minor Castes ... | 156 | 303 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 96 | 160 | 22 | 28 | 51 | 2 |
| Christians— | | | | | | |
| Native Christians ... | 179 | 230 | 106 | 131 | 167 | 79 |
| Eurasians ... | 604 | 583 | 634 | 96 | 94 | 99 |
| Europeans .. | 669 | 783 | 465 | 82 | 102 | 47 |
| Total ... | 208 | 260 | 131 | 128 | 163 | 78 |
| Jain— | | | | | | |
| Digambaras ... | 159 | 288 | 11 | 129 | 234 | 11 |
| Minor Castes .. | 398 | 518 | 23 | 60 | 75 | 11 |
| Total .. | 183 | 321 | 12 | 122 | 211 | 11 |
| Others ... | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Grand Total ... | 50 | 92 | 5 | 45 | 83 | 4 |

[Subsidiary Table F 5]—contd.

TABLE V—contd.
Tribes or Races—contd.
sion —continued.

| Literacy on Caste Total | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| Telugu | | | Tamil | | | Hindustani | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 9 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | ... | 34 | 6 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | 56 | ... | 213 | 365 | 58 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 49 | 81 | 14 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 75 | 116 | 26 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 52 | 84 | 14 |
| 3 | 5 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 52 | 84 | 11 |
| 2 | 3 | ... | 249 | 322 | 11 | 62 | 80 | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 21 | ... |
| 2 | 2 | ... | 195 | 228 | 13 | 13 | 16 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141 | 273 | ... |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 26 | 0 | 53 | 85 | 15 |
| 3 | 5 | 1 | 49 | 68 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 133 | 137 | 129 | 33 | 36 | 30 |
| 14 | 18 | 8 | 68 | 75 | 55 | 14 | 18 | 8 |
| 4 | 5 | 2 | 52 | 69 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Education by Caste—
Western Div.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Per milleage of | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Maratti | | | Sanskrit | | |
| | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Hindus conclud— | | | | | | |
| Dasari ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nathva ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mochi ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pille ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Budabudike ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ladar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malern ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhatnaga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... |
| Total ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Musalman— | | | | | | |
| Sheikh ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Syed ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pathan ... | 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Mogul ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| tabbe ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pujan ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pindari ... | 11 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maple ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Christians— | | | | | | |
| Native Christians ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Eurasians ... | 8 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Europeans ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Jains— | | | | | | |
| Digambaras ... | 2 | 5 | ... | 5 | 8 | ... |
| Minor Castes ... | 13 | 17 | ... | 15 | 20 | ... |
| Total ... | 1 | 6 | ... | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| Others ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Grand Total ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table F—5]—conclud.

TABLE V—concl'd.
Tribes or Races —concl'd.
sion —concl'd.

| Literacy on Caste Total | | | | | | Per Milleage of Illiteracy on Caste Total | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| English | | | Other Languages | | | | | |
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 978 | 958 | 997 |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 | 16 | ... | 846 | 766 | 890 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 991 | 984 | 998 |
| 105 | 208 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 699 | 494 | 908 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 993 | 986 | 1,000 |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 884 | 787 | 996 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 959 | 927 | 986 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 941 | 667 | 1,000 |
| 1 | ... | 1 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 966 | 948 | 986 |
| 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 953 | 912 | 996 |
| 2 | 3 | ... | 9 | 14 | 4 | 915 | 856 | 981 |
| 3 | 6 | ... | 15 | 24 | 5 | 885 | 816 | 964 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | 8 | 11 | 5 | 917 | 864 | 979 |
| 1 | 2 | ... | 10 | 12 | 9 | 913 | 861 | 979 |
| 4 | 6 | ... | 9 | 9 | 11 | 689 | 601 | 976 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 963 | 937 | 1,000 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 977 | 958 | 1,000 |
| 2 | 2 | ... | 161 | 190 | ... | 638 | 576 | 987 |
| ... | .. | ... | 16 | 30 | ... | 844 | 697 | 1,000 |
| 2 | 3 | ... | 11 | 17 | 4 | 904 | 840 | 978 |
| 42 | 61 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 821 | 770 | 894 |
| 550 | 511 | 664 | 8 | 14 | ... | 396 | 417 | 366 |
| 626 | 739 | 425 | 6 | 9 | ... | 331 | 217 | 535 |
| 76 | 99 | 43 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 792 | 740 | 869 |
| 2 | 4 | ... | 23 | 43 | .. | 841 | 712 | 989 |
| ... | ... | ... | 323 | 423 | 11 | 602 | 482 | 977 |
| 2 | 4 | ... | 54 | 96 | 1 | 817 | 679 | 988 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 997 | 995 | 999 |
| 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 950 | 908 | 995 |

Progress of Education since 1881 by Districts and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions and Districts | Number of Literates in 1,000 Males | | | | Number of Literates in 1,000 Females | | | Variation Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|--|
| | 1891 | | 1881 | | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | | 1891-1901 | | 1881-1891 | | 1881-1901 | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Mysoore District | 62 | 63 | 89 | 4 | 3 | 2 | +2,882 | +999 | —2,759 | +621 | +123 | +1,620 | | | | |
| Bangalore District | 91 | 101 | Details not available | 7 | 5 | Details not available | +859 | +986 | Details not available | Details not available | Details not available | Details not available | | | | |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 273 | 301 | | 70 | 65 | | —2,792 | —161 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Bangalore District + Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 109 | 125 | 158 | 13 | 12 | 14 | —1,933 | +825 | —2,350 | +205 | —4,283 | +1,030 | | | | |
| Kolar District | 80 | 78 | 114 | 6 | 3 | 3 | +6,123 | +1,241 | —2,828 | +27 | +3,295 | +1,268 | | | | |
| Tumkur District | 69 | 84 | 122 | 4 | 3 | 3 | —1,099 | +667 | —306 | +137 | —1,407 | +804 | | | | |
| Chitaldrug District | 74 | 70 | 116 | 3 | 1 | 2 | +4,148 | +538 | —7,404 | —150 | —3,256 | +388 | | | | |
| Eastern Division including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 78 | 84 | 118 | 6 | 5 | 5 | +10,121 | +4,270 | —15,649 | +840 | —5,528 | +5,110 | | | | |
| Hassan District | 66 | 63 | 86 | 3 | 2 | 2 | +2,769 | +449 | —6,648 | —76 | —3,879 | +373 | | | | |
| Kadur District | 90 | 80 | 110 | 5 | 6 | 2 | +3,214 | —199 | —4,740 | +667 | —1,526 | +468 | | | | |
| Shimoga District | 82 | 73 | 110 | 3 | 1 | 3 | +2,601 | +545 | —8,322 | —280 | —5,721 | +265 | | | | |
| Western Division | 78 | 71 | 101 | 4 | 3 | 2 | +8,584 | +795 | —19,710 | +311 | —11,126 | +1,106 | | | | |
| Mysoore Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 78 | 80 | 113 | 6 | 4 | 4 | +18,705 | +5,065 | —35,359 | +1,151 | —16,654 | +6,216 | | | | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Progress of Education since 1881 by Religion and Natural Divisions.—Hindu and Annamist.

| Natural Divisions | Number of Literates in 1,000 Males | | | | Number of Literates in 1,000 Females | | | | Variation (+) or (—) | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891-1901 | 1881-1891 | 1881-1901 | | 1881-1901 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Eastern Division | 68 | 73 | Details not available | 3 | 2 | Details not available | 9,844 | 3,363 | Details not available | | | |
| Western Division | 73 | 67 | 98 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6,256 | 195 | 19,098 | 390 | 13,442 | 4,885 |
| Total Mysore Province | 69 | 71 | Details not available | 3 | 2 | Details not available | 16,070 | 3,798 | Details not available | | | |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 71 | 73 | 105 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 14,787 | 3,755 | 26,570 | 1,212 | 21,783 | 4,967 |

Progress of Education since 1881, by Religion and Natural Division.—Musabman.

| Natural Divisions | Number of Literates in 1,000 Males | | | | Number of Literates in 1,000 Females | | | | Variation (+) or (—) | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891-1901 | 1881-1891 | 1881-1901 | | 1881-1901 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 10 | 14 | Details not available | 17 | 18 | Details not available | 4,963 | 113 | Details not available | | | |
| Eastern Division | 111 | 120 | 157 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 4,306 | 212 | 421 | 53 | 785 | 459 |
| Western Division | 133 | 138 | Details not available | 17 | 16 | Details not available | 2,269 | 225 | Details not available | | | |
| Total Mysore Province | 144 | 152 | 198 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 1,915 | 170 | 430 | 572 | 1,565 | 742 |

(Subsidiary Table F—5 (a)).

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—*concl'd.*
Progress of Education since 1881 by Religion and Natural Divisions.—Christian.

| Natural Divisions | Number of Literates in 1900 | | | | Variation (+) or (-) | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------|
| | Males | | Females | | 1891-1901 | | 1881-1891 | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Eastern Division | 311 | 238 | Details not available | 158 | 124 | Details not available | +1,779 | +470 |
| Western Division | 238 | 166 | 311 | 92 | 94 | 115 | +527 | +100 |
| Total Mysore Province | 288 | 259 | Details not available | 144 | 113 | Details not available | +2,306 | +1,070 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 327 | 366 | 510 | 181 | 179 | 280 | +1,168 | +1,102 |
| | | | | | | | +389 | +696 |
| | | | | | | | | +106 |

Progress of Education since 1881 by Religion and Natural Division.—Others.

| Natural Divisions | Number of Literates in 1900 | | | | Variation (+) or (-) | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------|
| | Males | | Females | | 1891-1901 | | 1881-1891 | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Eastern Division | 464 | 344 | Details not available | 23 | 10 | Details not available | +357 | +45 |
| Western Division | 278 | 178 | 368 | 7 | 12 | ... | +495 | +12 |
| Total Mysore Province | 367 | 267 | Details not available | 16 | 11 | Details not available | +852 | +33 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 371 | 275 | 142 | 18 | 12 | 164 | +835 | +38 |
| | | | | | | | +1,950 | +63 |
| | | | | | | | | +2,785 |
| | | | | | | | | +101 |

[Subsidiary Table F—5 (a) —*concl'd.*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Progress of English Education since 1881, by Districts and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions and Districts | Number of English Literates in 1,000 Males | | | | Number of English Literates in 1,000 Females | | | | Variation (+) or (—) | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|-------|------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|---------|----------------------|---------|-------|------------|-------|---------|------------|---------|-----|
| | 1891 | | | | *1881 | | | | 1891—1901 | | | 1881—1891* | | | 1881—1901* | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | *1881 | 1901 | 1891 | *1881 | 1901 | 1891 | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | | |
| Mysore District | 6 | 3 | ... | 1 | 0 | ... | + 2,435 | + 202 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Bangalore District | 14 | 7 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | + 3,087 | + 336 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Kolar District | 7 | 3 | ... | 2 | 0 | ... | + 1,619 | + 480 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Tumkur District | 4 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | + 915 | + 31 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Chitaldrug District | 4 | 2 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | + 544 | + 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Total Eastern Division | 7 | 3 | ... | 1 | 0 | ... | + 8,600 | + 1,059 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Hassan District | 4 | 2 | .. | 0 | 0 | ... | + 517 | + 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Kadur District | 7 | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | + 599 | + 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Shimoga District | 3 | 2 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | + 230 | -- 9 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Total Western Division | 4 | 3 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | + 1,346 | + 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Total Mysore Province | 6 | 3 | ... | 1 | 0 | ... | + 9,946 | + 1,082 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 126 | 104 | .. | 55 | 41 | ... | + 447 | + 423 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 8 | 5 | ... | 2 | 1 | .. | + 10,393 | + 1,505 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | ... |

[Subsidiary Table F—7] *Information not available for 1881

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—contd.

Progress of English Education since 1881, by Religion and Natural Divisions—Hindu and Animist.

| Natural Divisions | Number of English Literates in 1,000 Males | | | Number of English Literates in 1,000 Females | | | Variation (+) or (—) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------|------|------|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891—1901 | | 1881—1891 | | 1881—1901 | |
| | | | | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Eastern Division ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | + 6,621 | + 195 | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| Western Division ... | 4 | 2 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | + 1,277 | + 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Mysore Province ... | 5 | 2 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | + 7,898 | + 213 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | + 8,136 | + 227 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Progress of English Education since 1881, by Religion and Natural Divisions—Mussalman.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|---|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Eastern Division ... | 8 | 4 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | + 437 | + 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Division ... | 3 | 5 | .. | ... | 0 | ... | — 48 | — 9 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Total Mysore Province ... | 7 | 5 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | + 39 | — 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore .. | 9 | 7 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | + 544 | — 3 | .. | ... | ... | ... |

[Subsidiary Table F—7 (a)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—concl'd.

Progress of English Education since 1881, by Religion and Natural Divisions—Christian.

| Natural Divisions | Number of English Literates in 1,000 Males | | | Number of English Literates in 1,000 Females | | | Variation (+) or (—) | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------|------|------|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1891—1901 | | 1881—1891 | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Division | 192 | 125 | ... | 122 | 79 | ... | +1,497 | + 855 | ... | ... |
| Western Division | 99 | 109 | ... | 43 | 55 | ... | + 100 | + 10 | ... | ... |
| Total Mysore Province | 162 | 119 | .. | 102 | 71 | ... | +1,597 | + 865 | ... | ... |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 234 | 237 | ... | 165 | 149 | . | +1,334 | +1,268 | ... | ... |

Progress of English Education since 1881, by Religion and Natural Divisions—Others.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Eastern Division | 18 | 5 | . | 0 | ... | ... | +45 | + 1 | ... | .. |
| Western Division | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | +17 | + 4 | ... | .. |
| Total Mysore Province | 11 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | +62 | + 5 | .. | ... |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 16 | 6 | ... | 2 | 0 | ... | +79 | +13 | ... | ... |

Subsidiary Table F---7 (a)]—concl'd

Literacy by Civil Condition

| Order | Literate population | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|----------------|------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| | Persons | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| I. Administration ... | 604 | 396 | 904 | 599 | 305 | 96 | 5 | 91 |
| II. Defence ... | 755 | 245 | 914 | 755 | 159 | 86 | ... | 86 |
| III. Service of Native and Foreign States | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Class A | 611 | 389 | 905 | 607 | 298 | 95 | 4 | 91 |
| IV. Provision and care of Animals ... | 622 | 378 | 888 | 607 | 281 | 112 | 15 | 97 |
| V. Agriculture ... | 656 | 344 | 956 | 651 | 305 | 44 | 5 | 39 |
| Total of Class B | 656 | 344 | 955 | 650 | 305 | 45 | 5 | 40 |
| VI. Personal Household and Sanitary services ... | 766 | 234 | 909 | 738 | 171 | 91 | 28 | 63 |
| Total of Class C | 766 | 234 | 909 | 738 | 171 | 91 | 28 | 63 |
| VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants ... | 727 | 273 | 952 | 719 | 233 | 48 | 9 | 39 |
| VIII. Light, Firing and Forage ... | 730 | 270 | 935 | 707 | 228 | 65 | 23 | 42 |
| IX. Buildings ... | 758 | 242 | 917 | 737 | 180 | 83 | 21 | 62 |
| X. Vehicles and Vessels ... | 821 | 179 | 895 | 821 | 74 | 105 | ... | 105 |
| XI. Supplementary Requirements ... | 658 | 342 | 899 | 640 | 259 | 101 | 18 | 83 |
| XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress ... | 699 | 301 | 959 | 691 | 265 | 41 | 5 | 36 |
| XIII. Metals and Precious Stones ... | 739 | 261 | 935 | 735 | 200 | 65 | 4 | 61 |
| XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ... | 667 | 333 | 947 | 654 | 293 | 53 | 13 | 40 |
| XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ... | 738 | 262 | 920 | 722 | 198 | 80 | 16 | 64 |
| XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. ... | 716 | 284 | 897 | 716 | 181 | 103 | ... | 103 |
| XVII. Leather, etc. ... | 645 | 355 | 970 | 615 | 325 | 30 | ... | 30 |
| Total of Class D | 717 | 283 | 944 | 710 | 234 | 56 | 8 | 48 |
| XVIII. Commerce ... | 729 | 271 | 954 | 725 | 229 | 46 | 4 | 42 |
| XIX. Transport and Storage ... | 711 | 289 | 920 | 711 | 209 | 80 | 0 | 80 |
| Total of Class E | 727 | 273 | 949 | 723 | 226 | 51 | 3 | 48 |
| XX. Learned and Artistic Professions ... | 676 | 324 | 889 | 654 | 235 | 111 | 22 | 89 |
| XXI. Sport ... | 599 | 401 | 862 | 546 | 316 | 138 | 53 | 85 |
| Total of Class F | 676 | 324 | 889 | 653 | 236 | 111 | 22 | 89 |
| XXII. Earthwork and General Labour ... | 710 | 290 | 914 | 694 | 220 | 86 | 16 | 70 |
| XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations ... | 509 | 491 | 480 | 176 | 304 | 520 | 334 | 186 |
| Total of Class G | 695 | 305 | 882 | 656 | 226 | 118 | 39 | 79 |
| XXIV. Independent ... | 698 | 302 | 903 | 675 | 228 | 97 | 23 | 74 |
| Total of Class H | 698 | 302 | 903 | 675 | 228 | 97 | 23 | 74 |
| Total Literate | 673 | 327 | 934 | 663 | 271 | 66 | 10 | 56 |
| Add Illiterate | 321 | 679 | 483 | 217 | 236 | 517 | 74 | 443 |
| Total Population | 338 | 662 | 505 | 268 | 237 | 495 | 70 | 425 |

[Subsidiary Table F—8]

TABLE VIII.

and Occupation—All Religions.

| Males | | | | | | Females | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | |
| Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 88 | 235 | 165 | 69 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 51 | 1 | 5 |
| 133 | 129 | 539 | 25 | 83 | 1 | ... | 25 | ... | 13 | ... | 18 |
| ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 232 | 439 | 59 | 48 | 7 | 2 | 35 | 1 | 59 | 1 | 6 |
| 198 | 161 | 361 | 160 | 48 | 20 | 9 | 50 | 6 | 38 | ... | 9 |
| 110 | 228 | 490 | 65 | 51 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 4 |
| 110 | 227 | 489 | 66 | 51 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 4 |
| 225 | 131 | 461 | 36 | 49 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 45 | 10 | 6 |
| 225 | 131 | 464 | 36 | 49 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 45 | 10 | 6 |
| 146 | 172 | 510 | 54 | 63 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 6 |
| 228 | 127 | 358 | 98 | 121 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 3 | 16 |
| 173 | 127 | 459 | 51 | 105 | 2 | 15 | 18 | 4 | 34 | 2 | 10 |
| 164 | 59 | 612 | 15 | 45 | ... | ... | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | 15 |
| 171 | 158 | 367 | 86 | 102 | 21 | 3 | 34 | 13 | 39 | 2 | 10 |
| 125 | 182 | 498 | 74 | 71 | 9 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| 162 | 133 | 499 | 60 | 74 | 7 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 5 |
| 153 | 138 | 434 | 87 | 57 | 18 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 3 |
| 164 | 138 | 172 | 54 | 76 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 41 | 1 | 6 |
| 132 | 109 | 490 | 63 | 94 | 9 | ... | 31 | ... | 58 | ... | 14 |
| 183 | 226 | 377 | 91 | 75 | 8 | ... | 19 | ... | 15 | ... | 5 |
| 148 | 161 | 189 | 65 | 73 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 27 | 2 | 4 |
| 134 | 178 | 337 | 45 | 54 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 4 |
| 169 | 126 | 486 | 69 | 56 | 23 | ... | 34 | 0 | 10 | ... | 6 |
| 140 | 170 | 529 | 47 | 54 | 9 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 4 |
| 110 | 151 | 471 | 72 | 73 | 12 | 12 | 33 | 6 | 46 | 4 | 10 |
| 132 | 115 | 375 | 158 | 59 | 13 | 26 | ... | 29 | 59 | 7 | 26 |
| 110 | 151 | 470 | 73 | 73 | 12 | 12 | 33 | 6 | 46 | 4 | 10 |
| 119 | 170 | 489 | 61 | 76 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 45 | 3 | 8 |
| 48 | 141 | 115 | 48 | 13 | 15 | 329 | 142 | 3 | 35 | 2 | 9 |
| 142 | 156 | 161 | 60 | 53 | 19 | 30 | 27 | 5 | 41 | 4 | 8 |
| 156 | 156 | 422 | 57 | 95 | 16 | 6 | 31 | 6 | 32 | 11 | 11 |
| 156 | 156 | 424 | 56 | 95 | 16 | 6 | 31 | 6 | 32 | 11 | 11 |
| 121 | 199 | 485 | 62 | 57 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 32 | 3 | 5 |
| 68 | 210 | 161 | 29 | 18 | 6 | 14 | 189 | 32 | 181 | 28 | 73 |
| 71 | 209 | 177 | 22 | 20 | 6 | 13 | 181 | 31 | 174 | 26 | 70 |

Literacy by Civil Condition

| Order | | | Literate Population | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|------------|-------|----------------|------------|-------|----------------|------------|
| | | | Persons | | Males | | Females | | | |
| | | | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |
| I. Administration | 605 | 395 | 925 | 602 | 323 | 75 | 2 | 73 | | |
| II. Defence | 814 | 186 | 976 | 814 | 162 | 24 | ... | 24 | | |
| III. Service of Native and Foreign States | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Total of Class A | 611 | 389 | 926 | 608 | 318 | 74 | 2 | 72 | | |
| IV. Provision and care of Animals | 624 | 376 | 975 | 619 | 356 | 25 | 5 | 20 | | |
| V. Agriculture | 656 | 344 | 962 | 652 | 310 | 38 | 4 | 34 | | |
| Total of Class B | 656 | 344 | 962 | 652 | 310 | 38 | 4 | 34 | | |
| VI. Personal Household and Sanitary services | 750 | 250 | 921 | 730 | 191 | 79 | 20 | 59 | | |
| Total of Class C | 750 | 250 | 921 | 730 | 191 | 79 | 20 | 59 | | |
| VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants | 719 | 281 | 957 | 710 | 247 | 43 | 9 | 34 | | |
| VIII. Light, Firing and Forage... .. | 719 | 281 | 944 | 697 | 247 | 56 | 22 | 34 | | |
| IX. Buildings | 758 | 242 | 915 | 735 | 180 | 85 | 23 | 62 | | |
| X. Vehicles and Vessels | 849 | 151 | 970 | 849 | 121 | 30 | ... | 30 | | |
| XI. Supplementary Requirements | 660 | 340 | 930 | 635 | 295 | 70 | 25 | 45 | | |
| XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress | 701 | 299 | 974 | 698 | 276 | 26 | 3 | 23 | | |
| XIII. Metals and Precious Stones | 761 | 236 | 977 | 759 | 218 | 23 | 4 | 19 | | |
| XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | 679 | 321 | 957 | 665 | 292 | 45 | 14 | 29 | | |
| XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | 749 | 251 | 925 | 734 | 191 | 75 | 16 | 59 | | |
| XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. | 693 | 307 | 957 | 693 | 264 | 43 | ... | 43 | | |
| XVII. Leather | 519 | 481 | 1,000 | 519 | 481 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Total of Class D | 723 | 277 | 963 | 715 | 248 | 37 | 8 | 29 | | |
| XVIII. Commerce | 739 | 261 | 965 | 735 | 230 | 35 | 4 | 31 | | |
| XIX. Transport and Storage | 722 | 278 | 942 | 722 | 220 | 58 | ... | 58 | | |
| Total of Class E | 736 | 264 | 962 | 733 | 220 | 38 | 3 | 35 | | |
| XX. Learned and Artistic Professions | 690 | 310 | 917 | 674 | 243 | 83 | 16 | 67 | | |
| XXI. Sport | 579 | 421 | 855 | 524 | 331 | 145 | 55 | 90 | | |
| Total of Class F | 689 | 311 | 916 | 673 | 243 | 84 | 17 | 67 | | |
| XXII. Earthwork and General Labour | 723 | 277 | 944 | 708 | 236 | 56 | 14 | 42 | | |
| XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | 530 | 470 | 457 | 158 | 299 | 543 | 373 | 170 | | |
| Total of Class G | 706 | 294 | 902 | 661 | 241 | 98 | 45 | 53 | | |
| XXIV. Independent | 711 | 289 | 927 | 689 | 238 | 73 | 22 | 51 | | |
| Total of Class H | 711 | 289 | 927 | 689 | 238 | 73 | 22 | 51 | | |
| Total Literate | 675 | 325 | 950 | 668 | 282 | 50 | 7 | 43 | | |
| Add Illiterate | 320 | 680 | 483 | 247 | 236 | 517 | 73 | 444 | | |
| Total Population | 336 | 664 | 503 | 266 | 237 | 497 | 71 | 426 | | |

[Subsidiary Table F—8—contd.]

TABLE VIII—contd.

and Occupation.—Hindus.

| Males | | | | | | Females | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | |
| Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 81 | 247 | 471 | 69 | 50 | 7 | 2 | 23 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 5 |
| 116 | 121 | 590 | 34 | 108 | 7 | ... | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 82 | 243 | 475 | 68 | 51 | 7 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 44 | 0 | 5 |
| 225 | 182 | 340 | 117 | 54 | 27 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 5 | ... | 4 |
| 107 | 231 | 493 | 67 | 52 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 3 |
| 108 | 231 | 492 | 67 | 52 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 3 |
| 207 | 138 | 465 | 48 | 58 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 41 | 7 | 6 |
| 207 | 138 | 465 | 48 | 58 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 41 | 7 | 6 |
| 135 | 180 | 509 | 59 | 66 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 5 |
| 232 | 135 | 334 | 109 | 131 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 15 |
| 173 | 126 | 454 | 52 | 108 | 2 | 16 | 19 | 5 | 33 | 2 | 19 |
| 152 | 91 | 636 | 30 | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... |
| 146 | 175 | 371 | 54 | 115 | 26 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 23 | 3 | 7 |
| 163 | 187 | 516 | 79 | 79 | 19 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| 149 | 149 | 523 | 70 | 87 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| 152 | 184 | 453 | 99 | 69 | 18 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| 168 | 131 | 488 | 55 | 78 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 6 |
| 125 | 156 | 424 | 83 | 144 | 15 | ... | 16 | ... | 19 | ... | 8 |
| 194 | 338 | 244 | 139 | 81 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 135 | 167 | 509 | 72 | 80 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 3 |
| 132 | 180 | 548 | 45 | 54 | 5 | 1 | ... | 2 | 20 | 1 | 3 |
| 167 | 121 | 394 | 70 | 61 | 29 | ... | 23 | ... | 31 | ... | 4 |
| 138 | 171 | 549 | 49 | 55 | 9 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 3 |
| 163 | 152 | 492 | 78 | 79 | 13 | 11 | 18 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 9 |
| 164 | 152 | 379 | 165 | 11 | 14 | 28 | ... | 29 | 62 | 7 | 24 |
| 163 | 152 | 492 | 79 | 78 | 12 | 11 | 18 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 9 |
| 143 | 152 | 501 | 75 | 64 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 26 | 3 | 8 |
| 46 | 231 | 109 | 48 | 12 | 17 | 39 | 135 | 1 | 17 | ... | 8 |
| 135 | 159 | 467 | 72 | 59 | 10 | 38 | 29 | 4 | 25 | 3 | 8 |
| 174 | 154 | 415 | 64 | 100 | 20 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 25 | 9 | 19 |
| 174 | 154 | 415 | 64 | 100 | 20 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 25 | 9 | 19 |
| 115 | 204 | 492 | 67 | 61 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 4 |
| 67 | 210 | 162 | 20 | 18 | 6 | 14 | 188 | 12 | 182 | 27 | 74 |
| 69 | 209 | 177 | 22 | 20 | 6 | 13 | 180 | 31 | 175 | 27 | 71 |

SUBSIDIARY

Literacy by Civil Condition

| Order | Literate Population | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|----------------|------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| | Persons | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| I. Administrative | 658 | 312 | 877 | 654 | 223 | 123 | 4 | 119 |
| II. Defence | 707 | 293 | 857 | 707 | 150 | 143 | ... | 143 |
| III. Service of Native and Foreign States | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Class A ... | 667 | 333 | 873 | 663 | 210 | 127 | 3 | 124 |
| IV. Provision and Care of Animals ... | 739 | 261 | 834 | 713 | 121 | 166 | 26 | 140 |
| V. Agriculture | 635 | 365 | 889 | 626 | 273 | 111 | 9 | 102 |
| Total of Class B ... | 637 | 363 | 888 | 629 | 250 | 112 | 9 | 103 |
| VI. Personal House Hold and Sanitary services | 852 | 148 | 978 | 848 | 130 | 22 | 4 | 18 |
| Total of Class C ... | 852 | 148 | 978 | 848 | 130 | 22 | 4 | 18 |
| VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants ... | 786 | 214 | 929 | 781 | 148 | 71 | 5 | 66 |
| VIII. Light, Fuel and Forage | 784 | 216 | 865 | 757 | 108 | 135 | 27 | 108 |
| IX. Buildings | 732 | 268 | 946 | 732 | 214 | 54 | ... | 54 |
| X. Vehicles and Vessels | 794 | 266 | 824 | 791 | 30 | 176 | ... | 176 |
| XI. Supplementary Requirements ... | 817 | 183 | 965 | 817 | 148 | 35 | ... | 35 |
| XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress | 686 | 314 | 890 | 679 | 211 | 110 | 7 | 103 |
| XIII. Metals and Precious Stones ... | 689 | 311 | 842 | 688 | 154 | 158 | 1 | 157 |
| XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ... | 458 | 542 | 625 | 458 | 167 | 375 | ... | 375 |
| XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ... | 595 | 405 | 884 | 595 | 289 | 116 | ... | 116 |
| XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. ... | 802 | 198 | 955 | 802 | 103 | 95 | ... | 95 |
| XVII. Leather | 755 | 245 | 952 | 755 | 197 | 46 | ... | 48 |
| Total of Class D ... | 719 | 181 | 898 | 715 | 183 | 102 | 4 | 98 |
| XVIII. Commerce | 695 | 305 | 900 | 692 | 208 | 100 | 3 | 97 |
| XIX. Transport and Storage | 735 | 265 | 912 | 733 | 179 | 88 | 2 | 86 |
| Total of Class E ... | 702 | 298 | 903 | 700 | 203 | 97 | 2 | 95 |
| XX. Learned and Artistic Professions ... | 649 | 351 | 843 | 621 | 222 | 157 | 28 | 129 |
| XXI. Sport | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Class F ... | 650 | 350 | 840 | 623 | 221 | 156 | 27 | 129 |
| XXII. Earthwork and General Labour ... | 691 | 309 | 859 | 686 | 164 | 150 | 8 | 142 |
| XXIII. Indifferent and Disreputable occupations | 165 | 511 | 706 | 422 | 344 | 234 | 47 | 187 |
| Total of Class G ... | 687 | 313 | 847 | 678 | 169 | 153 | 9 | 144 |
| XXIV. Indigent | 694 | 306 | 867 | 672 | 195 | 133 | 22 | 111 |
| Total of Class H ... | 694 | 306 | 867 | 672 | 195 | 133 | 22 | 111 |
| Total Literate ... | 680 | 320 | 884 | 672 | 212 | 116 | 8 | 108 |
| Additional | 293 | 797 | 488 | 245 | 245 | 512 | 48 | 461 |
| Total Population ... | 329 | 671 | 524 | 284 | 240 | 476 | 45 | 431 |

TABLE VIII—contd.

and Occupation—Mussalmans.

| Males | | | | | | Females | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | |
| Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 116 | 200 | 518 | 16 | 20 | 7 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 61 | 2 | 11 |
| 153 | 131 | 436 | 18 | 38 | 1 | .. | 37 | .. | 75 | .. | 31 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 122 | 188 | 514 | 16 | 27 | 6 | 1 | 43 | 0 | 66 | 2 | 15 |
| 166 | 108 | 509 | 6 | 38 | 7 | 7 | 76 | 19 | 57 | .. | 7 |
| 121 | 205 | 476 | 52 | 29 | 6 | 1 | 31 | 5 | 56 | 3 | 15 |
| 122 | 202 | 477 | 50 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 32 | 5 | 56 | 3 | 15 |
| 326 | 116 | 509 | 12 | 13 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| 326 | 116 | 509 | 12 | 13 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| 195 | 122 | 516 | 26 | 40 | .. | .. | 24 | 1 | 31 | 4 | 11 |
| 216 | 81 | 514 | 27 | 27 | .. | .. | 27 | 27 | 54 | .. | 27 |
| 161 | 143 | 551 | 54 | 17 | 17 | .. | 18 | .. | 36 | .. | .. |
| 177 | 30 | 588 | .. | 29 | .. | .. | 88 | .. | 59 | .. | 29 |
| 209 | 61 | 565 | 78 | 43 | 9 | .. | 17 | .. | 18 | .. | .. |
| 197 | 152 | 442 | 56 | 40 | 3 | 1 | 51 | 2 | 49 | 4 | 3 |
| 133 | 100 | 518 | 50 | 37 | 4 | .. | 41 | .. | 92 | 1 | 24 |
| 41 | 83 | 417 | 84 | .. | .. | .. | 208 | .. | 125 | .. | 42 |
| 130 | 233 | 419 | 47 | 46 | 9 | .. | 37 | .. | 79 | .. | .. |
| 104 | 69 | 655 | 34 | 43 | .. | .. | 26 | .. | 60 | .. | 9 |
| 177 | 131 | 506 | 63 | 72 | 3 | .. | 11 | .. | 28 | .. | .. |
| 178 | 132 | 494 | 48 | 43 | 3 | 0 | 37 | 1 | 51 | 3 | 19 |
| 132 | 159 | 507 | 42 | 53 | 7 | .. | 38 | 0 | 49 | 3 | 19 |
| 232 | 154 | 448 | 23 | 53 | 2 | .. | 39 | 2 | 41 | .. | 6 |
| 150 | 158 | 496 | 38 | 54 | 7 | .. | 38 | 0 | 47 | 2 | 16 |
| 127 | 150 | 435 | 58 | 59 | 14 | 3 | 39 | 13 | 71 | 12 | 19 |
| 800 | .. | 290 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 129 | 149 | 434 | 58 | 60 | 1 | 3 | 39 | 13 | 71 | 11 | 19 |
| 175 | 140 | 483 | 18 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 32 | 3 | 101 | 3 | 9 |
| 94 | 281 | 313 | 63 | 15 | .. | 47 | 78 | .. | 94 | .. | 15 |
| 172 | 144 | 478 | 19 | 28 | 6 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 101 | 3 | 10 |
| 93 | 160 | 500 | 29 | 79 | 6 | 1 | 36 | 5 | 61 | 16 | 14 |
| 93 | 160 | 500 | 29 | 79 | 6 | 1 | 36 | 5 | 61 | 16 | 14 |
| 146 | 168 | 488 | 38 | 38 | 6 | 1 | 36 | 3 | 59 | 4 | 13 |
| 80 | 221 | 151 | 19 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 214 | 18 | 192 | 23 | 58 |
| 86 | 216 | 182 | 21 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 197 | 16 | 179 | 22 | 55 |

SUBSDIARY
Literacy by Civil Condition

| Order | Literate Population | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|----------------|------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| | Persons | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| I. Administration .. | 490 | 510 | 628 | 446 | 182 | 372 | 44 | 328 |
| II. Defence ... | 640 | 360 | 829 | 640 | 189 | 171 | .. | 171 |
| III. Service of Native and Foreign States ... | 1,000 | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total of Class A .. | 502 | 498 | 644 | 461 | 183 | 350 | 41 | 315 |
| IV. Provision and care of Animals ... | 305 | 695 | 373 | 237 | 136 | 627 | 68 | 559 |
| V. Agriculture .. | 744 | 256 | 833 | 710 | 123 | 167 | 34 | 133 |
| Total of Class B .. | 721 | 279 | 808 | 685 | 123 | 192 | 36 | 156 |
| VI. Personal Household and Sanitary services ... | 724 | 276 | 748 | 618 | 130 | 252 | 106 | 146 |
| Total of Class C .. | 724 | 276 | 748 | 618 | 130 | 252 | 106 | 146 |
| VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants ... | 756 | 244 | 820 | 724 | 96 | 180 | 32 | 148 |
| VIII. Light, Firing and Forage ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| IX. Buildings ... | 923 | 77 | 923 | 923 | .. | 77 | .. | 77 |
| X. Vehicles and Vessels .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| XI. Supplementary Requirements ... | 521 | 479 | 657 | 521 | 136 | 343 | .. | 343 |
| XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress ... | 733 | 267 | 633 | 544 | 89 | 367 | 189 | 178 |
| XIII. Metals and Precious Stones ... | 623 | 377 | 744 | 623 | 121 | 256 | 0 | 256 |
| XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| XV. Wood, cane and leaves, etc ... | 828 | 172 | 953 | 828 | 125 | 47 | .. | 47 |
| XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc ... | 657 | 343 | 657 | 657 | .. | 343 | .. | 343 |
| XVII. Leather ... | 560 | 440 | 800 | 560 | 240 | 200 | .. | 200 |
| Total of Class D .. | 638 | 362 | 743 | 627 | 116 | 257 | 11 | 246 |
| XVIII. Commerce ... | 589 | 411 | 733 | 543 | 190 | 267 | 46 | 221 |
| XIX. Transport and Storage .. | 560 | 440 | 695 | 561 | 134 | 305 | .. | 305 |
| Total of Class E .. | 576 | 424 | 715 | 551 | 164 | 285 | 25 | 260 |
| XX. Learned and Artistic Professions .. | 510 | 490 | 559 | 406 | 153 | 441 | 103 | 338 |
| XXI. Sport ... | 1,000 | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total of Class F .. | 510 | 490 | 560 | 407 | 153 | 440 | 103 | 337 |
| XXII. Earthwork and General Labour ... | 567 | 433 | 656 | 499 | 157 | 344 | 68 | 276 |
| XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable occupations ... | 91 | 909 | 455 | 46 | 409 | 545 | 45 | 500 |
| Total of Class G .. | 541 | 459 | 645 | 474 | 171 | 355 | 67 | 288 |
| XXIV. Independent ... | 369 | 631 | 520 | 342 | 178 | 480 | 27 | 453 |
| Total of Class H .. | 369 | 631 | 520 | 342 | 178 | 480 | 27 | 453 |
| Total Literate .. | 586 | 414 | 686 | 538 | 148 | 314 | 48 | 266 |
| Add Illiterate .. | 385 | 615 | 498 | 276 | 222 | 502 | 110 | 392 |
| Total Population .. | 439 | 561 | 548 | 346 | 202 | 452 | 93 | 359 |

(Subsidiary Table F.—S.)—cont.

TABLE VIII—contd.
and Occupation—Christians.

| Males | | | | | | Females | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | |
| Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 126 | 176 | 290 | 5 | 30 | 1 | 14 | 198 | 15 | 122 | 15 | 8 |
| 140 | 171 | 445 | 12 | 55 | 6 | ... | 19 | ... | 85 | ... | 37 |
| ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 127 | 175 | 302 | 6 | 32 | 2 | 13 | 187 | 14 | 119 | 14 | 9 |
| 66 | 136 | 136 | ... | 33 | ... | 68 | 271 | ... | 237 | ... | 51 |
| 311 | 107 | 374 | 16 | 25 | ... | 5 | 48 | 19 | 81 | 10 | 4 |
| 298 | 108 | 361 | 15 | 26 | ... | 8 | 60 | 18 | 90 | 10 | 6 |
| 123 | 123 | 452 | 4 | 43 | 3 | 22 | 21 | 53 | 116 | 31 | 9 |
| 123 | 123 | 452 | 4 | 43 | 3 | 22 | 21 | 53 | 116 | 31 | 9 |
| 301 | 83 | 765 | 13 | 58 | ... | 19 | 19 | 13 | 116 | ... | 13 |
| 77 | ... | 692 | ... | 154 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 | ... | ... |
| 261 | 124 | 207 | 12 | 53 | ... | ... | 160 | ... | 148 | ... | 35 |
| 111 | 89 | 422 | ... | 11 | ... | 22 | 45 | 167 | 122 | ... | 11 |
| 250 | 108 | 352 | 8 | 21 | 5 | ... | 64 | 1 | 176 | ... | 16 |
| 172 | 78 | 531 | 16 | 125 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 16 |
| 200 | ... | 457 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 200 | ... | 43 |
| 120 | 240 | 400 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 242 | 103 | 356 | 9 | 29 | 4 | 2 | 68 | 9 | 161 | ... | 17 |
| 175 | 132 | 348 | 49 | 20 | 9 | 12 | 46 | 14 | 129 | 29 | 46 |
| 77 | 121 | 467 | 10 | 17 | 3 | ... | 148 | ... | 134 | ... | 24 |
| 130 | 127 | 402 | 31 | 19 | 6 | 6 | 93 | 8 | 132 | 11 | 35 |
| 155 | 128 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 7 | 45 | 229 | 35 | 96 | 23 | 13 |
| 500 | ... | 500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 155 | 127 | 238 | 18 | 14 | 8 | 45 | 228 | 35 | 96 | 23 | 13 |
| 126 | 144 | 360 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 110 | 26 | 147 | 29 | 19 |
| ... | 364 | 46 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | 182 | 46 | 318 | ... | ... |
| 119 | 156 | 342 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 114 | 27 | 156 | 27 | 18 |
| 49 | 178 | 222 | ... | 71 | ... | 5 | 395 | 13 | 36 | 9 | 22 |
| 19 | 178 | 222 | ... | 71 | ... | 5 | 395 | 13 | 36 | 9 | 22 |
| 179 | 133 | 332 | 11 | 27 | 4 | 15 | 130 | 20 | 122 | 13 | 14 |
| 131 | 187 | 135 | 31 | 10 | 4 | 35 | 213 | 43 | 144 | 32 | 35 |
| 143 | 173 | 188 | 25 | 15 | 4 | 29 | 191 | 37 | 138 | 27 | 30 |

SUBSIDIARY
Literacy by Civil Condition

| Order | Literate Population | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|----------------|------------|---------|----------------|------------|--|
| | Persons | | Males | | | Females | | | |
| | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| I. Administration ... | 637 | 363 | 949 | 628 | 321 | 51 | 9 | 42 | |
| II. Defence .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| III. Service of Native and Foreign States ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total of Class A ... | 637 | 363 | 949 | 628 | 321 | 51 | 9 | 42 | |
| IV. Provision and care of Animals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| V. Agriculture ... | 691 | 309 | 950 | 685 | 265 | 50 | 6 | 44 | |
| Total of Class B ... | 691 | 309 | 950 | 685 | 265 | 50 | 6 | 44 | |
| VI. Personal Household and Sanitary services ... | 987 | 13 | 1,000 | 987 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total of Class C ... | 987 | 13 | 1,000 | 987 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | |
| VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants .. | 672 | 328 | 985 | 664 | 321 | 15 | 8 | 7 | |
| VIII. Light, Firing and Forage ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| IX. Buildings... .. | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| X. Vehicles and Vessels... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| XI. Supplementary Requirements ... | 783 | 217 | 1,000 | 783 | 217 | ... | ... | ... | |
| XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress ... | 700 | 300 | 977 | 700 | 277 | 23 | ... | 23 | |
| XIII. Metals and Precious Stones ... | 730 | 270 | 959 | 730 | 229 | 41 | ... | 41 | |
| XIV. Glass Earthen and Stoneware ... | 538 | 462 | 888 | 538 | 350 | 112 | ... | 112 | |
| XV. Wood cane and leaves, etc ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| XVI. Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| XVII. Leather .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total of Class D ... | 696 | 304 | 967 | 695 | 272 | 33 | 1 | 32 | |
| XVIII. Commerce .. | 652 | 348 | 941 | 652 | 289 | 59 | ... | 59 | |
| XIX. Transport and Storage ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total of Class E .. | 654 | 346 | 942 | 654 | 288 | 58 | ... | 58 | |
| XX. Learned and Artistic Professions .. | 751 | 249 | 967 | 751 | 216 | 33 | ... | 33 | |
| XXI. Sport | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total of Class F .. | 751 | 249 | 967 | 751 | 216 | 33 | ... | 33 | |
| XXII. Earthwork and General Labour ... | 608 | 392 | 938 | 608 | 330 | 62 | ... | 62 | |
| XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable occupations | 200 | 800 | 400 | 200 | 200 | 600 | ... | 600 | |
| Total of Class G .. | 588 | 412 | 912 | 588 | 324 | 88 | ... | 88 | |
| XXIV. Independent | 704 | 296 | 926 | 667 | 259 | 74 | 37 | 37 | |
| Total of Class H ... | 704 | 296 | 926 | 667 | 259 | 74 | 37 | 37 | |
| Total Literate .. | 688 | 312 | 955 | 885 | 270 | 45 | 3 | 42 | |
| Add Illiterate .. | 352 | 648 | 413 | 239 | 174 | 587 | 114 | 473 | |
| Total Population ... | 433 | 567 | 544 | 346 | 198 | 456 | 87 | 369 | |

(Subsidiary Table F. S.)--contd.

TABLE VIII—contd.
and Occupation—Jains.

| Males | | | | | | Females | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | |
| Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 141 | 209 | 431 | 107 | 56 | 5 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 141 | 209 | 431 | 107 | 56 | 5 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 3 |
| .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 142 | 185 | 452 | 72 | 91 | 8 | ... | 19 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 5 |
| 142 | 185 | 452 | 72 | 91 | 8 | .. | 19 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 5 |
| 921 | 13 | 53 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 921 | 13 | 53 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 164 | 276 | 440 | 37 | 60 | 8 | ... | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | 667 | ... | 333 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,000 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 348 | 217 | 261 | ... | 174 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 309 | 202 | 347 | 66 | 44 | 9 | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| 161 | 161 | 507 | 61 | 62 | 7 | ... | 4 | ... | 34 | ... | 3 |
| 200 | 287 | 313 | 37 | 25 | 25 | ... | 12 | ... | 100 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 246 | 205 | 397 | 58 | 52 | 9 | ... | 9 | 1 | 22 | ... | 1 |
| 149 | 234 | 428 | 47 | 75 | 8 | ... | 25 | ... | 29 | ... | 5 |
| 333 | ... | 667 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 150 | 233 | 429 | 47 | 75 | 8 | ... | 25 | ... | 28 | ... | 5 |
| 245 | 192 | 408 | 24 | 98 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 17 |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 245 | 192 | 408 | 24 | 98 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 17 |
| 216 | 206 | 268 | 41 | 124 | 83 | ... | 21 | .. | 31 | ... | 10 |
| ... | 200 | ... | ... | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 | ... | ... |
| 206 | 206 | 255 | 39 | 127 | 79 | ... | 19 | .. | 59 | ... | 10 |
| 259 | 185 | 297 | 37 | 111 | 37 | ... | ... | .. | 37 | 37 | ... |
| 259 | 185 | 297 | 37 | 111 | 37 | .. | ... | ... | 37 | 37 | ... |
| 207 | 200 | 407 | 60 | 71 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 5 |
| 117 | 157 | 96 | 13 | 26 | 4 | 11 | 188 | 49 | 184 | 54 | 101 |
| 139 | 168 | 171 | 24 | 36 | 6 | 9 | 147 | 37 | 144 | 41 | 78 |

| Order | Literate Population | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|----------------|------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| | Persons | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents | Total | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| I. Administration ... | 750 | 250 | 1,000 | 750 | 250 | ... | ... | ... |
| II. Defence .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III. Service of Native and Foreign States ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Class A ... | 750 | 250 | 1,000 | 750 | 250 | ... | ... | ... |
| IV. Provision and care of Animals ... | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | ... | ... |
| V. Agriculture ... | 747 | 253 | 863 | 726 | 137 | 137 | 21 | 116 |
| Total of Class B ... | 742 | 258 | 866 | 722 | 144 | 134 | 20 | 114 |
| VI. Personal Household and Sanitary services ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Class C ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII. Light, Firing and Forage ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX. Buildings ... | 333 | 667 | 1,000 | 333 | 667 | ... | ... | ... |
| X. Vehicles and Vessels .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI. Supplementary Requirements ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress ... | 706 | 294 | 941 | 706 | 235 | 59 | ... | 59 |
| XIII. Metals and Precious Stones ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV. Glass Earthen and Stoneware ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XV. Wood, cane and leaves, etc ... | 727 | 273 | 727 | 515 | 212 | 273 | 212 | 61 |
| XVI. Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc ... | 750 | 250 | 1,000 | 750 | 250 | ... | ... | ... |
| XVII. Leather ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Class D ... | 734 | 266 | 844 | 625 | 219 | 156 | 109 | 47 |
| XVIII. Commerce ... | 636 | 364 | 909 | 636 | 273 | 91 | ... | 91 |
| XIX. Transport and Storage ... | 643 | 357 | 857 | 643 | 214 | 143 | ... | 143 |
| Total of Class E ... | 642 | 358 | 868 | 642 | 226 | 132 | ... | 132 |
| XX. Learned and Artistic Professions... | 714 | 286 | 905 | 714 | 191 | 95 | ... | 5 |
| XXI. Sport ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Class F .. | 714 | 286 | 905 | 714 | 191 | 95 | ... | 95 |
| XXII. Earthwork and General Labour ... | 526 | 474 | 579 | 263 | 316 | 421 | 263 | 158 |
| XXIII. Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations. . | 375 | 625 | 375 | 125 | 250 | 625 | 250 | 375 |
| Total of Class G ... | 481 | 519 | 519 | 222 | 297 | 481 | 259 | 222 |
| XXIV. Independent ... | 875 | 125 | 625 | 625 | ... | 375 | 250 | 125 |
| Total of Class H .. | 875 | 125 | 625 | 625 | ... | 375 | 250 | 125 |
| Total Literate ... | 711 | 289 | 838 | 653 | 185 | 162 | 58 | 104 |
| Add Illiterate ... | 402 | 598 | 515 | 284 | 231 | 485 | 118 | 367 |
| Total Population ... | 403 | 597 | 516 | 285 | 231 | 484 | 118 | 366 |

TABLE VIII—concl'd.
and Occupation—Others.

| Males | | | | | | Females | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | |
| Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents | Actual workers | Dependents |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 250 | .. | 500 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 250 | ... | 500 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| 500 | 500 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 242 | 116 | 253 | 21 | 31 | ... | 11 | 53 | 10 | 63 | .. | ... |
| 248 | 124 | 443 | 20 | 31 | .. | 10 | 52 | 10 | 62 | ... | ... |
| 769 | ... | 231 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 769 | ... | 231 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 667 | .. | ... | 333 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 235 | 235 | 471 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 91 | 182 | 363 | 30 | 61 | ... | ... | 61 | 151 | ... | 61 | .. |
| 250 | 250 | 500 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 125 | 203 | 453 | 16 | 47 | .. | ... | 31 | 78 | 16 | 31 | ... |
| 363 | 273 | 273 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 167 | 214 | 452 | ... | 24 | ... | .. | 48 | .. | 95 | ... | ... |
| 208 | 226 | 415 | .. | 19 | ... | ... | 57 | ... | 75 | ... | ... |
| 119 | 119 | 571 | 24 | 24 | 48 | ... | 71 | .. | 24 | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| 119 | 119 | 571 | 24 | 24 | 48 | .. | 71 | ... | 24 | .. | ... |
| 105 | 263 | 105 | ... | 53 | 53 | 105 | 105 | 158 | 53 | ... | ... |
| .. | 250 | 125 | .. | ... | ... | 250 | 375 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 74 | 260 | 111 | .. | 37 | 37 | 148 | 185 | 111 | 37 | .. | ... |
| 125 | ... | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 250 | 125 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 125 | ... | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 250 | 125 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 202 | 150 | 422 | 16 | 29 | 10 | 23 | 62 | 29 | 42 | 6 | ... |
| 83 | 212 | 183 | 13 | 18 | 5 | 22 | 194 | 66 | 138 | 30 | 35 |
| 84 | 213 | 183 | 13 | 18 | 5 | 22 | 193 | 66 | 138 | 30 | 35 |

SUBSIDIARY

Literacy in Parent Tongue per 1,000 of Population.—Province

| Mother-Tongue. | Population. | | Total. | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Kanarese | 500 | 500 | 40 | 38 | 2 |
| Telugu | 510 | 490 | 47 | 44 | 3 |
| Tamil | 525 | 475 | 125 | 110 | 15 |
| Hindustani | 518 | 482 | 92 | 80 | 12 |
| Maratti | 511 | 489 | 104 | 95 | 9 |
| Sanskrit | 712 | 288 | 56 | 48 | 8 |
| English | 579 | 421 | 810 | 488 | 322 |
| Other Languages | 587 | 413 | 62 | 56 | 6 |
| Total... | 505 | 495 | 48 | 45 | 3 |

Eastern

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Kanarese | 497 | 503 | 39 | 37 | 2 |
| Telugu | 509 | 491 | 44 | 42 | 2 |
| Tamil | 525 | 475 | 111 | 97 | 14 |
| Hindustani | 515 | 485 | 98 | 84 | 14 |
| Maratti | 504 | 496 | 111 | 102 | 9 |
| Sanskrit | 701 | 299 | 17 | 17 | ... |
| English | 573 | 427 | 806 | 476 | 330 |
| Other Languages | 546 | 454 | 86 | 77 | 9 |
| Total... | 502 | 498 | 47 | 44 | 3 |

Western

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Kanarese | 508 | 492 | 43 | 42 | 1 |
| Telugu | 524 | 476 | 80 | 68 | 12 |
| Tamil | 520 | 480 | 216 | 199 | 17 |
| Hindustani | 525 | 475 | 78 | 69 | 9 |
| Maratti | 526 | 474 | 88 | 80 | 8 |
| Sanskrit | 875 | 125 | 625 | 500 | 125 |
| English | 627 | 373 | 843 | 578 | 265 |
| Other Languages | 604 | 396 | 51 | 47 | 4 |
| Total... | 513 | 487 | 50 | 47 | 3 |

TABLE. IX.

excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Literate. | | | | | | Illiterate. | | |
|-------------------|--------|----------|----------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|
| In mother-Tongue. | | | In Languages other than mother-tongue. | | | | | |
| Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 40 | 38 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 960 | 462 | 498 |
| 19 | 18 | 1 | 28 | 26 | 2 | 953 | 466 | 487 |
| 60 | 53 | 7 | 65 | 57 | 8 | 875 | 415 | 460 |
| 65 | 55 | 10 | 27 | 25 | 2 | 908 | 438 | 470 |
| 22 | 20 | 2 | 82 | 75 | 7 | 896 | 416 | 480 |
| 56 | 48 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 944 | 664 | 280 |
| 798 | 481 | 317 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 190 | 91 | 99 |
| 27 | 25 | 2 | 35 | 31 | 4 | 938 | 531 | 407 |
| 38 | 36 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 952 | 460 | 492 |

Division.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 39 | 37 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 961 | 460 | 501 |
| 19 | 18 | 1 | 25 | 24 | 1 | 956 | 467 | 489 |
| 57 | 50 | 7 | 54 | 47 | 7 | 889 | 428 | 461 |
| 71 | 59 | 12 | 27 | 25 | 2 | 902 | 431 | 471 |
| 25 | 23 | 2 | 86 | 79 | 7 | 889 | 402 | 487 |
| 17 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 983 | 684 | 299 |
| 800 | 474 | 326 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 194 | 97 | 97 |
| 53 | 49 | 4 | 33 | 28 | 5 | 914 | 469 | 445 |
| 37 | 35 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 953 | 458 | 495 |

Division.

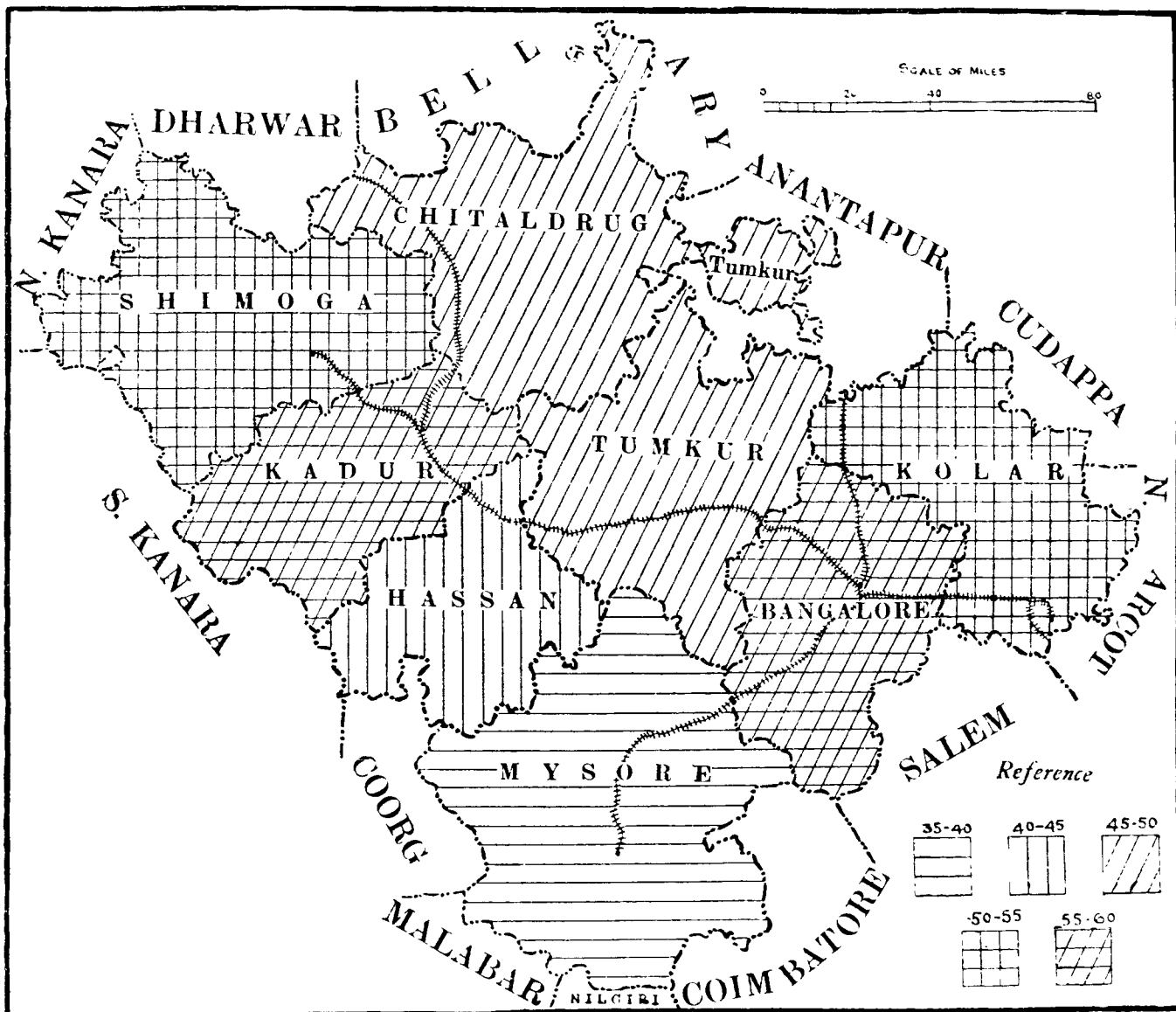
| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 42 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 957 | 466 | 491 |
| 15 | 13 | 2 | 65 | 55 | 10 | 920 | 456 | 464 |
| 77 | 71 | 6 | 139 | 128 | 11 | 784 | 321 | 463 |
| 51 | 44 | 7 | 27 | 25 | 2 | 922 | 456 | 466 |
| 16 | 15 | 1 | 72 | 65 | 7 | 912 | 446 | 466 |
| 625 | 500 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | 375 | 375 | ... |
| 785 | 532 | 253 | 58 | 46 | 12 | 157 | 49 | 108 |
| 16 | 15 | 1 | 35 | 32 | 3 | 949 | 557 | 392 |
| 42 | 40 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 950 | 466 | 484 |

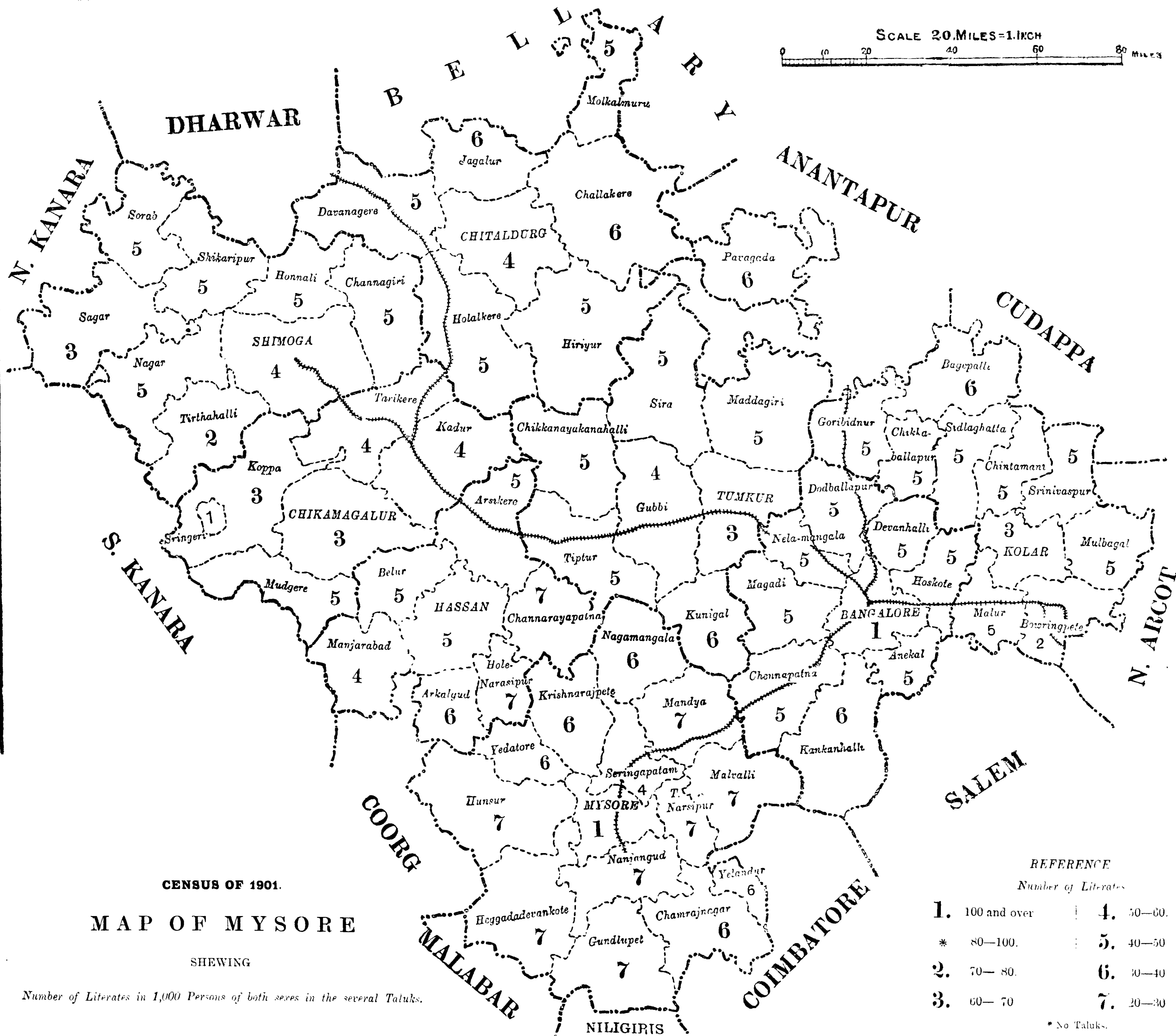
CENSUS OF 1901.

MAP OF MYSORE

SHEWING

Number of Literates in 1,000 persons of both sexes in the several Districts.





CENSUS OF 1901.

MAP OF MYSORE

SHEWING

Number of Literates in 1,000 Persons of both sexes in the several Taluks.

MYSORE CENSUS OF 1901.

CHART SHEWING No. LITERATE IN ENGLISH & OTHER LANGUAGES IN 1000 MALES OF EACH CASTE
ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE POPULATION.

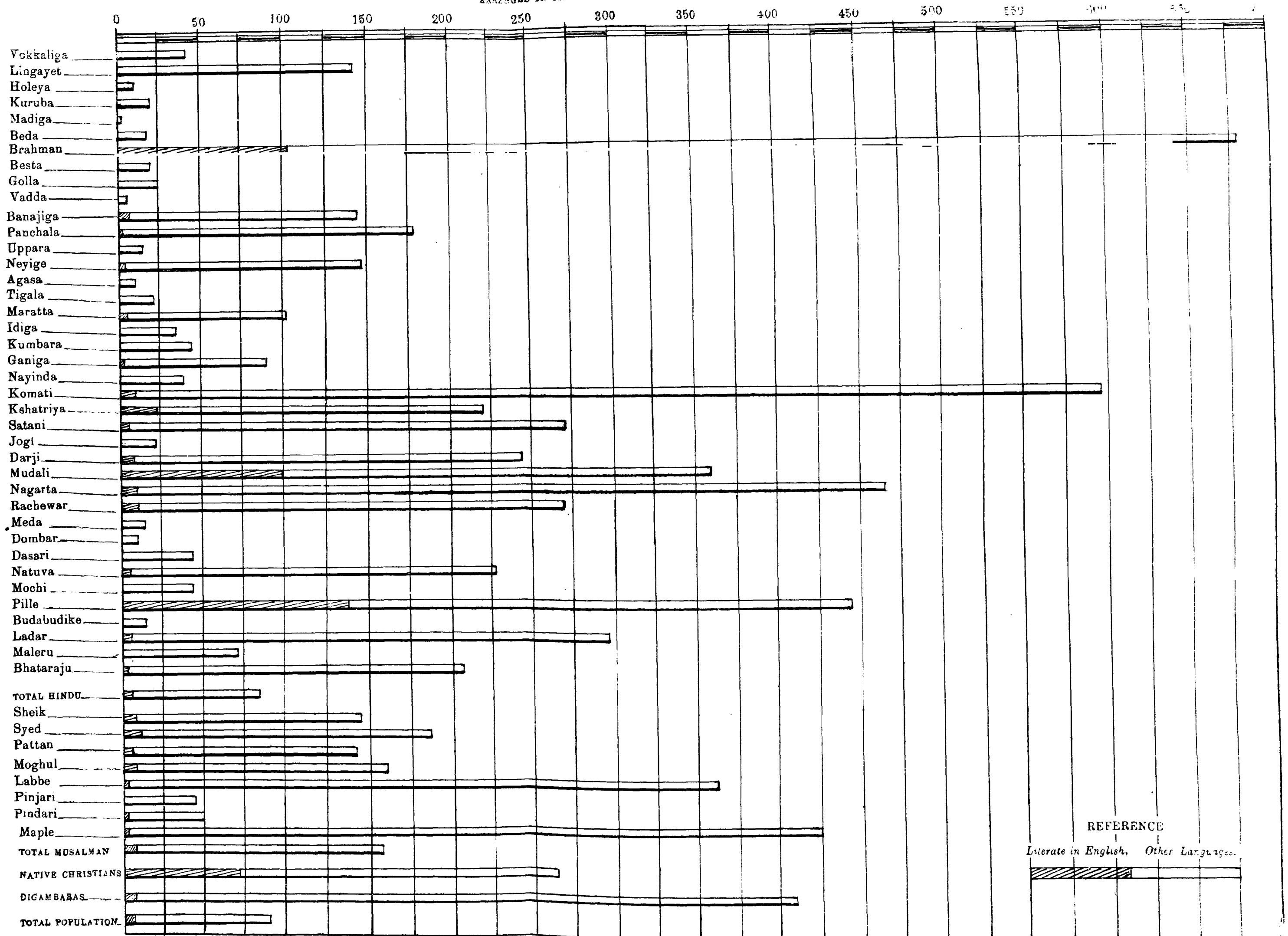
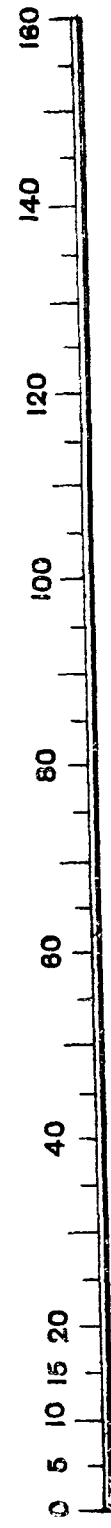


CHART SHEWING NO. OF LITERATE FEMALES IN ENGLISH & OTHER LANGUAGES PER 1000 OF EACH CAST

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE POPULATION.



REFERENCE

Literate in English. Other Languages.

CHAPTER VI.

LANGUAGE.

1. *Scope of this Chapter.*—In the last preceding Chapter, we concerned ourselves with the languages, which the people have cultivated to such an extent, as to be able to read and write therein. In the present Chapter we address ourselves to the statistics of the languages spoken by the people, not indeed in the course of their business relations, because in that case, as in the case of Literacy, we shall have to credit a large number of persons with acquaintance with more than one language each, but as their parent-tongue. A person can have ordinarily only one language as his parent-tongue, which denotes the race or tribe to which his family belongs. In order that this language may without mistake be distinguished from other languages, which a person may be in the habit of speaking, enumerators were instructed that the parent-tongue was to be understood as the language in which that person was speaking with his mother or near relations. It was easy to denote this language as a language of the person's household, but this would have placed the enumerators in perplexity in those numerous cases in which more than one language is spoken in a household, for example, Tamil with the syce, Hindustani with a coachman, Kanarese with the cook and waterman, very often Telugu with the shop-keeper, Mahratti with the tailor and English with a brother or a guest and so forth. The statistics of the number of persons, male and female, speaking each language as his or her parent-tongue are tabulated in the Census Table X, and the same deduced to proportions, are given in the appended Subsidiary Tables marked I and II.

Subsidiary Table I shows population by languages;

Subsidiary Table II (a), Distribution by language of 10,000 of population; and

Subsidiary Table II (b), Distribution by residence of 10,000 persons of each language.

Besides the above, the appended Subsidiary Table III shows the number of publications (books and periodicals) registered under the Government of Mysore, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the ten years ending 31st December 1900, (a) by years, (b) by subjects.

2. *Classification of Languages.*—At the present Census, so many as 56 languages have been recorded in the schedules, and these languages have been classed under four heads as follows :—

| Class. | | | | | No. of languages |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| I. Vernaculars of the Province | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| II. Foreign Indian Vernaculars | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| III. Vernaculars of Asiatic Countries beyond India | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| IV. European Languages | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Total | | | | | 56 |

At the last Census there were 51 languages similarly returned, of which 15 have not been returned on the present occasion, *per contra*, there are 20 languages returned on the present occasion, which were not returned in 1891. Pending the progress and completion of the Linguistic Survey of India, we have made no attempt to arrange these languages in Linguistic groups or to club together names commonly understood to be synonymous. All the names found in the schedules have been tabulated in Table X without omission, with two exceptions noticed later on in this Chapter, so that if, hereafter, any names be found to be redundant, there will be no difficulty in clubbing together the statistics relating to them.

In the appended Statement marked A, the names of these 56 languages are entered with the names of the Linguistic families to which they are assigned in Mr. Grierson's Provisional Indexes of Languages, based upon the Linguistic Survey of India so far as it has progressed. It will be observed that all the languages named in Table X find a place except "Malla," which we take to be related to, if not identical with, Telugu. This language has been returned by 41 males and 70 females, all in the Mysore City.

3. *Mother-tongue is not dependent upon Birth-place.*—But in this review, we shall take up the languages in the order of the groups in which, as aforesaid, we have placed them in Census Table X. And first we shall take up the Province excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, reserving the latter for separate notice at the end of the Chapter.

At page 191 of the Census Report of 1891, Mr. V. N. Narasimmiengar has observed that "A great disparity is noticed between the figures in the Dravidian groups and the birth-places of the persons returning them," and remarks as follows:—

"The number of people born in Mysore is much in excess of the persons returning the Kannada language, whilst the reverse is the case with the group embracing Tamil, Malayali, Tulu, etc. The discrepancies in the representation made by the enumerated on matters which cannot be gainsaid, can alone satisfactorily account for the discordant figures exhibited by the two sets of returns under examination. A great many persons, undoubtedly, put their birth-places outside the Province, although they were born in it, from the vainglorious notion that their social purity and superiority are enhanced by some spot celebrated in mediæval history as being connected with their nativity."

We, of the present Census, must frankly confess that, neither at the present Census nor in the course of our other experience, have we had reason to suspect such vanity as is, in the above quotation, taken to vitiate the statistics of 1891. We are acquainted with no case of misrepresentation of birth-place, except in a few instances of aliens or place-seekers, who suspected a partiality for birth-place among those whose patronage they were seeking; and in a very large number of cases of famine laborers seeking employment on Relief-works intended exclusively for one class of people or another, from which, immigrants, known as such, would be excluded. It also goes without saying that, as observed on a previous occasion in the course of this review, all people know that the Census schedules are far from being a record of reference on matters connected with social status and purity of individuals. The fact is that the mother-tongue is more dependent on racial and tribal characteristics than on birth-place: that all the Mysore people are not exclusively of Kanarese origin, and that, besides Kanarese, other languages are spoken and returned by castes and communities who must be regarded as indigenous to Mysore, no less than their Kanarese brethren, inasmuch as they are long in Mysore bound by religious, social and political ties and traditions. These languages have now been grouped along with Kanarese under the head "Vernaculars of the Province."

4. *I.—Provincial Vernaculars—Kannada.*—Of the local vernaculars, Kanarese is the mother-tongue of the bulk of the population, as a whole, and recognised by the Government for purposes of official correspondence. It is the mother-tongue of nearly 70 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division, 86 per cent of the population of the Western Division, and 74 per cent of the total population of the two Divisions together. The Provincial mean for the language is exceeded only in the five Districts whose names and percentages are given below:—

Mysore 93, Hassan 90, Shimoga 83, Kadur 82, and Tumkur 78.

On the other hand, in Chitaldrug District, only 72 out of every one hundred persons are Kanarese, and in Bangalore the number goes down to 69; and lastly in the District of Kolar, this language takes but a secondary place with 26 out of every one hundred inhabitants, while Telugu takes the lead with over 60 per cent of the District population. Examining the statistics of the three principal Cities, it will be seen that Kanarese is not as strong there as in the other parts. In Mysore City, only 52 per cent of the inhabitants are Kanarese; in Bangalore the percentage is still less, being only 31; in Kolar Gold Fields it is very poor, being represented by 18 per cent of the population.

5. *Telugu.*—Next to Kanarese in point of numerical strength stands Telugu which is owned by 20 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division and 15 per cent of the total population of the Province. As stated above, it is the language of the bulk of the population of the Kolar District, and is largely owned also in those Taluks of Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Districts which border on Kolar and the Telugu Districts of the Madras Presidency on the east. In the Western Division, however, the Telugu people are but few, being about 2·5 per cent of the entire population.

6. *Hindustani.*—Hindustani including Dakhani, is owned by 4·5 per cent of the population, and is the language of the Mussalmans who have settled in the Province, which was for some time under the rule of a Mahomedan Dynasty. In the Census of 1891, Urdu also was grouped under Hindustani, but on the present occasion, the language has been shown separately under the head "Foreign Vernaculars." The proportion (4·5) of Hindustani people to the total population, is nearly equal to

that (4·6) of the Mussalmans by religion to the total population ; for, though some Hindus have returned Hindustani as their mother-tongue, yet there are, on the other hand, several Labbes and other Mussalmans who do not come under Hindustani by reason of their speaking Tamil and other languages.

7. *Tamil*.—Tamil is, indeed, the mother-tongue of a large number of persons who, in the present Census Tables, are classed among Immigrants, because their birth-places are outside Mysore. But it is also the mother-tongue of a still larger class of persons, such as Srivaishnava Brahmins, the Sanketi Brahmins and Brihacharana Brahmins, the Tigalas (Sudras), etc., who, though immigrants in the sense that their ancestors some hundreds of years ago entered the country from various parts of the Madras Presidency, are really natives of Mysore by virtue of long domicile. But it is a Tamil considerably mixed with Kanarese, so much so, that, while in all cases it has little resemblance to the classical Tamil of Madura and Conjeevaram, and is seldom, if ever, the language of correspondence, the Tamil of the Sanketis and Tigalas is designated separately after the castes speaking it. These latter, however, have unfortunately happened in the course of tabulation to be merged under the head Tamil.

Tamil has been returned by 3·4 per cent of the total population. It is predominant in Kolar Gold Fields with 61 per cent of the population there to its credit. In Bangalore, it ranks next to Kanarese, with 22 per cent of the City population owning it as mother-tongue ; and in Mysore City, 10 per cent of the population are Tamil, while in the Districts it is represented in varying degrees, ranging from 6 per cent in Kolar and Bangalore to 0·48 per cent in Chitaldrug.

8. *Maratti*.—Of the vernaculars of the Province, Maratti stands last in point of numerical strength, as it is spoken only by 1·3 per cent of the population. It is the mother-tongue of Desastha Brahmins and of Darjis and the other Mahratta castes, who came in many years ago and have settled here ever since. At one time within the experience of men still living it was the recognised vernacular of official correspondence here. At the last Census, Konkani and Budabudike were grouped with Maratti ; but on the present occasion these languages have been shown separately under “ Foreign Vernaculars.” Eleven per cent of the population of Bangalore City and 6 per cent of that of Mysore City speak Maratti. Of the population returned under this language, the largest proportion, *viz.*, 20 per cent, are in Shimoga District ; Bangalore contains 16 per cent and Mysore 10 per cent of the people who own Maratti as mother-tongue. The rest are scattered over the other Districts.

9. *Proportion of the Sexes in Vernaculars*.—The proportions of the sexes and the variations in the total number of the persons owning the several Provincial vernaculars as parent-tongue, may be interesting to some readers and of some value to the Education Department.

The following Statement shows the number of females to one thousand males in each linguistic community in the whole Province and in the Eastern and Western Divisions thereof:—

| Mother-tongue | | | | Province | Eastern Division | Western Division |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|------------------|------------------|
| Kanarese | .. | ... | ... | 998 | 1,010 | 970 |
| Telugu | ... | ... | ... | 960 | 963 | 907 |
| Tamil | ... | .. | ... | 906 | 904 | 922 |
| Hindustani | ... | ... | ... | 930 | 940 | 906 |
| Maratti | .. | ... | ... | 955 | 904 | 982 |
| Total Provincial Vernaculars | | | | 985 | 993 | 963 |

The above figures speak for themselves, and in appraising them it should be borne in mind that taking the Province as a whole, all classes included, the females are 980 to every one-thousand males.

10. *Progress in the Provincial Vernaculars since 1891.*—The following Statement shows the variation in numbers :—

| Language | | | | Number in 1901 | Number in 1891 | Increase per cent |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|----|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Kanarese | ... | ... | .. | 4,039,575 | 3,649,230 | 10.6 |
| Telugu | ... | ... | .. | 820,691 | 733,009 | 11.9 |
| Tamil | ... | ... | .. | 187,427 | 119,935 | 56.3 |
| Hindustani | ... | ... | .. | 245,847 | 211,203 | 16.4 |
| Maratti | ... | ... | .. | 74,532 | 61,941 | 20.0 |
| Total Provincial Vernaculars | | | | 5,368,072 | 4,775,318 | 12.4 |

The variations above shown are attributable, *first*, to natural increase in population; *second*, to more immigration set off by change of parent-tongue owing to lengthened domicile in the country.

The Kanarese people have increased by 10.6 per cent. of their number in 1891, the percentage for the Eastern and Western Divisions being 12.7 and 4, respectively. The low progress in the Western Division is due to a decrease of 9,555 persons in the Kanarese population of Shimoga, whose number has gone down from 453,437 to 443,882. The highest progress is in the Bangalore District, where the population returned under Kanarese has risen by 98,671, equivalent to 23 per cent of its strength in 1891.

On the other hand, the Telugus of Bangalore have gone down from 160,505 to 136,005. This enormous decrease in the Telugu population of Bangalore District, while it has so increased everywhere else as to result in a net increase of 11.9 per cent in respect of the Provincial total, is difficult to explain, except by presuming a large exodus of the Telugus of the District into the adjoining Districts of Kolar, on the outbreak of the plague. The Telugu community have shown the highest progress in Chitaldrug District, where their number has risen from 76,857 to 102,406. But in the Shimoga District, the Telugus, like their Kanarese brethren, have lost in population, which has decreased from 17,297 in 1891 to 14,221 in 1901. Examining the details of the loss by sex, it is seen that the difference of 3,076 is made up of 2,300 males and 776 females. The disparity between the sexes is such as to indicate that the diminution should have been caused more by an exodus of certain foreigners, who had temporarily immigrated into the District, than to a decline in the indigenous population of the District.

The Tamils have increased by 56 per cent of what they were in 1891; 32 out of this 56 per cent have been absorbed by the District of Kolar alone, where the Gold Fields City has attracted 23,474 Tamil labourers, besides the 23,285 Tamilians, evidently working in the Gold Fields but enumerated within the boundaries of the Bowringpet Taluk. The Tamil population of the Bangalore District has increased by 10,007 or 20 per cent of its strength in 1891, while in Tumkur the Tamilians have increased by 6,436 which is equivalent to 188 per cent of the population in 1891. These increases may be attributed mainly to the influx of Tamil labourers on the Railway and in connection with the recent extension of the Bangalore City.

The Hindustani population have increased by 34,644 or 16.4 per cent of their number in 1891. But examining the details by Districts, it will be seen that the two principal Districts of Mysore and Bangalore have not shared much in the increase, having gained only 1,125 and 904 persons, respectively, during the decade. But the other Districts have gained more; Kolar has gained 11,208; Tumkur 5,088; Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga over 4,000 each; and Chitaldrug 2,681. The small increase in the Districts of Mysore and Bangalore, as compared with the high increase in the other Districts, may be accounted for by local migrations on the part of the Mussalman community in their anxiety to avoid the plague.

The Maharashtras have increased by 20 per cent of their population in 1891. In Shimoga District the increase is over 50 per cent, while in the other Districts the increase has been more or less uniform and normal. The high increase of Maharashtras in Shimoga District, where the indigenous Kanarese community have gone

down, may be attributed to the immigration of Konkanasts from Canara, several of them returning Maratti as their mother-tongue.

11. *II.--Foreign Vernaculars.*—This group, excluding the sub-divisions, comprises 24 main languages, of which only 8 are owned as mother-tongue by over 1,000 persons as detailed below:—

| Language | | | | Males | Females | Total |
|----------|-------------|-----|-----|--------|---------|--------|
| 1. | Lambani | ... | ... | 17,866 | 17,435 | 35,301 |
| 2. | Koracha | ... | ... | 1,378 | 1,195 | 2,573 |
| 3. | Tulu | ... | ... | 13,835 | 6,809 | 20,644 |
| 4. | Konkani | ... | .. | 4,240 | 1,961 | 6,201 |
| 5. | { Malayalam | ... | ... | 1,711 | 329 | 2,040 |
| | { Maple | .. | ... | 236 | 29 | 265 |
| 6. | Gujarati | ... | ... | 1,791 | 1,195 | 2,987 |
| 7. | Marwadi | .. | ... | 842 | 253 | 1,095 |
| 8. | Urdu | .. | ... | 1,318 | 1,056 | 2,374 |

Of the above, the first two, *viz.*, Lambani and Koracha, are the languages respectively spoken exclusively by the tribes bearing the same names, who according to Table XIII number 45,579 and 9,530 persons, respectively. The great disparity between the returns under language and those under these tribes, may be taken as the gauge of the extent to which these have given up their tribal languages in favor of Kanarese, which has been returned by a large proportion of them. The same remark applies to the Korama tribe, of whom there are 14,527 (7,285 males, 7,242 females) as per Table XIII, but only 18 of them (12 males and 6 females) have returned their mother-tongue as Korama.

Tulu and Konkani have been returned by 20,644 and 6,201 persons respectively, who are mostly immigrants into the coffee and garden tracts of the malnad from the Districts of South and North Canara, as will be seen from the subjoined Statement:—

| Taluks of Malnad Districts | | | | Tulu | | | Konkani | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| | | | | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| <i>Hassan District—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Belur | ... | .. | ... | 944 | 213 | 1,157 | 48 | 6 | 54 |
| Manjarabad | .. | ... | ... | 1,210 | 366 | 1,576 | 107 | 19 | 126 |
| Kadur District minus the Maidan Taluk of Kadur. | | | | 9,363 | 5,048 | 14,411 | 2,500 | 672 | 3,172 |
| <i>Shimoga District—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Sorab | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 216 | 146 | 362 |
| Sagar | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 16 | 29 | 447 | 302 | 749 |
| Nagar | .. | ... | ... | 72 | 29 | 101 | 328 | 276 | 604 |
| Tirthahalli | ... | ... | ... | 1,714 | 1,076 | 2,790 | 413 | 568 | 781 |
| | | | | 13,316 | 6,748 | 20,064 | 4,059 | 1,789 | 5,848 |

Besides the above, the Taluk of Honnali contains 240 Tulus (238 males 2 females). Since 1891, the number returned under Tulu has increased by 6,348 and that under Konkani by 2,054, the District of Kadur sharing in the gain to the number of 15,117 Tulus and 1,865 Konkani. As already stated, Konkani was grouped with Maratti in the Language Table of 1891.

Malayalam has been returned by 2,040, and its dialect "Maple" by 265 persons. These latter are all in Hassan District, the Taluk of Manjarabad alone returning 255.

The Malayalis, on the other hand, are almost equally divided between the Eastern and the Western Divisions, the former containing 999 and the latter 1,041. The majority of the Malayalis enumerated in the Eastern Division to the number of 791, are in Kolar Gold Fields, and 143 are in Mysore City and District. In the Western Division, the Taluks of Mudgere and Manjarabad contain the largest Malayali population to the number of 193 and 156, respectively. Koppa, Tirthahalli and Alur, respectively have 89, 74 and 57 Malayalis. The other parts of the Province contain but very small numbers of Malayalam-speaking population.

The Gujarati and Marwadi languages are spoken by the Gujarati and Marwadi merchants, who have come from the northern parts of India and settled down in the chief commercial centres of the Province. The Gujarati population number 929 in the Eastern Division and 2,058 in the Western Division. Of the former, they are found chiefly in the Districts of Chitaldrug and Mysore and in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In the Western Division, Shimoga now contains the largest Gujarati population to the number of 1,514 against 263 in 1891; and examining the details by Taluks, it will be seen that so many as 685 Gujaratis are in Honnali, and 486 in Shimoga Taluk. The Hassan District contains 303 Gujaratis against 54 in 1891; the Taluks most favored by them being Hassan (with 150). Manjarabad (with 510) and Arsikere (with 49). In the Kadur District 110 persons of Yedahalli and 131 persons of the other Taluks have returned Gujarati against 131 for the whole District in 1891.

The Marwadis are almost equally distributed between the Eastern and Western Divisions, which contain 537 and 558 of them, respectively. Of the former, so many as 405 are in the Chitaldrug District which contained only 95 Marwadis in 1891.

In the Western Division, the District of Shimoga now contains 243 Marwadis against 46 in 1891; and Hassan and Kadur contain 93 and 222, respectively, against 87 and 144 in 1891, showing an increase of 6 in Hassan, 78 in Kadur and 197 in Shimoga.

Comparing the figures returned under the languages Gujarati and Marwadi with the statistics of those castes in Table XIII, it will be seen that against 2,987 persons whose mother-tongue is Gujarati, there are 160 Gujaratis by caste, and against 1,095 owning Marwadi as their mother-tongue there are only 371 Marwadis by caste. This disparity between the language and the caste Tables is, of course, due to the fact that in each case, the caste is not co-extensive with the language bearing the same name. This feature, noticeable in some other cases, also illustrates the futility of attempting a comparison between the language and the caste returns.

Urdu has been returned by 2,374 persons against 690 in 1891; the language is spoken chiefly by Mussalmans and was grouped with Hindustani and Dakhani in the Table of 1891.

The other languages under the group "Foreign Vernaculars," having been returned by small numbers scattered over the Province, call for no remark. In the case of Sanskrit, however, the language being a dead classical language, the returns thereunder cannot be accepted as correct. They are probably due to mistake in entry in schedules or slips by which language intended for literacy column has been written in the adjoining column for mother-tongue, or to a misreading of Sanketi as Sanskrit.

12. *III.—Asiatic Languages Foreign to India.*—The group comprises six languages, viz., Persian, returned by 2,386 persons; Arabic by 266 persons; Japanese by 2 Malay by 6; and Pushto by 1, and Chinese represented only in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. With the exception of Japanese, the foregoing returns do not stand any comparison either with the statistics of birth-place as contained in Table XI,

or with those of Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality contained in Table XIII. For, as already observed, mother-tongue is a characteristic, rather of nationality, than of birth-place; and in the case of the particular languages in question, they are all such as are spoken by Mussalmans who have been divided in Table XIII by Tribes, with none of which any particular language may be exclusively associated. Those who have returned Persian and Arabic are Mussalmans of Persian and Arabic extraction, and are traders dealing chiefly in horses.

13. *IV—European Languages.*—Referring to the last group “European Languages,” it will be seen that next to English, which is the mother-tongue of 4,027 persons, stands Italian which has been returned by 71 persons, of whom 65 are in the mines of Kolar Gold Fields; Portuguese, German, and French have been returned by 46, 19 and 29 persons, respectively. Scotch has three and Flemish, Polish and Welsh one representative each.

14. *Literacy in Parent-tongue.*—In the last Chapter, we observed how many (or how few) persons had learnt to read and write English and the principal vernaculars of the country, and how many owning each of them as their mother-tongue had cultivated it or neglected it. It may be equally interesting to observe how many of those who had cultivated each of these languages had done so, because of its being their mother-tongue, and how many had cultivated it, notwithstanding, that it was not their mother-tongue. The following statement exhibits this information. The figures are actual numbers :—

| Language | | Number of persons literate in | Number literate in, as mother-tongue | Number literate in, though not mother-tongue | Proportions per cent of column 4 in column 2 |
|------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Kanarese | 213,643 | 160,499 | 53,144 | 25 | |
| Telugu | 19,859 | 15,191 | 4,668 | 24 | |
| Tamil | 14,670 | 11,165 | 3,505 | 24 | |
| Hindustani | 16,714 | 16,076 | 638 | 4 | |
| Maratti | 2,507 | 1,622 | 885 | 35 | |
| English | 19,308 | 3,215 | 16,093 | 83 | |
| Others | 8,484 | 2,091 | 6,393 | 75 | |
| Total | 295,185 | 209,859 | 85,326 | 29 | |

In the above statement, excluding Kanarese which is the language of the country and English which is the language of the world-wide Empire of our Rulers, the figures in column 4, opposite to the other languages, are a measure of the partiality for linguistic attainments among the people of the country.

15. *Publication of Books, etc., since 1891.*—Appended Subsidiary Table III, which shows the number of books and periodicals published in various languages during the past decade, throws some light on the course of literary work in the country. In one part, it shows the number of works published year by year, and in the other part, it shows a Summary arranged under heads which denote the subject of these works. This, indeed, cannot furnish any reasonable idea of the literary tastes of the people in Mysore, because, in many cases, the works are also largely intended for circulation outside the country just as a considerable portion of the wants of the reading public in the country are met by works published elsewhere. The statement will, however, form a useful contribution to a similar compilation for the whole of India; and taking it, as it is, it will be observed that the total number of works published

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Population by Languages—Mysore State including Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

| Languages | Persons | Males | Females | Proportion per 10,000 of Population |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A—Vernaculars of India— | | | | |
| I—Vernaculars of the Province— | | | | |
| Kanarese | 4,044,076 | 2,023,903 | 2,020,173 | 7,301 |
| Hindustani | 266,373 | 138,028 | 128,345 | 481 |
| Maratti | 77,699 | 39,770 | 37,929 | 140 |
| Tamil | 226,472 | 117,095 | 109,377 | 469 |
| Telugu | 835,046 | 425,747 | 409,299 | 1,507 |
| Total | 5,449,666 | 2,744,543 | 2,705,123 | 9,838 |
| II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province— | | | | |
| Guzarati | 3,217 | 1,929 | 1,288 | 6 |
| Konkani | 6,215 | 4,254 | 1,961 | 11 |
| Korachi | 2,573 | 1,378 | 1,195 | 5 |
| Larabati | 35,301 | 17,866 | 17,435 | 64 |
| Malayalam | 3,121 | 2,705 | 416 | 6 |
| Marwahi | 1,365 | 901 | 264 | 2 |
| Tulu | 20,648 | 13,838 | 6,810 | 37 |
| Urdu | 2,374 | 1,318 | 1,056 | 4 |
| * Other minor vernaculars | 1,900 | 1,152 | 768 | 3 |
| Total | 76,514 | 45,321 | 31,193 | 138 |
| B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries— | | | | |
| Persian | 2,431 | 1,311 | 1,120 | 4 |
| * Other minor vernaculars | 296 | 201 | 95 | 1 |
| Total | 2,727 | 1,512 | 1,215 | 5 |
| C—European Languages— | | | | |
| English | 10,237 | 5,469 | 4,768 | 19 |
| * Other minor vernaculars | 219 | 155 | 64 | 0 |
| Total | 10,456 | 5,624 | 4,832 | 19 |
| D—Other Languages | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| E—Languages not returned | 36 | 24 | 12 | ... |
| Grand Total | 5,539,399 | 2,797,024 | 2,742,375 | 10,000 |

* NOTE.—In A II other Minor Vernaculars include the following Languages:—

Bengali, Budabudike, Burmese, Coorgi, Memani, Hindi, Kachi, Korama, Korava, Ladar, Panjabi, Patnuli or Khatri, Rajaputani, Sanskrit, Savara, Sindhi, Sukali and Uriya.

In B other minor Vernaculars represent the following:—

Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Malay and Pashto.

In C the following are treated as Minor Vernaculars—

Flemish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Polish, Scotch and Welsh.

Allied languages have been clubbed together in all major heads.

[Subsidiary Table G.I.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Population by Languages—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Languages | | | Persons | Males | Females | Proportion per 10,000 of population |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A—Vernaculars of India— | | | | | | |
| I—Vernaculars of the Province— | | | | | | |
| Kanarese | ... | ... | 4,039,575 | 2,021,678 | 2,017,897 | 7,412 |
| Hindustani | .. | ... | 245,847 | 127,320 | 118,527 | 451 |
| Maratti | .. | ... | 74,532 | 38,107 | 36,425 | 137 |
| Tamil | ... | ... | 187,427 | 98,300 | 89,127 | 344 |
| Telugu | ... | ... | 820,691 | 418,575 | 402,116 | 1,506 |
| Total | ... | ... | 5,368,072 | 2,703,980 | 2,664,092 | 9,850 |
| II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province— | | | | | | |
| Guzarati | ... | .. | 2,987 | 1,791 | 1,196 | 5 |
| Konkani | ... | ... | 6,201 | 4,240 | 1,961 | 11 |
| Koracha | ... | ... | 2,573 | 1,378 | 1,195 | 5 |
| Lambani | ... | ... | 35,301 | 17,866 | 17,435 | 65 |
| Malayalam | ... | .. | 2,305 | 1,947 | 358 | 4 |
| Marwadi | ... | ... | 1,095 | 842 | 253 | 2 |
| Tulu | ... | ... | 20,644 | 13,835 | 6,809 | 38 |
| Urdu | ... | ... | 2,374 | 1,318 | 1,056 | 4 |
| Other minor vernaculars | ... | ... | 1,389 | 774 | 615 | 3 |
| Total | ... | ... | 74,869 | 43,991 | 30,878 | 137 |
| B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries— | | | | | | |
| Persian | ... | .. | 2,386 | 1,285 | 1,101 | 4 |
| Other minor vernaculars | ... | ... | 275 | 183 | 92 | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | 2,661 | 1,468 | 1,193 | 5 |
| C—European Languages— | | | | | | |
| English | ... | ... | 4,027 | 2,333 | 1,694 | 8 |
| Other minor vernaculars | ... | ... | 171 | 130 | 41 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 4,198 | 2,463 | 1,735 | 8 |
| D—Other Languages... | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| E—Languages not returned | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | ... | ... | 5,449,800 | 2,751,902 | 2,697,898 | 10,000 |

(Subsidiary Table G-I)—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Population by Languages—Eastern Division.

| Languages | Persons | Males | Females | Proportion per 10,000 of Population |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A—Vernaculars of India— | | | | |
| I—Vernaculars of the Province— | | | | |
| Kanarese | 2,781,951 | 1,383,473 | 1,398,478 | 6,979 |
| Hindustani | 180,349 | 92,956 | 7,393 | 452 |
| Maratti | 50,827 | 25,644 | 25,183 | 128 |
| Tamil | 163,036 | 85,613 | 77,423 | 409 |
| Telugu... .. | 783,485 | 399,070 | 3,84,415 | 1,965 |
| Total | 3,959,648 | 1,986,756 | 1,972,892 | 9,933 |
| II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province— | | | | |
| Guzarati | 929 | 496 | 433 | 2 |
| Konkani | 106 | 60 | 46 | 0 |
| Koracha | 2,296 | 1,186 | 1,110 | 6 |
| Lambani | 12,828 | 6,542 | 6,286 | 32 |
| Malayalam | 999 | 924 | 75 | 3 |
| Marwadi | 537 | 342 | 195 | 1 |
| Tulu | 223 | 184 | 39 | 1 |
| Urdu | 1,458 | 842 | 616 | 4 |
| Other minor vernaculars ... | 1,185 | 670 | 515 | 3 |
| Total | 20,561 | 11,246 | 9,315 | 52 |
| B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries— | | | | |
| Persian | 2,386 | 1,285 | 1,101 | 6 |
| Other minor vernaculars ... | 127 | 60 | 67 | 0 |
| Total | 2,513 | 1,345 | 1,168 | 6 |
| C—European Languages— | | | | |
| English | 3,544 | 2,030 | 1,514 | 9 |
| Other minor vernaculars ... | 127 | 98 | 29 | |
| Total | 3,671 | 2,128 | 1,543 | 9 |
| D—Other Languages | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| E—Languages not returned ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Grand Total | 3,986,393 | 2,001,475 | 1,984,918 | 10,000 |

[Subsidiary Table G-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—concl'd.

Population by Languages—Western Division.

| Languages | Persons | Males | Females | Proportion per 10,000 of Population. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A—Vernaculars of India— | | | | |
| I—Vernaculars of the Province— | | | | |
| Kanarese | 1,257,624 | 638,205 | 619,419 | 8,594 |
| Hindustani | 65,498 | 34,364 | 31,134 | 447 |
| Maratti | 23,705 | 12,463 | 11,242 | 162 |
| Tamil | 24,391 | 12,687 | 11,704 | 167 |
| Telugu... .. | 37,206 | 19,505 | 17,701 | 254 |
| Total ... | 1,408,424 | 717,224 | 691,200 | 9,624 |
| II—Vernaculars foreign to the Province— | | | | |
| Guzarati | 2,058 | 1,295 | 763 | 14 |
| Konkani | 6,095 | 4,180 | 1,915 | 42 |
| Koracha | 277 | 192 | 85 | 2 |
| Lambani | 22,473 | 11,324 | 11,149 | 154 |
| Malayalam | 1,306 | 1,023 | 283 | 9 |
| Marwadi | 558 | 500 | 58 | 4 |
| Tulu | 20,421 | 13,651 | 6,770 | 139 |
| Urdu | 916 | 476 | 440 | 6 |
| Other minor vernaculars ... | 204 | 104 | 100 | 1 |
| Total ... | 54,308 | 32,745 | 21,563 | 371 |
| B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries— | | | | |
| Persian | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Other minor vernaculars .. | 148 | 123 | 25 | 1 |
| Total ... | 148 | 123 | 25 | 1 |
| C—European Languages— | | | | |
| English | 483 | 303 | 180 | 4 |
| Other minor vernaculars .. | 44 | 32 | 12 | .. |
| Total ... | 527 | 335 | 192 | 4 |
| D—Other Languages ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| E—Languages not returned ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total .. | 1,463,407 | 750,427 | 712,980 | 10,000 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Distribution by Language of 10,000 of Population.

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | A. 1.—Vernaculars of the Province. | | | | | | | A. 2.—Vernaculars foreign to the Province. | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|----------|-----|--------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|------------|----|----------|--|
| | Hindustani. | | Maratti. | | Tamil. | | Telugu. | Total. | Guzarati, Konkani, Koracha, Lambani. | | Malayalam. | | Marwadi. | |
| | Kanarese | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore City ... | ... | 65 | 25 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 124 | 0 | 0 | ... | .. | 0 | .. | |
| Mysore District ... | ... | 2,104 | 59 | 14 | 30 | 40 | 2,247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bangalore City ... | ... | 40 | 16 | 14 | 29 | 26 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bangalore District | ... | 918 | 67 | 23 | 81 | 223 | 1,312 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | 13 | 3 | 0 | 43 | 5 | 64 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | .. | |
| Kolar District ... | ... | 330 | 73 | 13 | 81 | 755 | 1,252 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Tumkur District.. | ... | 972 | 53 | 9 | 18 | 186 | 1,238 | 0 | ... | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | |
| Chitaldrug District | ... | 662 | 35 | 12 | 4 | 188 | 901 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | |
| Total Eastern Division... | | 5,104 | 331 | 93 | 299 | 1,436 | 7,263 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 2 | 1 | |
| Hassan District ... | ... | 946 | 29 | 7 | 25 | 23 | 1,030 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | |
| Kadur District .. | ... | 547 | 31 | 10 | 11 | 19 | 618 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | |
| Shimoga District | ... | 815 | 60 | 27 | 9 | 26 | 937 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 1 | |
| Total Western Division... | | 2,308 | 120 | 44 | 45 | 68 | 2,585 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 41 | 3 | 1 | |
| Total Mysore Province... | | 7,412 | 451 | 137 | 344 | 1,504 | 9,848 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 65 | 5 | 2 | |

[Subsidiary Table G-2 (a).]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE. II.—concl.
Distribution by Language of 10,000 of Population —concl.

445

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | A. 2.—Vernaculars foreign to the Province. | | | | B. Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries. | | | C. European Languages. | | | D. Other Languages. | E. Languages not return- ed. | F. Grand Total. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----|-------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----|------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Urdu. | | Other minor Vers. | | Persian. | Other minor Vers. | | English. | Minor Vers. | Total. | | | |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| Mysore City .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | 125 | |
| Mysore District... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 2,252 | |
| Bangalore City .. | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | 126 | |
| Bangalore District .. | 0 | 1 | .. | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | 1,322 | |
| Kolar Gold Fields .. | ... | .. | 0 | 2 | 0 | ... | 4 | 0 | 4 | .. | .. | 70 | |
| Kolar District ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 1,258 | |
| Tumkur District .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 1,245 | |
| Chitaldrug District .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 914 | |
| Total Eastern Division... | 0 | 2 | 2 | 37 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | .. | .. | 7,312 | |
| Hassan District... | 5 | 1 | 0 | 13 | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | 1,044 | |
| Kadur District ... | 27 | 1 | 0 | 47 | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | 666 | |
| Shimoga District .. | 6 | 0 | 0 | 41 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 978 | |
| Total Western Division .. | 38 | 2 | 0 | 101 | .. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | .. | .. | 2,688 | |
| Total Mysore Province... | 38 | 4 | 2 | 138 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | .. | .. | 10,000 | |

[Subsidiary Table G-2 (a).]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Distribution by Residence of 10,000 persons of each Language.

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | | A—1. Vernaculars of the Province. | | | | | | | A—2. Vernaculars foreign to the Province. | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Kanarese. | | Hindustani | Maratti. | Tamil | Telugu. | Total. | Guzarati. | Konkani. | Koracha. | Lambani. |
| | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| I | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysoie City | ... | 87 | 563 | 562 | 371 | 83 | 125 | 445 | 47 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysoie District | ... | 2,839 | 1,297 | 1,022 | 875 | 269 | 2,281 | 439 | 27 | 51 | 81 | ... |
| Bangalore City | ... | 54 | 344 | 1,061 | 841 | 175 | 127 | 740 | 63 | 15 | 2 | ... |
| Bangalore District | ... | 1,238 | 1,480 | 1,648 | 2,365 | 1,482 | 1,332 | 40 | 11 | 2,417 | 879 | ... |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | 18 | 77 | 23 | 1,252 | 32 | 66 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kolar District | ... | 446 | 1,617 | 939 | 2,341 | 5,023 | 1,272 | 34 | 7 | 1,908 | 276 | ... |
| Tumkur District | ... | 1,312 | 1,172 | 663 | 525 | 1,235 | 1,257 | 167 | .. | 2,460 | 832 | ... |
| Chitaldrug District | ... | 803 | 786 | 902 | 129 | 1,248 | 916 | 1,215 | 16 | 2,072 | 1,564 | ... |
| Total Eastern Division... | | 6,887 | 7,336 | 6,820 | 8,699 | 9,547 | 7,376 | 3,110 | 171 | 8,923 | 3,634 | ... |
| Hassan District | ... | 1,276 | 649 | 507 | 717 | 153 | 1,046 | 1,014 | 316 | 253 | 793 | ... |
| Kadur District | ... | 738 | 687 | 700 | 331 | 127 | 628 | 807 | 5,157 | 140 | 1,889 | ... |
| Shimoga District | ... | 1,099 | 1,328 | 1,973 | 253 | 173 | 950 | 5,069 | 4,356 | 684 | 3,684 | ... |
| Total Western Division... | | 3,113 | 2,664 | 3,180 | 1,501 | 453 | 2,624 | 6,890 | 9,829 | 1,077 | 6,866 | ... |
| Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | ... |

[Subsidiary Table G-2 (b).]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—concd

Distribution by Residence of 10,000 persons of each Language.

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | A. 2.—Vernaculars Foreign to the Province. | | | | | B. Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries. | C. European Languages, English. | D. Other Languages. | E. Languages not returned. | Grand Total. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | Malayalam, Marwadi. | | | Tulu. | Urdu. | | | | | |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | | | |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |
| Mysore City .. | 48 | ... | 3 | 598 | 407 | 718 | 1,629 | ... | ... | 125 |
| Mysore District... | 572 | 82 | 75 | 1,373 | 1,141 | 191 | 1,695 | ... | ... | 2,252 |
| Bangalore City .. | 78 | 164 | 1 | 876 | 8 | 1,185 | 82 | ... | ... | 126 |
| Bangalore District | 26 | 228 | 1 | 2,460 | 2,322 | 1,224 | 27 | ... | ... | 1,322 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 3,432 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4,877 | 436 | ... | ... | 70 |
| Kolar District .. | 156 | 475 | ... | 455 | 2,552 | 397 | 643 | ... | ... | 1,258 |
| Tumkur District | 9 | 256 | 19 | 207 | 562 | 70 | 1,902 | ... | ... | 1,215 |
| Chitaldrug District | 13 | 3,699 | 9 | 173 | 4 | 139 | 1,428 | ... | ... | 914 |
| Total Eastern Division... | 4,334 | 4,904 | 108 | 5,142 | 10,000 | 8,801 | 7,842 | ... | ... | 7,312 |
| Hassan District... | 2,473 | 819 | 1,365 | 1,988 | ... | 551 | 158 | ... | ... | 1,044 |
| Kadur District .. | 2,043 | 2,028 | 6,991 | 984 | ... | 551 | 637 | ... | ... | 666 |
| Shimoga District | 1,150 | 2,219 | 1,536 | 876 | ... | 97 | 1,063 | ... | ... | 978 |
| Total Western Division... | 5,666 | 5,036 | 9,892 | 3,858 | ... | 1,199 | 2,158 | ... | ... | 2,688 |
| Total Province, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | ... | ... | 10,000 |

[Subsidiary Table (4-2 (b))—concd]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the number of Publications (Books and Periodicals) Registered under the Government of Mysore in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1876 during the ten years ending 31st December 1900—(a) by years.

| No. | Language | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | Total |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1 | Kanarese | 124 | 113 | 132 | 72 | 117 | 109 | 74 | 72 | 68 | 38 | 919 |
| 2 | Telugu | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 21 |
| 3 | Tamil | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Hindustani or Urdu | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 |
| 5 | Maratti | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | Sanskrit | 27 | 40 | 34 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 172 |
| 7 | English | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| 8 | Kanarese and Telugu | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 9 | Kanarese and Sanskrit | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 14 | 13 | 24 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 189 |
| 10 | Telugu and Sanskrit | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 |
| 11 | English and Sanskrit | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 12 | English and Kanarese | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 24 |
| 13 | Latin and Telugu | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 14 | Kanarese, Telugu and Hindustani | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| 15 | Kanarese, Sanskrit and Hindustani | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 16 | Kanarese, English and Telugu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 17 | Sanskrit, Kanarese and Telugu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | English, Kanarese and English .. Hindustani. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Total | | 184 | 185 | 210 | 130 | 149 | 135 | 113 | 123 | 85 | 57 | 1,371 |

N.B.—This is prepared from the list of Periodicals, etc., published in the Mysore Gazette every quarter and the figures tally with those given in the Administration Report except for the year 1894, where there is a difference of book which cannot be reconciled.

[Subsidiary Table G-4.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—contd.

Statement showing the number of Publications (Books and Periodicals) Registered under the Government of Mysore in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1876 during the ten years ending 31st December 1900—(b) by Subjects.

| No. | Language. | Art. | Biography. | Drama. | Fiction. | History. | Languages. | Law. | Medicine. | Miscellaneous. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------|------|------------|--------|----------|----------|------------|------|-----------|----------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Kanarese | ... | ... | 95 | 59 | 30 | 215 | 8 | 8 | 204 |
| 2 | Telugu | ... | 15 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Tamil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Hindustani or Urdu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Maratti | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Sanskrit | ... | ... | 9 | 7 | 2 | 37 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 7 | English | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 8 | Kanarese and Telugu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| 9 | Kanarese and Sanskrit | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 9 | 12 | ... | 5 | 6C |
| 10 | Telugu and Sanskrit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 11 | English and Sanskrit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 14 |
| 12 | English and Kanarese | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Latin and Telugu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Kanarese, Telugu and Hindustani. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 15 | Kanarese, Sanskrit and Hindustani. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 16 | Kanarese, English and Telugu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Sanskrit, Kanarese and English. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 18 | English, Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 2 | 16 | 106 | 73 | 43 | 283 | 10 | 18 | 276 |

[Subsidiary Table G-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—concd.

Statement showing the number of Publications (Books and Periodicals) Registered under the Government of Mysore in accordance with the provisions of Act XXV of 1876 during the ten years ending 31st December 1900—(b) by Subjects.

| No. | Languages. | Philosophy | Poetry. | Politics. | Religion. | Science Mathematical and Mechanical. | Science, Natural and Others. | Travels and Voyages. | Hygiene. | Total. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------|
| | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1 | Kanarese | 24 | 94 | 1 | 130 | 10 | 23 | .. | 1 | 919 |
| 2 | Telugu | .. | 1 | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| 3 | Tamil | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Hindustani or Urdu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| 5 | Maratti | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | Sanskrit | 24 | 9 | .. | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 172 |
| 7 | English | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 15 |
| 8 | Kanarese and Telugu | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 9 | Kanarese and Sanskrit | 12 | 12 | .. | 83 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 189 |
| 10 | Telugu and Sanskrit | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| 11 | English and Sanskrit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 12 | English and Kanarese | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| 13 | Latin and Telugu | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 14 | Kanarese, Telugu and Hindustani. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 15 | Kanarese, Sanskrit and Hindustani. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 16 | Kanarese, English and Telugu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 17 | Sanskrit, Kanarese and English. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 18 | English, Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | Total | 63 | 118 | 1 | 321 | 12 | 28 | .. | 1 | 1,371 |

[Subsidiary Table G-4]—concd.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Languages Spoken in Mysore Province, and the Linguistic family to which they severally belong.

| Languages. | Dravidian. | Indo-European | Tibeto-Burman. | Munda. | Semitic. | Mangolian. | Malayan. | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|--------|----------|------------|----------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| A. VERNACULARS OF INDIA. | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Vernaculars of the Province. | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Canarese ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (2) Dakhani ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (3) Hindustani ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (4) Maratti .. | | * | | | | | | |
| (5) Are ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (6) Tamil ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (7) Labbe ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (8) Konga ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (9) Telugu ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (10) Malla ... | * | | | | | | | |
| 2. Vernaculars foreign to the Province. | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Bengali ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (2) Budabudike ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (3) Burmese ... | | | * | | | | | |
| (4) Coorgi ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (5) Guzarati ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (6) Kathiyavadi ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (7) Memani ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (8) Hindi ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (9) Kachihli ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (10) Konkani ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (11) Korachi ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (12) Yarkala ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (13) Korama ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (14) Korava ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (15) Ladar ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (16) Lambani ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (17) Malayalam ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (18) Mopple ... | | | | | | | | |
| (19) Marwadi ... | | | | | | | | |
| (20) Panjabi ... | | | | | | | | |
| (21) Patnuli or Kathvi .. | | * | | | | | | |

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

Statement showing the Languages Spoken in Mysore Province, and the Linguistic family to which they severally belong—concl'd.

| Languages. | Dravidian. | Indo-European | Tibeto-Burman. | Munda. | Semitic. | Mongolian. | Malayan. | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|--------|----------|------------|----------|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2. Vernaculars foreign to the Province—concl'd. | | | | | | | | |
| (22) Rajaputani ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (23) Sanskrit ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (24) Savara ... | | | | * | | | | |
| (25) Sindhi ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (26) Sukali ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (27) Tulu ... | * | | | | | | | |
| (28) Urdu ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (29) Uriya ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (30) Jagannathi ... | | * | | | | | | |
| B. VERNACULARS OF NON-INDIAN ASIATIC COUNTRIES. | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Arabic ... | | | | | * | | | |
| (2) Chinese .. | | | | | | * | | |
| (3) Malay ... | | | | | | | * | |
| (4) Pashto ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (5) Persian ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (6) Japanese ... | | | | | | * | | |
| C. EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. | | | | | | | | |
| (1) English ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (2) Flemish ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (3) French ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (4) German .. | | * | | | | | | |
| (5) Italian .. | | * | | | | | | |
| (6) Portuguese ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (7) Polish ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (8) Scotch ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (9) Welsh ... | | * | | | | | | |
| (10) Russian ... | | * | | | | | | |
| D. OTHER LANGUAGES. | | | | | | | | |
| Nil. ... | | | | | | | | |
| E. LANGUAGES NOT RETURNED. | | | | | | | | |
| Nil. ... | | | | | | | | |
| Total ... | 13 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... |

[Appendix A to Chapter VI, Language—concl'd.]

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES.

1. *Scope of this Chapter.*—The infirmities taken notice of by the Census of 1901 are four in number, *viz.*, Insanity, Deaf-mutism from birth, Blindness of both eyes and Leprosy of the corrosive type. The instructions for the guidance of the enumerators, in regard to entering these infirmities in column 20 provided for the purpose in the schedule, were as follows :—“ If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.” These infirmities and the instructions in regard to them were the same as at the two previous Censuses, except that at the Census of 1891 statistics of post-natal deaf-mutes were specially collected for Mysore in addition to the infirms of this class from birth. As instructions did not aim at defining the infirmities with technical precision, it is quite possible that in a popular understanding of those instructions, enumerators would have included or excluded cases, which experts would have treated in a different way. But such errors of inclusion or omission would have been very much the same as at the previous Censuses also, so that the statistics would not be vitiated, at all events, for the purpose of comparison.

The statistics thus collected have been tabulated in Census Tables XII and XII-A, which have also been adopted in other provinces. Table XII shows the number of infirms and distributes them by their ages. Table XII-A distributes the number of infirms by the Religions, Castes, Tribes and Races to which they belong. Tables XII-B and XII-C, specially got up for Mysore, show the Civil Condition of the Infirm, the extent of literacy among them, how many of them are actual workers, *i. e.*, wage-earners, and what the occupations or means of livelihood are of these actual workers.

2. *Subsidiary Tables.*—The proportions deduced from these Tables are exhibited in the Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter marked I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII.

Subsidiary Table I shows the average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex by Natural Divisions and Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901.

Subsidiary Table II shows the average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex by Religions at the aforesaid three Censuses.

Subsidiary Table III shows the average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex in each Caste for the aforesaid three Censuses.

Subsidiary Table IV shows the distribution by age of 10,000 persons for each Infirmary.

Subsidiary Table V shows the proportion of afflicted females to 1,000 afflicted males at each Age.

Subsidiary Table VI shows the infirmities for every 10,000 in each Caste, Tribe or Race.

Subsidiary Table VII shows the distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmary by Religion and Civil Condition.

Subsidiary Table VIII shows the literacy and occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmary.

As the numbers and, therefore, the proportions concerned are extremely small, these Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter are limited to the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which latter will be separately treated at the end of this Chapter.

3. *Remarks on Age returns of the Infirm and suggestions for further improvement.*—The age distribution of the Infirm contained in Table XII and deduced in Subsidiary Tables IV and V, is liable to the same measure of reliability as the age distribution of the population generally, commented upon in a previous Chapter; and shows only the present ages of the Infirm. More useful information would have

been obtained if the enumerators had been instructed to record, in the case of each Infirm person, the age at which the Infirmary accrued and what is locally believed to have been its cause. In this way we should have known how much is congenital, and how much post-natal, and at what ages the risks are the greatest, instead of having only to infer them from the present ages of the Infirm. We should have also known how many of these infirmities are due to virulent attacks of plague, small-pox and fever among both sexes and to child-bearing among females.

4. *General Statistics.*—The returns show that there are altogether 996 Insanes ; 3,006 Deaf-mutes ; 3,990 Blind ; 652 Lepers ; 18 Deaf-mute and Insane ; 12 Blind and Deaf-mute ; 4 Blind and Insane ; 2 Leper and Insane ; 2 Deaf-mute and Leper ; 1 Blind, Leprous Deaf-mute ; 1 Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute.

The subjoined Statement shows in an abridged form, that out of the Provincial population of 5,449,800, only 8,726 persons or 16 in every 10,000 are afflicted with any one of the four kinds of Infirmitities noticed. Of these, deaf-mutism and blindness seem to be most prevalent, their proportions being, respectively, 6 males and 5 females for the former and 8 and 7 for the other, in every 10,000 of the population. Insanity and Leprosy affect a little more than 2 in the same number. More males have been returned throughout as afflicted than females, the excess being about 24 per cent. It is, however, surmised that the infirm women are not quite so rare, but that there was much reluctance and reticence in notifying the infirmity of females, especially in families in which the Zenana or Gosha custom prevailed, whereby identification and personal verification were out of the question.

| Infirmity. | Afflicted. | | Proportion in 10,000 of population. | | Number of afflicted females to 100 afflicted males. |
|------------------|------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| Insane | 596 | 425 | 2·1 | 1·6 | 71·3 |
| Deaf-mute | 1,726 | 1,314 | 6·3 | 4·8 | 76·1 |
| Blind | 2,197 | 1,811 | 7·9 | 6·7 | 82·4 |
| Leper | 450 | 207 | 1·6 | 0·7 | 46 |
| * Total | 4,941 | 3,743 | 18 | 14 | 76 |

It will be convenient to consider these Infirmitities separately, and in doing so we shall treat the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore apart from the Mysore Province.

5. *Insanity.*—As regards Insanity, including infirmitities combined with insanity, there are 1,021 persons (596 males and 425 females) insane ; 18 of these (12 males and 6 females) are also deaf-mutes ; four (2 males and 2 females) have lost the power of sight ; two (one of each sex) are afflicted with leprosy ; and one male is both blind and deaf-mute.

This gives a proportion of 18 per 100,000 of the entire population ; the proportions for the Eastern and Western Divisions being 20 and 12, respectively, and for the Malnad Taluks only 8. Of the two sexes, the females have fewer insanes, viz., 76 for every 100 males afflicted ; but in the Western Division the proportion is higher, being 92 per cent against 63 per cent in the Eastern Division.

Examining the returns by Religions, the proportion per 100,000 of population in each Religion stands as follows :—

| Religions. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Hindus | 16 | 19 | 14 |
| Mussalmans... .. | 37 | 50 | 24 |
| Christians | 146 | 111 | 189 |
| Jains | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| Animists | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| Total Population | 18 | 21 | 15 |

* The difference between this and the details is due to the combinations of infirmitities.

In the foregoing Table the Christians stand out most prominently, all the 11 Eurasians returned as infirm in a population of 2,450 being insane; the native Christians also stand high in the scale, with 64 males and 204 females, afflicted with insanity in every 100,000 of their number. The Mussalmans show a higher proportion than the mean for the Province, and among them, Pinjaris take the lead with 174 males and 88 females and are followed by Pindaris with 94 males and 96 females afflicted in every 100,000 of their number.

Among the Hindus, the castes which have been afflicted in a greater degree than the mean for the community as a whole (*viz.*, 19 males and 14 females for every 100,000 of each sex) are:—

| Castes. | Males. | Females. |
|------------------|--------|----------|
| Banajiga | ... | 18 |
| Beda | ... | 15 |
| Brabmin | 21 | ... |
| Komati | 24 | 20 |
| Mahratta | 26 | 16 |
| Nagartha | 88 | ... |
| Panchala | 38 | 18 |
| Darji | ... | 38 |
| Dasari | ... | 70 |
| Ganiga | ... | 20 |
| Golla | ... | 16 |
| Kumbara | ... | 29 |
| Lingayet | ... | 16 |
| Meda | ... | 35 |
| Kshatriya | ... | 16 |
| Nayinda | ... | 21 |
| Neygi | ... | 29 |
| Rachewar | ... | 68 |
| Satani | ... | 27 |

Among the Animists, the Korama shows the highest proportion of insanes to the number of 41 persons of each sex in every 100,000 of population.

Viewed by age-periods, the number of insanes is greatest between the ages of 25 and 45 among the males and 30 and 45 among females. The period 10-15 stands next in the scale, and, unlike blindness and leprosy, the disease decreases with advancing age after 45.

Intemperate habits and uterine disorders are considered the chief predisposing causes of insanity; but the fall between the ages of 15 and 25 is inexplicable in this view. 479 or 80 per cent of the male and 235 or 55 per cent of the female insanes are unmarried, and the widowed amount to 29 or five per cent of the males and 92 or 22 per cent of the females. Those in the married condition number 88 or 15 per cent of the males and 98 or 23 per cent of the females. Putting both sexes together, 186 out of 1,021 or 18 per cent of persons suffering from Insanity are in a position to transmit this disease to offspring. We do not know how many insanes were also married at the previous Censuses. But that a good proportion of this infirmity is inherited, may well be inferred from the following statement showing the distribution of the actual numbers of the insanes by three age-periods at the three Censuses. It will be observed therefrom that the proportion in the juvenile period 0-10 is much the same at all the three Censuses:—

| Age-period, | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1871. |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| 0—10 | 68 | 75 | 52 | } Details not available. |
| 10—50 | 797 | 819 | 607 | |
| 50 and over | 156 | 181 | 108 | |
| All Ages ... | 1,021 | 1,075 | 767 | 2,980 |

Two per cent of the insanes to the number of 25 (21 males and 4 females) are literates.

12 per cent of those afflicted with insanity, to the number of 125 (82 males and 43 females), have been returned as Actual Workers, 55 coming under the order "Independent" and 42 figuring as Agriculturists, while 12 earn a living by Earth-work and general labor.

Compared with the Census of 1891, insanity has declined but slightly, *viz.*, from 1,075 to 1,021. The proportion of insanes for every 100,000 of the population was 18 in 1881, 22 in 1891, and has now gone back to 18 again. Examined by age-periods,

the infirmity has decreased in all the periods, except in the period 10-15, where it has risen from 72 to 94. But comparing x period of 1891 with $x+10$ of 1901, the figures present great disparity, probably due to additions and deaths.

6. *Deaf-mutism from birth*.—3,040 persons (1,726 males and 1,314 females) are deaf-mutes; of these, twelve males and six females are also insane, seven males and five females are blind, two males are lepers and two males have two additional afflictions, one being blind and leprous, and the other blind and insane.

Compared with the total population, the deaf-mutes number 56 in every 100,000; the Malnad is better off in this respect, as it contains only 49 deaf-mutes in a like number.

As between the two sexes, there are 765 deaf-mutes of the female sex for every 1,000 males similarly afflicted.

The proportion is the same in both the Divisions.

Distributed by Religions, the number of deaf-mutes to every 100,000 of each sex in each Religion stands as follows:—

| Religion | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|-----------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Hindus | 56 | 63 | 50 |
| Mussalmans... | 42 | 50 | 34 |
| Christians ... | 27 | 33 | 20 |
| Jains ... | 59 | 54 | 64 |
| Animists | 43 | 58 | 26 |
| Total .. | 56 | 62 | 48 |

The Jains contain the largest proportion and the Christians the least. The actual number of Jains afflicted is, however, very small, and of the Hindus almost all the castes who number over 5,000 in population, are afflicted with deaf-mutism to varying degrees higher than the mean for the Hindu Religion; amongst the males the Rachewar and the Meda show the highest proportion to the extent of 131 and 103, respectively, while as regards the females, Darjis stand foremost with 95 deaf-mutes to every 100,000 of population.

Turning to Table XII it will be seen that the numbers afflicted gradually decrease with higher age-periods after the age of 15. This is but natural as the statistics relate only to the congenital class of deaf-mutism. Of post-natal deaf-mutes, there were 1,699 persons, namely, 957 males and 742 females, by the Census of 1891.

1,370 or 80 per cent of the male deaf-mutes and 802 or 61 per cent of the female deaf-mutes are unmarried; 54 or 3 per cent of the males and 191 or 15 per cent of the females are widowed. Those in the married condition number 302 or 17 per cent of the males and 321 or 24 per cent of the females. Putting both sexes together, 623 out of 3,040 or 20 per cent of persons suffering from deaf-mutism from birth are in a position to transmit this disease to offspring. How many deaf-mutes were in the previous Census in the married condition we do not know, as statistics are not available. How far the married condition in deaf-mutism contributes to the transmission of their infirmity to offspring, is for experts to say; and in the course of the examination of schedules, deaf-mute parents and deaf-mute children have been found to exist in the same household. The following Statement, which contains the age distribution in three main age-periods of deaf-mutes from birth, at the three Censuses, shows that 469, 645 and 664 were, respectively, the numbers that were born during the three successive decades:—

| Age-periods. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1871. |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| 0—10 | 664 | 645 | 469 | } Details not available. |
| 10—50 | 2,180 | 2,126 | 1,794 | |
| 50 and over | 196 | 647 | 347 | |
| All Ages ... | 3,040 | 3,418 | 2,610 | 6,070 |

It is really interesting to note that 11 of the deaf-mutes have been returned as literates able to read and write, according to the Census definition of the word.

About 20 per cent of the deaf-mutes have been returned as Actual Workers. More than one-half of them, to the number of 354, are agriculturists. About a fifth, to the number of 127, are engaged in earth-work and general labor; 39 in personal, household and domestic service and 39 more are "Independent," while "Textile, Fabrics and Dress" gives employment to 27 deaf-mutes.

Compared with the Statistics of the previous Census, the returns show a net decrease of 11 per cent in the number of deaf-mutes enumerated in 1891. The decrease is noticeable in all the age-periods except in the quinquennia between 5 and 15, where the figures have risen by 77 per cent.

7. *Blindness*.—2,197 males and 1,811 females have been returned as blind. Of these, 12 (7 males and 5 females) are also deaf-mute; 4 (2 males and 2 females) are insane; 1 male is both a leper and deaf-mute, and another male insane and deaf-mute.

The proportion of the blind to the total population is 80 in every 100,000 in the Eastern Division, and 54 in the Western Division and 73 in every 100,000 for the two Divisions together; in the Malnad the proportion is much less, being only 36 in 100,000 persons.

Considered by sex, the blind females number 1,804 or 82 per cent of the male sex in the Province. Taking the Natural Divisions separately, the Eastern Division contains 1,457 or 83 per cent and the Western Division 347 or 79 per cent of blind males.

Examining the statistics by Religions, the number in every 100,000 of persons stands as follows:—

| Religions | | Persons | Males | Females |
|------------|-----|---------|-------|---------|
| Hindus | ... | 75 | 81 | 69 |
| Mussalmans | ... | 50 | 62 | 37 |
| Christians | ... | 36 | 39 | 34 |
| Jains | ... | 66 | 68 | 65 |
| Animists | ... | 66 | 63 | 69 |
| Total | ... | 73 | 79 | 67 |

The infirmity is most prevalent among Hindus, Jains and Animists, almost all the principal castes exhibiting averages higher than the mean for the respective religions. It may be added that the male population in Satani, Neyige, Tigala, Nayinda, Nagaritha, Besta and Brahmin Castes and the female population in Rachewar, Satani, and Ganiga Castes, containing more than 100 blind persons in every 100,000 of them. The infirmity being one acquired during life more than inherited from congenital causes, the number has naturally gone on increasing (with slight variations), with advancing years, beginning with a minimum of 10 in every 100,000 persons in the first period "under one" and rising to a maximum of 298 in the last period of 60 and over.

1,400 or 64 per cent of the blind males and 757 or 42 per cent of the females are unmarried, the widowed amount to 279 or 13 per cent of the males, and 707 or 39 per cent of the females. Those in the married condition are 518 or 23 per cent of the males and 317 or 19 per cent of the females. Only 19 or 10 per cent of the blind have been returned as literates.

22½ per cent of the blind, to the number of 676 males and 226 females, are Actual Workers; of these more than 50 per cent are agriculturists, and 25 per cent are independent (beggars included), and the remaining 25 per cent are scattered over the other "Orders" of occupation.

Compared with the Census of 1891, the number of blind persons has decreased from 107 to 73 in every 100,000 of population. But the infirmity has lamentably increased by 37 per cent among the youths between the ages of 5 and 15, the actual numbers being 623 for 1891 and 852 for 1901.

8. *Corrosive Leprosy*.—This disease, which is the worst of the infirmities, happily stands last in regard to the number afflicted therewith, which amounts to 657 persons (450 males and 207 females). It counts but 12 in every 100,000 of the total population of the Province; but the proportion is much greater in the Eastern Division where it is 14 per 100,000 against 6 in the Western Division; and the Malnad regions are still better off with but 4 in every 100,000 persons.

Compared with the previous Censuses, it is satisfactory to note that the disease, which had increased during the decade 1881-91 from 13 to 16 per 100,000 of population, has gone down to 12.

Of the 657 lepers enumerated, 450 are males and 207 females; it will be thus seen that the disease has afflicted the female population to but 46 per cent of the males.

Examining the statistics by Religions, the proportion per 100,000 of each sex in each Religion stands as follows :—

| Religions | | Persons | Males | Females |
|------------|-----|---------|-------|---------|
| Hindus | ... | 29 | 16 | 8 |
| Mussalmans | ... | 12 | 21 | 1 |
| Christians | ... | 27 | 17 | 40 |
| Jains | ... | 7 | 14 | ... |
| Animists | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | — | — | — |
| Total | ... | 12 | 16 | 7 |
| | | — | — | — |

The Hindus and next to them the Christians are afflicted proportionately the most, the Christian females being the worst of all. On the other hand, the Animists are altogether free, as also the female population of the Jains. The figures by details of castes are too small to justify any generalisation. If it be true that the disease becomes conspicuous, generally only after the 18th or 20th year, this would account for the numbers returned, being comparatively very small prior to that age-period and increasing with the subsequent age-periods. This would also be an explanation for a small number of the leper population being unmarried. Among the males, the proportion of the unmarried in the total number afflicted, is only 30 per cent, while it is between 60 and 80 per cent in respect of the other infirms. 135 or 30 per cent of the leprous males and 33 or 15 per cent of the females are unmarried; the widowed amount to 93 or 20 per cent of the males and 110 or 53 per cent of the females. Those in the married condition number 222 or 50 per cent of the males and 64 or 32 per cent of the females. Putting both sexes together, 286 out of 657 or 43 per cent of persons suffering from corrosive leprosy are in a position to transmit the disease to offspring, and that, as a matter of fact, it is so transmitted may well be inferred from the following Statement, which shows the distribution of the actual numbers of lepers by three age-periods at the three Censuses :—

| Age-periods | | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 |
|----------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|---------------------------|
| 0-10 | ... | ... | 10 | 25 | 10 | Details not available. |
| 10-50 | ... | ... | 364 | 514 | 368 | |
| 50 & over | ... | ... | 283 | 263 | 155 | |
| Total all ages | | | 657 | 802 | 533 | 1,497 |

The 10 persons therein appearing in the juvenile age "0-10," may fairly be regarded as having inherited the disease in a form virulent enough to manifest itself at this early age.

14 or 2 per cent of the lepers are literate and 341 or 52 per cent are Actual Workers or wage-earners. Of the latter, over one-half, to the number of 210, are engaged in Agricultural and pastoral occupations, 37 are in Personal and Household service, and 34 earn a livelihood by Earth-work and general labor. 11 are under administration, which means, of course, vested rights in village service, and smaller numbers in various other occupations. There are 4 persons employed in "Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants."

9. *Infirmities in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—The only Tables relating to infirmities which have been compiled by the Census Superintendent of Madras for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are :—

- (1) XII Infirmities by Age, and
- (2) XII-A Infirmities by Selected Castes.

Number of Infirms.—Out of a population of 89,599 enumerated in the Civil and Military Station, 82 persons, (46 males and 36 females,) have been returned as Infirms. These figures when reduced to proportions give 91 infirms to every 100,000 of population of both sexes, a proportion which is much lower than that in any District or City in the Province excepting Kolar Gold Fields.

Infirms by Age.—The distribution of the Infirms by their Ages and Infirmities is as follows:—

| Age. | Total | | Insane | | Deaf-mute | | Blind | | Leper | |
|-------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 0—15 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | .. |
| 15—40 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 40—60 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 3 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 60 and over | 9 | 13 | 1 | .. | ... | 1 | 8 | 12 | ... | ... |
| Total | 46 | 36 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 19 | 22 | 13 | 2 |

It is satisfactory to note that the juvenile population under the age of fifteen, numbering 33,557 persons of both sexes, contains but seven infirms in all, and is further free from lepers. Insanity does not prevail to any great extent ; congenital deaf-mutism is noticed chiefly in the population between the ages of 15 and 40.

Blindness is the affliction of 50 per cent of the infirms, and 75 per cent of the blind are above the age of 40.

Leprosy is noticed only in the population between the ages of 15 and 60.

Infirmity by Sexes.—As between the two sexes, the proportion of Infirms is on the whole much less among females than among the males, being 80 against 102 per 100,000 of population of the respective sex. But the female population is afflicted by insanity and blindness to a greater extent than the male.

Infirmity by Religions.—The proportions of the infirm of each Religion in every 100 persons of that religion are so small, that to make them appreciable it is necessary to take a larger number for purpose of comparison, though this may be much more than the actual number. If this be done, the number of infirms per 100,000 of population of each sex in the three principal religions followed by the people of the Civil and Military Station will be as shown below:—

| Religion | Males | | | | | Females | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Total | Insane | Deaf-mute | Blind | Leper | Total | Insane | Deaf-mute | Blind | Leper |
| Hindu | 107 | 12 | 12 | 51 | 32 | 66 | 15 | 8 | 35 | 8 |
| Mussalman | 43 | ... | 26 | 8 | 9 | 50 | 10 | ... | 40 | .. |
| Christian | 158 | 24 | 37 | 61 | 36 | 157 | 11 | 45 | 101 | ... |
| Total | 102 | 10 | 21 | 42 | 29 | 80 | 13 | 14 | 49 | 4 |

The Christians possess the largest proportion of the infirms in both the sexes, and the Mussalmans the least. But among the latter, the females exhibit a greater proportion of infirms than the males, especially the blind.

The Infirms are distributed pretty evenly over the several castes.

Comparison with 1891.—Comparing the statistics of 1901 with those of 1891, it will be seen that the number of infirms has decreased in both sexes from 76 to 46 among males and from 54 to 36 among females, the details by infirmities being as follows:—

| Infirmity | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|------|-----------|
| | | | Number of Infirms | | Variation | Number of Infirms | | Variation |
| | | | 1901 | 1891 | Actual | 1901 | 1891 | Actual |
| Insane | ... | ... | 5 | 10 | --5 | 6 | 4 | +2 |
| Deaf-mute | .. | ... | 9 | 29 | —20 | 6 | 19 | —13 |
| Blind | ... | ... | 19 | 29 | —10 | 22 | 27 | —5 |
| Leper | ... | ... | 13 | 8 | +5 | 2 | 4 | —2 |
| Total | ... | ... | 46 | 76 | —30 | 36 | 54 | —18 |

The infirms under all heads have decreased with the exceptions that the male lepers have increased by five, and the female insanes by two.

In conclusion, it may be observed that the infirms are mostly of the poorer classes and live mainly on charity. A fair or other large gathering of people is an easy inducement to the infirm population to shift to the scene of the event in the hope of obtaining alms from the people assembled. Such shiftings between the Civil and Military Station and the adjoining City of Bangalore in the Province, are of frequent occurrence. And slight variations in the roving population of the infirms who are, after all, not many in number cannot by themselves be of much importance.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Average number of Afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex, by Natural Divisions and Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901.

| Natural Divisions and Districts | Insane | | | | | | Deaf-Mute | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|------|---------|------|------|-----------|------|------|---------|------|------|
| | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Mysoore City | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| Mysoore District | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Bangalore City | 1 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| Bangalore District | 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| Kolar District | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tumkur District | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Chitaldrug District | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Eastern Division | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Hassan District | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Kadur District | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Shimoga District | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Total Western Division | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Total Mysore Province | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 |

[Subsidiary Table H-1]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1.—concl.

Average number of Afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex, by Natural Divisions and Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901.—concl.

| Natural Divisions and Districts | Blind | | | | | | Leper | | | | | | Combined Infirmities | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|------|---------|------|------|-------|------|------|---------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|---------|------|------|
| | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| Mysore City | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mysore District | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Bangalore City | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Bangalore District | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kolar District | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Tumkur District | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chitaldrug District | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Total Eastern Division | 9 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Hassan District | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Kadur District | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Shimoga District | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Total Western Division | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Total Mysore Province | 8 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| Civil & Military Station, Bangalore | 4 | 6 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | 8 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | .. |

[Subsidiary Table H-1.]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex by Religions in 1881, 1891 and 1901.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Religions | Insane | | | | | | Deaf-mute | | |
|-----------------|--------|------|------|---------|------|------|-----------|------|------|
| | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Hindu | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| Mussalman | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Christian | 11 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 |
| Jain | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | 7 | ... |
| Anmist | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 6 | 9 | ... |
| Other Religions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 192 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 7 |

| Religions | Blind | | | | | | Lepor | | | Combined Infirmities | | |
|-----------------|-------|------|------|---------|------|------|-------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|
| | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | | Males | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Hindu | 8 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mussalman | 6 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Christian | 4 | 16 | 14 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 4 |
| Jain | 7 | 9 | ... | 7 | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Anmist | 6 | 7 | ... | 7 | 8 | ... | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| Other Religions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 8 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

[Subsidiary Table H-2.]

SUBSIDIARY

Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex
Total Mysore State excluding Civil

| Caste | Insane | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|------|------|---------|------|------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Hindu—</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 Agasa ... | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 4 Banajiga .. | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 6 Beda ... | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | |
| 7 Bestha .. | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 8 Bhatraju ... | 16 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 9 Brahmin ... | 2 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 10 Budabudike ... | ... | ... | | .. | ... | |
| 11 Daiji ... | ... | 2 | | 4 | 7 | |
| 12 Dasari ... | ... | .. | | 7 | ... | |
| 13 Dombai ... | ... | ... | | .. | .. | |
| 14 Ganiga ... | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 15 Garadiga ... | . | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 16 Golla ... | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 19 Gosayi ... | 29 | ... | | .. | .. | |
| 20 Gujarathi ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 23 Holeya ... | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 24 Idiga ... | 0 | 1 | | ... | 2 | |
| 26 Jogi .. | 5 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 31 Komati ... | 2 | 5 | | 2 | 4 | |
| 32 Kshatriya ... | 1 | 10 | | 2 | 3 | |
| 33 Kumbara .. | 1 | 3 | | 3 | 5 | |
| 34 Kuruba ... | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 35 Ladar ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 36 Lingayet .. | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 3 | |
| 37 Madiga ... | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 38 Malayali ... | ... | ... | | ... | .. | |
| 40 Mahratta ... | 3 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | |
| 42 Meda ... | .. | ... | | 4 | .. | |
| 43 Mochi ... | .. | ... | | .. | ... | |
| 45 Mudali .. | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |

Details not available

Details not available

TABLE III.
in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Deaf-mute | | | | | | Blind | | |
|-----------|------|-----------------------|---------|------|-----------------------|-------|------|------|
| Males | | | Females | | | Males | | |
| 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 6 | 9 | | 5 | 7 | | 6 | 9 | |
| 7 | 7 | | 5 | 6 | | 8 | 12 | |
| 5 | 7 | | 4 | 5 | | 7 | 9 | |
| 6 | 7 | | 5 | 4 | | 10 | 9 | |
| .. | ... | | ... | ... | | 16 | ... | |
| 8 | 9 | | 5 | 6 | | 11 | 12 | |
| .. | ... | | 12 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 7 | 7 | | 10 | 2 | | 5 | 7 | |
| 7 | ... | | 7 | ... | | 14 | ... | |
| ... | ... | | .. | ... | | 7 | 8 | |
| 8 | 10 | | 5 | 8 | | 10 | 10 | |
| .. | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 6 | 7 | Details not available | 5 | 5 | Details not available | 7 | 10 | |
| ... | .. | | .. | ... | | 29 | ... | |
| 116 | ... | | ... | ... | | .. | ... | |
| 6 | 8 | | 4 | 6 | | 7 | 8 | |
| 5 | 4 | | 4 | 8 | | 4 | 8 | |
| 3 | 11 | | 3 | 7 | | 12 | 2 | |
| 6 | 12 | | 4 | 7 | | 9 | 23 | |
| 4 | 10 | | 5 | 11 | | 8 | 15 | |
| 7 | 11 | | 6 | 10 | | 6 | 9 | |
| 6 | 7 | | 5 | 6 | | 9 | 13 | |
| ... | ... | | 14 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 6 | 9 | | 6 | 9 | | 9 | 16 | |
| 6 | 9 | | 5 | 6 | | 6 | 8 | |
| .. | ... | | .. | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 9 | 12 | | 5 | 4 | | 4 | 11 | |
| 10 | 9 | | ... | 11 | | 7 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | | 11 | ... | | 10 | ... | |
| 3 | .. | | 4 | ... | | 2 | ... | |

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY

Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex
Total Mysore State excluding Civil

| Caste | | | Blind | | | Leper | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|---------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| | | | Females | | | Males | | |
| | | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| | | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindu—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Agasa | .. | .. | 6 | 10 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 4 Banajiga | ... | .. | 7 | 13 | | 2 | 3 | |
| 6 Beda | ... | ... | 6 | 8 | | 1 | 3 | |
| 7 Bestha | ... | ... | 5 | 13 | | 2 | 1 | |
| 8 Bhatraju | ... | . | 17 | ... | | .. | ... | |
| 9 Brahmin | ... | ... | 9 | 15 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 10 Budabudike | ... | ... | .. | ... | | .. | ... | |
| 11 Darji | ... | ... | 8 | 14 | | 5 | 4 | |
| 12 Dasari | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | .. | |
| 13 Dombar | ... | ... | ... | 23 | | .. | ... | |
| 14 Ganiga | ... | ... | 11 | 8 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 15 Garadiga | ... | .. | 43 | 22 | | ... | ... | |
| 16 Golla | ... | .. | 8 | 11 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 19 Gosayi | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 48 | |
| 20 Gujarathi | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 23 Holaya | ... | ... | 5 | 8 | | 2 | 3 | |
| 24 Idiga | .. | ... | 4 | 10 | | .. | 1 | |
| 26 Jogi | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | | 5 | ... | |
| 31 Komati | ... | ... | 9 | 12 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 32 Kshatriya | ... | ... | 7 | 18 | | 2 | 5 | |
| 33 Kumbara | ... | ... | 6 | 14 | | 2 | 1 | |
| 34 Kuruba | ... | ... | 7 | 11 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 35 Ladar | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 25 | .. | |
| 36 Lingayet | ... | ... | 9 | 15 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 37 Madiga | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | | 3 | 4 | |
| 38 Malayali | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 97 | ... | |
| 40 Mahratta | ... | .. | 7 | 9 | | 3 | 3 | |
| 42 Meda | ... | ... | 7 | 11 | | 3 | ... | |
| 43 Mochi | ... | .. | ... | ... | | 10 | .. | |
| 45 Mudali | ... | ... | 6 | ... | | ... | ... | |

Details not available

Details not available

TABLE III.—contd.
in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.--
and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Leper | | | Combined Infirmities | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|---------|------|------|
| Females | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 1 | 1 | | 0 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 0 | 1 | | 0 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | | 0 | .. | | 0 | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | | 0 | ... | | 0 | ... | |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... | | . | ... | |
| 0 | 1 | | ... | ... | | ... | .. | |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | .. | |
| ... | .. | | .. | ... | | .. | ... | |
| ... | ... | | ... | .. | | ... | .. | |
| .. | .. | | ... | ... | | .. | ... | |
| 1 | ... | | ... | .. | | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | | ... | .. | | . | .. | |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... | | .. | .. | |
| .. | ... | | ... | ... | | .. | .. | |
| 1 | 1 | | 0 | .. | | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | | . | ... | | 0 | .. | |
| .. | 2 | | ... | ... | | . | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | | 1 | .. | | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 4 | | ... | ... | | 0 | ... | |
| 2 | 1 | | .. | ... | | . | .. | |
| 1 | 2 | | 0 | ... | | 0 | .. | |
| ... | ... | | .. | .. | | ... | .. | |
| 1 | 1 | | 0 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 2 | | 0 | ... | | 0 | .. | |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | | 0 | .. | | ... | . | |
| .. | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | | .. | ... | | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | . | |

Details not available

Details not available

Details not available

SUBSIDIARY
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each sex
Total Mysore State excluding Civil

| Caste | | | Insane | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|--------|------|-----------------------|---------|------|-----------------------|
| | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | | | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Hindu—concd.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 47 Nagarta | ... | ... | 9 | ... | Details not available | ... | ... | Details not available |
| 48 Natuva | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 50 Nayinda | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 51 Neyige | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 2 | |
| 52 Panchala | ... | .. | 4 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 53 Pandaram | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 54 Pille | .. | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 55 Rachewar | ... | ... | .. | 4 | | 7 | 2 | |
| 57 Sanyasi | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 58 Satani | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | |
| 59 Sillokyata | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | .. | |
| 60 Sudugadusidda | ... | ... | ... | ... | | .. | ... | |
| 61 Tigala | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | | 1 | 3 | |
| 62 Uppara | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 63 Vadda | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 64 Vakkaliga | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 65 Unspecified | ... | ... | 1,959 | 123 | | 739 | 125 | |
| Total | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Mussalman—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Labbe | .. | ... | 2 | 11 | Details not available | ... | ... | Details not available |
| 5 Mogul | .. | ... | ... | 2 | | ... | 5 | |
| 6 Pathan | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | | 2 | 4 | |
| 7 Hindari | ... | .. | ... | 9 | | ... | ... | |
| 8 Pinjari | .. | ... | ... | ... | | ... | .. | |
| 9 Steik | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | | 1 | 3 | |
| 11 Syed | ... | .. | 1 | 5 | | 3 | 5 | |
| 12 Unspecified | ... | ... | 220 | ... | | 64 | ... | |
| Total | | | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 |

[Subsidiary Table H-3 —contd.]

TABLE III—contd.
in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Deaf-mute | | | | | | Blind | | |
|-----------|------|-----------------------|---------|------|-----------------------|-------|------|-----------------------|
| Males | | | Females | | | Males | | |
| 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 4 | ... | Details not available | 2 | .. | Details not available | 15 | ... | Details not available |
| ... | 11 | | .. | 3 | | ... | 6 | |
| 6 | 10 | | 4 | 14 | | 14 | 14 | |
| 7 | 8 | | 5 | 6 | | 11 | 13 | |
| 9 | 6 | | 6 | 8 | | 8 | 13 | |
| ... | .. | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... | | 10 | ... | |
| 13 | 17 | | 7 | 2 | | ... | 15 | |
| .. | .. | | ... | ... | | ... | .. | |
| 9 | 15 | | 5 | 8 | | 18 | 10 | |
| 27 | ... | | ... | .. | | ... | ... | |
| 23 | ... | | ... | .. | | ... | ... | |
| 4 | 7 | | 6 | 5 | | 11 | 10 | |
| 7 | 7 | | 4 | 4 | | 7 | 11 | |
| 8 | 10 | | 6 | 4 | | 8 | 6 | |
| 6 | 7 | | 5 | 5 | | 8 | 10 | |
| 31 | 341 | | 22 | 363 | | 31 | 491 | |
| 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| 2 | ... | Details not available | 5 | ... | Details not available | 2 | ... | Details not available |
| 2 | 16 | | 3 | 7 | | 7 | 4 | |
| 5 | 4 | | 4 | 6 | | 9 | 7 | |
| 9 | ... | | 10 | ... | | 9 | 9 | |
| 17 | .. | | 9 | .. | | 4 | ... | |
| 5 | 6 | | 3 | 4 | | 6 | 6 | |
| 6 | 7 | | 2 | 8 | | 4 | 10 | |
| .. | ... | | ... | ... | | .. | ... | |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY

Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex
Mysore State excluding Civil

| Caste | Blind | | | Leper | | |
|---------------------|---------|------|-----------------------|-------|------|-----------------------|
| | Females | | | Males | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| <i>Hindu—conold</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 Nagarta | 6 | ... | Details not available | 7 | ... | Details not available |
| 48 Natuva | ... | 3 | | ... | 3 | |
| 50 Nayinda | 10 | 15 | | 2 | 3 | |
| 51 Neyige | 8 | 18 | | 2 | 3 | |
| 52 Panchala | 7 | 12 | | 2 | 3 | |
| 53 Pandaram | 52 | .. | | ... | ... | |
| 54 Pille | ... | ... | | ... | .. | |
| 55 Rachewar | 17 | ... | | 3 | 2 | |
| 57 Sanyasi | ... | ... | | 26 | ... | |
| 58 Satani | 10 | 9 | | 3 | 1 | |
| 59 Shulekyata | ... | ... | | ... | .. | |
| 60 Sudgadusidd | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 61 Tigah | 8 | 7 | | 4 | 1 | |
| 62 Uppara | 7 | 7 | | 2 | 1 | |
| 63 Vadda | 4 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 64 Vakkaliga | 7 | 10 | | 1 | 2 | |
| 65 Unspecified | ... | 538 | | ... | 90 | |
| Total | 7 | 11 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Mussalman—</i> | | | | | | |
| 3 Labbe | ... | ... | Details not available | 2 | ... | Details not available |
| 5 Mogul | ... | 7 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 6 Pathan | 2 | 7 | | 2 | 3 | |
| 7 Pindar | 39 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 8 Pinjari | ... | .. | | ... | ... | |
| 9 Sheikh | 4 | 6 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 11 Syed | 4 | 5 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 12 Unspecified | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Total | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 |

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

TABLE III.—contd.
in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Leper | | | Combined Infirmities | | | | | |
|---------|------|-----------------------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|---------|------|-----------------------|
| Females | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| ... | ... | Details not available | ... | ... | Details not available | .. | .. | Details not available |
| 7 | ... | | 0 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | | 1 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | | 0 | ... | | ... | .. | |
| 2 | 1 | | ... | . | | ... | ... | |
| .. | .. | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | | .. | .. | | ... | ... | |
| ... | .. | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 24 | ... | | .. | .. | | ... | ... | |
| 1 | .. | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| ... | .. | | ... | .. | | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | | ... | .. | | ... | ... | |
| 0 | 2 | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | | ... | ... | | .. | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | | ... | ... | | .. | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | | 0 | ... | | 0 | ... | |
| 22 | 56 | | ... | .. | | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | Details not available | .. | ... | Details not available | ... | ... | Details not available |
| ... | ... | | ... | .. | | ... | ... | |
| .. | 1 | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| ... | .. | | ... | .. | | .. | ... | |
| ... | 10 | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 1 | .. | | 0 | ... | | ... | .. | |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | | .. | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—contd.
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
Mysore state excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Caste | Insane | | | | | | Deaf-mute | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|------|------|---------|------|------|-----------|------|------|---------|------|------|
| | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| <i>Christian—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Eurasian | 77 | 71 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 European | 6 | 8 | ... | 21 | 4 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... |
| 3 Native Christian | 11 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 7 | 10 | ... | 6 | 4 | ... |
| <i>Jain—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Digambara | 2 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 5 | 7 | ... | 7 | 5 | ... |
| <i>Others—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Animist</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Iralliga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 Koracha | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 10 | ... | 14 | 40 | ... | 10 | 14 | ... |
| 3 Korama | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| 5 Kuruba | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 Lambani | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... |
| Total | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 6 | 9 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... |
| Grand Total | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 |

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—concd.
Average number of afflicted per 10,000 of each Sex in each Caste for 1901, 1891 and 1881.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Caste | Blind | | | | | | Lepor | | | | | | Combined Infirmities | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|------|------|---------|------|------|-------|------|------|---------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|---------|------|------|
| | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | | Females | | | Males | | | Females | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| <i>Christian—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Eurasian | ... | 43 | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 Native Christian | 5 | 15 | ... | 4 | 9 | ... | 2 | 9 | ... | 5 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total | 4 | 16 | 14 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| <i>Jain—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Digambara | 8 | 7 | ... | 6 | 23 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 Unspecified | ... | 37 | ... | 52 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 7 | 9 | ... | 7 | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Others</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Animist—</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Irailiga | 5 | 52 | ... | 3 | 54 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 Koracha | 13 | 29 | ... | 6 | 39 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 Koranus | 3 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 Kuruba | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 Lambani | 7 | 2 | ... | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 6 | 7 | ... | 7 | 8 | ... | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 8 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... |

[Subsidiary Table H-3]—concd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Distribution by Age of 10,000 persons for each Infirmary.

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age | Males | | | | | | Females | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------|--------|----------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| | Total | Insane | Deafmute | Blind | Lepor | Combined Infirmities | Total | Insane | Deafmute | Blind | Lepor | Combined Infirmities |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0-1 | 13 | .. | 3 | 25 | .. | .. | 6 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... |
| 1-2 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 28 | 15 | .. | 10 | ... | 10 | 15 | ... | .. |
| 2-3 | 27 | ... | 26 | 35 | 15 | .. | 23 | 10 | 20 | 33 | ... | .. |
| 3-4 | 54 | 10 | 60 | 73 | 31 | .. | 53 | 20 | 60 | 63 | ... | 250 |
| 4-5 | 81 | 10 | 116 | 85 | .. | .. | 56 | 70 | 80 | 45 | ... | .. |
| 5-10 | 676 | 291 | 1,001 | 632 | 31 | 750 | 504 | 221 | 808 | 416 | 61 | 750 |
| 10-15 | 769 | 462 | 1,201 | 621 | 107 | 1,500 | 568 | 422 | 882 | 451 | 46 | 750 |
| 15-20 | 466 | 361 | 702 | 361 | 123 | 1,500 | 354 | 382 | 459 | 303 | 153 | ... |
| 20-25 | 395 | 392 | 526 | 323 | 261 | .. | 305 | 372 | 389 | 253 | 169 | 250 |
| 25-30 | 434 | 773 | 476 | 338 | 337 | .. | 304 | 331 | 383 | 263 | 153 | 250 |
| 30-35 | 463 | 733 | 432 | 391 | 568 | 1,500 | 337 | 572 | 383 | 286 | 337 | ... |
| 35-40 | 360 | 713 | 293 | 273 | 660 | 500 | 255 | 422 | 230 | 223 | 307 | 250 |
| 40-45 | 405 | 613 | 316 | 378 | 690 | .. | 330 | 472 | 253 | 358 | 307 | 250 |
| 45-50 | 325 | 592 | 180 | 278 | 982 | .. | 198 | 251 | 123 | 218 | 337 | 250 |
| 50-55 | 343 | 351 | 166 | 356 | 1,058 | 500 | 266 | 271 | 133 | 323 | 522 | 250 |
| 55-60 | 188 | 281 | 57 | 180 | 705 | 250 | 142 | 110 | 77 | 188 | 215 | .. |
| 60 and over | 673 | 291 | 110 | 1,035 | 1,258 | .. | 596 | 251 | 95 | 1,070 | 552 | 250 |
| Total | 5,690 | 5,823 | 5,665 | 5,412 | 6,841 | 6,500 | 4,310 | 4,177 | 4,335 | 4,521 | 3,159 | 3,500 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Proportion of Females afflicted to 1,000 Males afflicted at each Age.

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Age periods | Total Afflicted | Insane | Deaf-mute | Blind | Leper | Combined Infirmities |
|-------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—1 | 455 | ... | 0 | 500 | .. | ... |
| 1—2 | 563 | 0 | 1,000 | 546 | 0 | ... |
| 2—3 | 870 | 0 | 750 | 929 | 0 | ... |
| 3—4 | 979 | 2,000 | 1,200 | 862 | 0 | 0 |
| 4—5 | 700 | 7,000 | 686 | 529 | .. | ... |
| 5—10 | 746 | 759 | 807 | 659 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| 10—15 | 738 | 913 | 734 | 723 | 429 | 500 |
| 15—20 | 758 | 1,056 | 654 | 840 | 1,250 | 0 |
| 20—25 | 778 | 949 | 741 | 783 | 647 | 0 |
| 25—30 | 700 | 429 | 801 | 778 | 455 | 0 |
| 30—35 | 729 | 781 | 769 | 731 | 595 | 0 |
| 35—40 | 706 | 592 | 784 | 817 | 465 | 500 |
| 40—45 | 815 | 771 | 800 | 947 | 414 | 0 |
| 45—50 | 610 | 472 | 685 | 784 | 344 | 0 |
| 50—55 | 775 | 771 | 800 | 909 | 493 | 500 |
| 55—60 | 755 | 393 | 1,353 | 1 042 | 304 | ... |
| 60 and over | 887 | 862 | 879 | 973 | 439 | 1,000 |
| Total | 758 | 717 | 765 | 825 | 462 | 539 |

[Subsidiary Table H-7]

SUBSIDIARY

Infirmities among every 10,000 persons of each Caste, Tribe or Race

| Castes. | Total Afflicted | | | Insane. | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------|----------|---------|----|----|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 Agasa | 14 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 Banajiga | 16 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 Beda | 13 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 Bestha | 15 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 Bhatraju | 24 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 9 Brahmin | 19 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 Budabudike | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 Darji | 19 | 9 | 10 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 12 Dasari | 18 | 11 | 7 | 4 | .. | 4 |
| 13 Dombur | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 Ganiga | 19 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 15 Garadiga | 23 | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 Golla | 15 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 19 Gosayi | 34 | 34 | .. | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 20 Gujarathi | 63 | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23 Holeya | 13 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 24 Idiga | 9 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 Jogi | 16 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 31 Komari | 18 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 32 Kshatriya | 15 | 7 | 8 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 33 Kumbara | 16 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 34 Kuruba | 16 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 35 Ladar | 20 | 13 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 36 Lingayet | 18 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 37 Madiga | 15 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 38 Malayali | 74 | 74 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 40 Mahratta | 16 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 42 Meda | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 43 Mochi | 15 | 10 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 45 Mudali | 7 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |

[Subsidiary Table H-8.]

TABLE VI.

—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Deaf-mute. | | | Blind. | | | Leper. | | | Combined Infirmities. | | |
|------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | . |
| 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | 16 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | ... |
| 6 | .. | 6 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | 23 | .. | 23 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 | 17 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 63 | 63 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 74 | 74 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 5 | 5 | .. | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |

SUBSIDIARY

Infirmities among every 10,000 persons of each Caste, Tribe or Race

| Castes. | Total afflicted. | | | Insane. | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|-----|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Hindus—concl.</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 Nagarta ... | 21 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 48 Natuva ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 50 Nayinda ... | 20 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 51 Neyige ... | 18 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 52 Panchala ... | 19 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 53 Pandaram ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... |
| 54 Pille .. | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 Rachewar ... | 23 | 8 | 15 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 57 Sanyasi ... | 24 | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 58 Satani ... | 24 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 59 Sillekya ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 60 Sudugadusidda ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 61 Tigala ... | 18 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 62 Uppara ... | 14 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 63 Vadda ... | 15 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 64 Vakkaliga .. | 15 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 65 Unspecified .. | 1,502 | 1,174 | 328 | 1,448 | 1,138 | 310 |
| Total .. | 16 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | |
| 3 Labbe ... | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 5 Mogul ... | 7 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 Pathan .. | 13 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 Pindari ... | 34 | 10 | 24 | ... | ... | .. |
| 8 Pinjari ... | 15 | 11 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 Sheikh ... | 12 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 Syed ... | 11 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 1 Unspecified ... | 148 | 119 | 29 | 148 | 119 | 29 |
| Total ... | 11 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 |

[Subsidiary Table H-8]—contd.

TABLE VI.—contd.

—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

| Deaf-mute. | | | Blind. | | | Leper. | | | Combined Infirmities. | | |
|------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | 7 | 3 | 8 | ... | 8 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 18 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | .. |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | 5 | 5 | 24 | 5 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY

Infirmities among every 10,000 persons of each Caste, Tribe or Race

| Castes. | Total afflicted. | | | Insane. | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------|----------|---------|-----|-----|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | P | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 Eurasian | 45 | 41 | 4 | 45 | 41 | 4 |
| 2 European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 Native Christian. | 23 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 9 |
| Total | 24 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 Digambara | 16 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 Unspecified | 47 | .. | 47 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 15 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Animists—</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 Iruliga | 17 | 11 | 6 | .. | ... | ... |
| 2 Koracha | 17 | 10 | 7 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 3 Koranga | 15 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 Kuruba | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 6 Laramba | 13 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 13 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Grand Total | 16 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Subsidiary Table H-87—concl.

TABLE VI. —concl'd.
—Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—concl'd.

| Deaf-mute. | | | Blind. | | | Leper. | | | Combined Infirmities. | | |
|------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F | P | M | F |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | .. | .. |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | ... | 24 | 23 | .. | 23 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| 12 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| 5 | 5 | ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | ... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmary by Religion and Civil Condition—Mysore Province.

| Infirmitie | Hindus | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|-----|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | Total Afflicted | | | Total | | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Total | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | |
| | | | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| Insane | 1,000 | 582 | 418 | 484 | 351 | 377 | 179 | 81 | 91 | 26 | 81 | |
| Deaf-mute | 1,000 | 567 | 433 | 532 | 413 | 419 | 252 | 95 | 103 | 18 | 58 | |
| Blind | 1,000 | 548 | 452 | 516 | 431 | 328 | 179 | 121 | 84 | 67 | 168 | |
| Lepre | 1,000 | 684 | 316 | 629 | 304 | 189 | 49 | 310 | 95 | 130 | 160 | |
| Deaf-mute and Insane | 1,000 | 667 | 333 | 611 | 333 | 611 | 278 | .. | 55 | .. | .. | |
| Blind and Deaf-mute | 1,000 | 583 | 417 | 583 | 333 | 583 | 250 | .. | .. | .. | 83 | |
| Blind and Insane | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 250 | .. | .. | .. | 250 | |
| Lepre and Insane | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Deaf-mute and Lepre | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 1,000 | .. | 500 | .. | 500 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Blind, Lepre and Deaf-mute | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 1,000 | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 1,000 | 569 | 431 | 527 | 405 | 356 | 194 | 121 | 92 | 50 | 119 | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—contd.]

Distribution of every 1,000 persons of each Infirmity by Religion and Civil Condition—Mysore Province—contd.

| Infirmities | Musalmans | | | | | | | | | | Christians | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----|-----------|----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|-----|------------|----|---------|-----|---------|----|--|--|
| | Total | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | Total | | Unmarried | | Married | | Widowed | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | |
| Insane .. | 70 | 30 | 61 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 28 | 20 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | | |
| Deaf-mute .. | 23 | 14 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 2 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Blind .. | 22 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | | |
| Leprosy .. | 46 | 3 | 12 | .. | 25 | .. | 9 | 3 | 5 | 9 | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | | |
| Deaf-mute and Insane | 56 | .. | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Blind and Deaf-mute | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Blind and Insane .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Leprosy and Insane .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 500 | .. | .. | .. | 500 | .. | .. | | |
| Deaf-mute and Leprosy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Blind, Leprosy and Deaf-mute | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Total .. | 30 | 14 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | .. | 0 | 1 | | |

Subsidiary Table II—9—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Literacy and Occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmary—Mysore Province.

| Infirmities | Total | | | Literate | | | Illiterate | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------|------------|-------|---------|-----|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Insane | ... | 1,000 | 582 | 418 | 25 | 21 | 4 | 974 | 561 | 413 |
| Deaf-mute | ... | 1,000 | 566 | 434 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 996 | 563 | 433 |
| Blind | ... | 1,000 | 548 | 452 | 4 | 4 | ... | 995 | 543 | 452 |
| Leper | ... | 1,000 | 684 | 316 | 19 | 19 | ... | 980 | 664 | 316 |
| Deaf-mute and Insane | ... | 1,000 | 667 | 333 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 667 | 333 |
| Blind and Deaf-mute | ... | 1,000 | 583 | 417 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 583 | 417 |
| Blind and Insane | ... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Leper and Insane | ... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Deaf-mute and Leper | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| Blind, Leper and Deaf-mute | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| Total | ... | 1,000 | 569 | 431 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 992 | 562 | 430 |

485

485

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Literacy and Occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmity—Mysore Province—contd.

| Infirmities | Actual workers | | | Dependents | | | Recorded principal occupation of actual workers by orders | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----|---------|------------|-------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Males | | Females | Males | | Females | I Administrative | | II Defence | III Service of Native and Foreign States | IV Provision and care of animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services | VII Food, Drink and stimulants | VIII Light, fitting and forage |
| | Persons | 12 | 13 | Persons | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| Insane | 125 | 82 | 43 | 874 | 500 | 374 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Deaf-mute | 221 | 166 | 55 | 778 | 400 | 378 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 118 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| Blind | 226 | 169 | 57 | 773 | 378 | 395 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 120 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Leper | 523 | 446 | 77 | 477 | 238 | 239 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 301 | 57 | 6 | 2 |
| Deaf-mute and Insane | 111 | 56 | 55 | 888 | 611 | 277 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | .. | .. | .. |
| Blind and Deaf-mute | 83 | 83 | .. | 916 | 500 | 416 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 | .. | .. | .. |
| Blind and Insane | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Leper and Insane | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Deaf-mute and Leper | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Blind, Leper and Deaf-mute | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 234 | 178 | 56 | 765 | 390 | 375 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 123 | 8 | 3 | 1 |

(Subsidiary Table II-10)—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concd.

Literacy and Occupation of 1,000 persons of each Infirmary—Mysore Province—concd.

| (Column 14 of the General Schedule) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Infirmities | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels | XI Supplementary Re- quirements | XII Textile fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Preci- ous Stones | XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves | XVI Drugs, gums dyes | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and stor- age | XX Learned and artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Barterwork and general labour | XXIII Indefinite and dis- reputable occupation | XXIV Independent |
| Insane | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | .. | 55 |
| Deaf-mute | 0 | .. | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 0 | 42 | 1 | 13 |
| Blind | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 21 | 1 | 59 |
| Lepers | 1 | .. | 1 | 11 | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 2 | .. | 52 | .. | 74 |
| Deaf-mute and Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. |
| Blind and Deaf-mute | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Blind and Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lepers and Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Deaf-mute and Lepers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Blind, Lepers and Deaf-mute | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Blind, Insane and Deaf-mute | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 1 | .. | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 1 | 43 |

Subsidiary Table H-10)—concd.

CHAPTER VIII.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

1. *Difficulties of Classification by Castes.*—In the manifold operations connected with the abstraction of Census statistics, there is no task which is beset with so many difficulties and with so much uncertainty as the classification of the heterogeneous mass that is known as the “people of India” by their proper castes in Indian society; and the difficulties and uncertainties are only enhanced, Census by Census. The ramifications of castes and sub-castes have already become so widespread and plaited, that in the stupendous growth the base and the main trunk have, in several cases, been altogether lost sight of, so that it is now by no means easy either to distinguish the branch from the trunk and the twig from the branch and sometimes even to locate the root of any trunk, branch or twig. The subject of caste is, therefore, a stumbling block to all writers on Census statistics, and in the words of Dr. Cornish it is “one that would take a life-time of labour to elucidate. It is a subject upon which no two divisions or sub-divisions of the people themselves are agreed and upon which European authorities, who have paid any attention to it, differ hopelessly.” It is, therefore, futile to attempt an exposition of the origin of the caste system in India and of its growth to its present form. Ethnologists believe that the system has a racial origin and look to cranial measurements for an explanation of the mystery. Others there are, who hold that it is “based upon community of occupation,” while some others enunciate a twofold basis of race and occupation. It is true, that race and occupation chiefly decide the caste, but besides these, there are other factors which influence the division of the people, the chief among them being *sectarian doctrines, language and locality of domicile*. The caste, therefore, varies as a number of factors, such as the above, separately and in accordance with the mathematical law of variation, *viz.*, that if *a* varies as *b, c, d* independently, it would vary as their product *bcd*. One should naturally expect, in the Schedules, as many castes as are represented by the product of the numbers representing each of the aforesaid factors. And added to this very large number of caste divisions, there are the difficulties, presented by errors or eccentricities of enumeration, caused, partly by ignorance or misrepresentation of castes on the part of the persons enumerated, and partly by the hurried and indistinct transcribing of caste names on the Schedules by enumerators, and partly also sometimes by more or less varying or conflicting instructions to enumerators themselves; whereby the task of connecting sub-castes with main castes would devolve upon them.

To collate such statistics as the above into an intelligible form and to classify the numerous caste divisions and sub-divisions in a manner that will invoke a minimum of criticism, is a task of no mean magnitude and difficulty, and cannot, in fact, be performed to the satisfaction of all the communities concerned. The Index of Castes compiled in 1891 has, therefore, been taken as the best guide for this year's work also, and the additional sub-castes to the number of 701 returned at this Census have been grouped under the several main castes, in accordance with reports of the District and Taluk Officers in regard to their beliefs, occupation and status in local society, etc.; and the classification so adopted at the present Census has, for purposes of future reference, been embodied in the revised Index, which has been printed as an Annexure to Table XIII. Of course, this classification cannot be considered to be altogether correct. A cursory perusal betrays several errors, especially with reference to Castes not domiciled in Mysore, for which the explanation is a plain admission of ignorance. The classification which, as it now stands, is partly racial, partly religious, partly sectarian, partly occupational, partly lingual and partly territorial, is, in spite of several inconsistencies, the best under the circumstances in respect of a subject which, as Mr. McIver has remarked, “So little is really known, so various are the theories propounded, and so conflicting are the claims of the communities concerned, that any classification is sure to meet with a good deal of hostile criticism.” There are, no doubt, some points, which might have been put right

without dispute, but that task, once begun, would end in such a thorough overhauling of the Index of 1891, as to render any comparison of the statistics of the two Censuses out of the question, and might even lead to fresh difficulties, which must either be left unsolved or be disposed of in a summary and arbitrary manner. No one would be the wiser for the task, which would have ended, in a great expenditure of time and labour, without the achievement of any valuable result.

* The grouping of the population into Castes, as at present compiled in Table XIII, should, therefore, be accepted with all its faults which, as explained above, are inherent in the subject and, hence, inevitable.

2. *Sketch of Castes.*—A glossary is appended to this Chapter, explaining the principal, social, occupational and other characteristics of every one of the main Castes, Tribes, and Races, of which the population of the Province is composed. It is only a sketch, differentiating one Caste from another, so as to enable the general reader to identify or compare the Mysore caste with the corresponding caste in Madras or Bombay. It does not enter into any descriptive detail, such as would anticipate the results of the Ethnographic Survey now on hand. To the Glossary is appended a list of names of males and females selected from various Castes, Tribes and Races, as specimens of names prevailing among them. Full names are thus selected, in preference to name endings, because these latter are, in many cases, no longer the exclusive characteristic of any particular Caste, Tribe or Race. Here, it may be observed that the theory about caste, being “merely a generic term usually referring to Traditional occupation,” is applicable to the Castes of Southern India only to a limited extent; several of the principal Caste names in this country have no occupational significance, nor have the members thereof a bond of oneness of occupation.

3. *Social Precedence.*—No attempt is made to group or arrange the Castes according to any scheme of social precedence. No scheme has been authoritatively prescribed. None seems practicable. None seems useful for comparative purposes, unless the statistics of previous Censuses were recast in accordance with this scheme, and unless also there is any likelihood of the same scheme being adhered to in future Censuses. None certainly is advisable alike in view of the declaration of the Government of Mysore, contained in the opening lines of the notified instructions to enumerators at the Census of 1901 (and referred to in the Introductory Chapter of this Report), and in view also of the extensive dissatisfaction, which such a classification would even otherwise produce.

As the society now stands, with castes multiplied almost indefinitely, the place due to each community is not easily distinguishable; nor is any common principle of precedence recognised by the people themselves by which to grade the Castes. Excepting the Brahmins at one end and the admittedly degraded Castes like the Holeyas at the other, the members of a large proportion of the intermediate Castes think, or profess to think, that their caste is better than that of their neighbours and should be ranked accordingly. Even in the case of the Brahmins, the ground is not altogether undisputed, for, though finding themselves on the pinnacle of Hindu society, they stand clear away from all the rest, there are some of the latter, who keep on murmuring that, if they had their rights, they would be accepted as Brahmins, quite as Vedic and genuine as those who now pass as such; and others there are who, imbued with more humble aspirations, feel aggrieved that their claims to the ranks of Kshatriya and Vaisya Dwijas have not been so widely recognised as they deserve to be. Under such circumstances, all that can be said of these several communities is what the truly philosophical Hindu really feels, *viz.*, that one is not any of the others; leaving all free to indulge in their own notions of their individual worth and status in society.

It has sometimes been observed that the status of Castes varies in relation to a variety of considerations, such as widow marriage, peculiarities of occupation, such as fishing, weaving, etc., locality and so forth. Perhaps, it does. But which is higher than the other, it is difficult to say.

As for the test of occupation, it is no better. If it be true that Castes are an artificial institution, formed and formulated at some time and not an evolution of society in the course of ages, the hereditary occupations, which characterise them when there were so formulated, are no longer their differentiating feature. Modern innovations, the freedom from restraint and liberty in respect of the choice of occu-

pation under the British Rule and other effects of Western civilization, have greatly altered the occupational features in the Caste system. For example, the Brahmins are theoretically priests, but it is well known that priesthood has long ceased to be their exclusive occupation. The military profession is the Traditional occupation of the Kshatriya, but he is often found distinguishing himself in the occupations of peace. The Vaisya Chetti is no longer the only trader, nor the Mochi the only dealer in leather. And, lastly, under civilised principles, trades and occupations which would be considered vulgar, when pursued by individuals singly, are elevated into respectable concerns when worked by corporate bodies. Thus, occupation as a test of social precedence, no longer holds good.

And, lastly, some castes considered low and even despised in some parts are treated in quite a different way in some other parts of the same country.

4. *Infant Marriage, Widow Marriage and Hypergamy.*—As regards the prevalence, growth, effect and tendencies of infant marriage, widow marriage and hypergamy, the marriages of infants and widows have been already discussed in detail in the Chapter on Civil Condition, not merely on the inadequate data of the present ages and Civil Condition of the population as exhibited in Table XIV, but on statistics of actual ages at marriage and at widowhood, and of the number of persons married for the second and subsequent time in the several castes as compiled in special Mysore Tables A and B. From these Tables, it has been shown at what ages the two sexes in the several communities marry; how early marriages prevail, not only in all divisions of the Hindus and Jains, but also among the Mussalmans, Christians and Animists; and what effect the Local Regulation for the Prevention of Infant Marriages has produced during the decade under review. It has also been proved from statistics that widow marriages prevail but to a limited extent, even in the communities which allow the same; and that the tendencies thereto are not strong in any community.

As regards hypergamy, the exact significance of the word is not clear. In the Punjab Census Report of 1881, Mr. Ibbetson refers to Hypergamy as an expression (for which he was indebted to Mr. Coldstream), by which he meant the rule of superior marriage "which compels a parent to wed his daughter with a member of a tribe who shall be actually superior in rank to his own;" and Mr. J. A. Baines at page 255 of the Report for 1891 refers to the custom of "the father marrying his son below and his daughter above his own rank" as one worth investigating. If by the word *rank* is meant *rank in point of wealth*, hypergamous tendencies are only natural to the money-worshipping man, and must prevail in India generally as well as elsewhere. But if by *rank* is meant social status in the scale of caste, as understood by any given caste, the existence of hypergamy anywhere in Southern India may be safely denied. For, the prevailing principle of marriage is *Endogamy* in respect of the sub-caste, and *Exogamy* with reference to Gotra (line of descent from a common paternal ancestor) within the sub-caste, or, in other words, no two sub-divisions of a caste intermarry, and even in the same division, no two families with a common Gotra intermarry. The rule of Endogamy within the sub-caste, has of late years been relaxed to some extent by intermarriages in some parts between sub-castes, whose difference is purely conventional or territorial without any substantial basis in religious or social observances. But the rule of Exogamy in respect of Gotra is inviolable among Brahmins. The Gotras of the Brahmanical community have been censused and compiled in the Mysore Special Table C-I. Probably, in the desire for social elevation, several members of the other castes have also claimed Gotras and returned them in the Census Schedules. These have also been tabulated in Table C 2. These Tables will be taken up for review later on. But of the latter it may be said here, that the Gotras returned, whatever origin they might have had, and whatever they might mean, now appear to have no special significance, as restricting intermarriages; for, examining the schedules, it has been found that, in several castes, the father and his married daughter returned the same Gotra.

Now, as to Hypergamous marriages of females of lower castes, with males of higher castes, it is believed, subject to correction by the results of the Ethnographical Survey now on hand, that such practices do not prevail in this Province at present, though it may have been permissible in past ages, while as regards females marrying males of inferior castes without losing their status, it may safely be stated that such a practice at no time received countenance. Again, as society now stands, with several castes claiming superiority over others, intermarriages between two castes

where permissible, though infrequent, are sometimes brought about by a spirit of give and take, brides and bridegrooms being exchanged between families of the two castes.

5. *Contrast between existing facts and the theory of caste propounded by Manu.*—The standard theory of Castes, as propounded by Manu, Vishnu, Apasthambha and others differs considerably from the existing facts with regard to them. During the days of Manu, there were only four castes, *viz.*, the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaisyas and the Sudras. Each of these castes had its status, profession and sphere in life clearly demarcated beyond dispute, and every one was content to stick to his sphere of work, however high or low it was considered to be; and it was even sinful to change one's traditional occupation for others not assigned to his caste, merely on grounds of fancy, taste or profit. Though endogamy was all along the rule of marriage, intermarriages between the four principal castes were also allowed under certain restrictions. As illegitimate unions between stray sheep of these castes could not be prevented at any time, even under the severest of penalties, they were so far regulated and recognised, that the offspring of these connections formed separate sub-castes and had their status and functions assigned according to their parentage, so as to keep every caste socially pure. But now, things have altogether changed. First came the sectarian doctrines to disturb the harmony of the system and to produce dissensions, which, at times, ended in bloody strifes. Next came the foreigners, and on the establishment of their rule, the caste regulations, not finding favor in their eyes, were discarded, and the people were left to take care of their castes as best they could. In the struggle for existence under foreign rule, wealth and secular position gained the upper hand; traditional occupation had to be abandoned in several cases under sheer force of circumstances, and caste regulations were violated with impunity. People who had power or wealth at their command, began to look upon themselves as superior in caste to their less fortunate neighbour, and gave themselves a social status by imitating the customs and observances of the higher castes. Such transformations, persisted in by a large body of men, resulted in the multiplication of the sub-castes, and the origin of many of the latter, not being clearly traceable, is ascribed by their members to various Puranic personages, whose status in castes they now think fit to claim. These claims are in most cases so controverted and so irreconcilable with one another, that the gradation of modern castes by social status is altogether out of the question.

Of the four original castes, the Brahmins alone have still a unique position. However some individuals among them might have degenerated and become unbrahmanical, the caste, as a caste holds its normal position. Although divided into several sects, every one of which affects to despise the others and arrogates supremacy for itself, the Brahmins, as a caste, stand clear away from the other castes in position and still continue to receive homage from the orthodox masses. Of Kshatriyas, there are very few genuine members of the old warrior caste, though several, by virtue of having served in the military and handled the sword as a traditional occupation for some generations, claim to belong to that caste. As to the Vaisya caste, there is considerable truth in what Sir Lewis McIver has stated, *viz.*, "the potter and the fisherman turned trader add merely Chetty to their names." As to the Sudra caste, most people whom Manu would include in it, dislike that appellation. In fact, the term Sudra was so offensive to several of the communities tabulated under that category at the Censuses of 1871 and 1881, that the word has since been avoided in Census Tables.

6. *System of Classification adopted.*—The system of classification adopted in 1881 was twofold. In the first place, no caste which numbered less than 100,000 was separately classified, and secondly, the castes were classified by their social position thus:—I. Brahmins; II. Rajputs; III. Castes of good social position; IV. Inferior Castes; and V. Non-Hindus or aboriginal castes and tribes.

The first was, of course, easy enough, but the second was found impracticable, and the Census Commissioner of the day in his Report of the operations of 1881 remarked as follows:—

"It was originally intended that the castes should be classified by their social position, but great difficulty was experienced in carrying this out. Petitions were sent into my office and to the offices of the Deputy Superintendents of Census in the Provinces, complaining of the position assigned to castes to which the petitioners be-

longed and the whole subject was shrouded in so much uncertainty and obscurity, that the original arrangements were dropped." Mr. J. A. Baines, who had then charge of the Census of the Bombay Presidency, described the state of society in that Presidency as follows:—"All writers on early Hindu civilization describe the community as divided into four orders. In addition to the Brahmin or priest and the Kshatriya or warrior, they enumerate the Vaisya, generally rendered trader, and the Sudra or servile class. Authors of the middle ages of Hindu literature, attributed to this division a divine origin and claim for it antiquity coeval with the race. It is remarkable, however, that whereas to the present day, the order of Brahmins is well defined, and that of Kshatriyas little less so, no certainty exists as to which of the existing castes can be ascribed to the Vaisya and which to the Sudra order." And in classifying the castes of the Presidency, he hit upon an arrangement, under which the Brahmins and the Rajputs took the first and the second places, and all the others were divided into 11 classes with reference to the occupations, which was regarded by him as "indicative of social position to a degree sufficient for general tables." These 11 classes were as follows:—(1) Writers, (2) Traders, (3) Artisans, (4) Cultivators, (5) Graziers etc., (6) Sea-farers, (7) Personal service, (8) Minor professions, (9) Devotees, (10) Depressed and Unclean, and (11) Labouring, Miscellaneous and Unclassed.

Eventually, however, in the consolidated Imperial Table for the whole of India the Hindu castes were classified only under three heads:—I. Brahmins; II. Rajaputs; and III. Other Hindu Castes. In the Mysore Table, the second class included Arasus, Rajapindes and Rajaputs who were shown under the category of Kshatriyas.

At the next Census of 1891, the occupational grouping of the castes was adopted, it being in the words of the Census Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Baines, understood that "the occupation to which the caste in question was to be credited, was not necessarily that actually exercised by the caste in the present day, but that, which was assigned to it by tradition and generally implied in its current appellation." But even this system proved unsatisfactory. Mr. J. A. Baines himself eventually found "obvious flaws in the grouping itself, due in great measure to the adoption of functional classification to an excessive extent. For instance, amongst professions we have the arts of singing, dancing and acting, which, in India, are anything but reputable in public estimation. Again, in the large class of agriculturists are included the field laborers who are in many places but little more than agrestic serfs; and the forest tribes, who, though chiefly agricultural, no doubt are lower in the scale than the village artisan. Thus every one of the chief classes must be taken by itself and the relative positions of the groups in it considered as subject to this limitation." Under such circumstances, the Census Commissioner had eventually to change the classification originally prescribed by him for the guidance of the Provincial Superintendents and in reviewing the statistics of Castes, "the sixty groups of the original distribution were collected into 21 classes," and the Table XVII so re-grouped was designated XVII-A.

On the present occasion, in view of the defects and difficulties explained in the foregoing paragraphs, no attempt has been made to group the castes by social position. Every person has been credited to the caste which he has chosen to array himself under, and all the castes returned in the Schedules, have been grouped by religions, and the various castes within each religion have been arranged in simple alphabetical order according to English orthography. To indicate the position of the caste in the Tables of 1891 a column has been inserted, giving the name of the Traditional occupation assigned to that caste in the Census Table of 1891. The statistics thus compiled in Table XIII, represent, therefore, the division of the people into Castes, as returned by themselves. While a fairly sufficient statistical basis is thus furnished for the purposes of the Ethnological enquirer, it is not pretended that this is the best classification that might be adopted. It would, indeed, be desirable to group the statistics under a few classes, so that the variations in them would readily show whether the progress of the population, as a whole, has tended towards the betterment or the worsenment of the country as a whole. The principle, governing such a classification, would be social importance rather than social precedence. In such a classification, all castes, tribes and races would be included instead of Hindu castes alone. This, however, is a counsel of perfection only for future consideration.

7. *Statistics relating to Castes.*—Besides Table XIII, there are other Tables which bear upon Castes, Tribes or Races, as follows :—

Table IX. Education ; Table XII-A. Infirmities ; Table XIV. Civil Condition by Age for Castes ; Tables XVI and XVI-A. Occupation ; and discussions of these statistics will be found in the respective Chapters. This Chapter will be confined to a review of the statistics contained in Table XIII.

8. *Subsidiary Tables.*—Census Table XIII gives by sexes the number of each caste which is found in each City or District, and the Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter present the statistics in proportional forms as explained below.

Subsidiary Table I shows the actual numerical strength of each caste and (a) the proportion which it bears to the entire population under the same religion and (b) the proportion which it bears to the total population of the country. The caste names are grouped by their Traditional occupations, the latter being placed in alphabetical order.

Subsidiary Table II shows the variations in Caste, Tribe or Race since 1871 by the four Censuses. The caste names are here arranged in the order of their numerical strength.

Subsidiary Table III shows the Civil Condition by Age for all Castes in their numerical order under each Religion

Subsidiary Table IV shows the proportion of sexes in all Castes at six Age-periods *viz.*, 0-5, 5-12, 12-15, 15-20, 20-40, and 40 and over.

Of these, the main facts disclosed in Subsidiary Tables III and IV, which are based upon Census Table XIV, have already been discussed in Chapter IV and need no further reference here.

9. *Civil and Military Station treated separately.*—We shall first restrict ourselves to the statistics of the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station.

10. *Distribution of Population by Castes.*—The appended Statement marked A shows the castes into which the followers of the several religions are divided, arranged in the order of their numerical strength and into groups of population, *viz.*, five lakhs and over, one lakh to five lakhs, 50,000 to one lakh and so on.

The appended Statement marked B is an abstract of the above, showing the number of Castes in each group and their total population, and appended Statement marked C shows the proportion of the population of each group to the total population of each Religion.

Taking up the foregoing Statements it will be seen that out of 5,048,449 Hindus, 1,098 persons have not specified the castes to which they belong, and the remaining 5,047,351 persons have been arranged under 64 castes as follows :—

Three castes with populations of over five lakhs each numbering in all 2,531,709 souls or 50 per cent of Hindus.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| Ten castes with populations of 100,000—500,000 | ... | ... | 1,881,569 or 37 per cent. |
| Four castes with populations of 50,000—100,000 | .. | ... | 304,994 or 6 per cent. |
| Ten castes with populations of 10,000—50,000 | ... | ... | 284,048 or 6 per cent. |
| Three castes with populations of 5,000—10,000 | .. | ... | 21,075 |
| Nine castes with populations of 1,000—5,000 | ... | ... | 17,629 |
| Five castes with populations of 500—1,000 | ... | ... | 3,831 or 1 per cent. |
| Twenty castes with populations of under 500 | ... | ... | 2,493 |

61

Total .. 5,047,351

Of 268,131 Mussalmans, 3,781 have not returned their caste or tribe and the remaining 264,350 persons are distributed into 11 classes of which only one, *viz.*, the Sheik, counts a population of over a lakh, its number being 165,205 equivalent to 62 per cent of the population of the religion.

The Syeds and the Pathans number between 10,000 and 50,000 each, and their total number is 77,684 or 29 per cent of the Mussalman population. Two castes, *viz.*, the Moghul and the Labbe, have each a population between 5,000 and 10,000 souls, and both together count 14,071 persons or 5 per cent of the Mussalman Population. The Pinjaris number 4,558 and the Pindaris 2,097, and they together form 3 per cent of the Mussalman population. Besides the above, there are 537 Maples, 116 Sheriffs, 65 Khakars and 17 Arabs.

The Jains number 13,578; of these, 11,723 are Digambaras and 884 are Swethambaras; 426 have not returned castes and the remaining 545 persons are divided into three castes. Strictly speaking the terms Digambaras and Swetambaras are not caste names. They are the names of the two sects into which the Jains are divided. Digambaras are those Jains who worship unclad idols, while Swetambaras clothe their idols in white. The former have their chief religious centre in this Province at Sravanabelagola, which is known as Jinna Kasi (or Benares of the Jains) and hence, the bulk of the Jains in this Province are of that sect. A system of castes corresponding to the fourfold division of the Hindus also exists among the Jains; but in the Census enumeration the sect names, having been entered in the column of caste names, have been treated as castes. This confusion of ideas has led to an abnormal variation in their numbers between 1891 and 1901, as will be noticed further on, though the Jain population on the whole shows but a small increase.

The Christians are divided into three races; out of 32,933 Christians, 28,691 or 87 per cent are Native converts, 2,450 or 8 per cent are Eurasians, and the remaining 1,792 or 5 per cent are Europeans.

The Animists are divided into six castes and number 86,627 souls. Of these, 45,579 or 52·6 per cent are Lambanis, 14,527 or 16·8 per cent are Koramas, 9,550 or 11 per cent are Korachas, 8,482 or 9·8 per cent are Kurubas, and 8,335 or 9·6 per cent are Iraligas, and the remaining 171 or 0·2 per cent are Koravas. The last, Korava, is only a Tamil name for those who, in Kanarese, are known as Koramas, and hence the small number returned under that head.

Lastly, there are in the Province 46 Parsis, 21 Jews, 11 Sikhs, 2 Japanese and 1 Burmese Buddhist and 1 Brahmo.

11. *Subsidiary Table I.*—Subsidiary Table I groups the various castes of each religion by their traditional occupations, and gives the percentages which each group bears to the total population of the religion, and also to the enumerated total population of all religions taken together. This principle groups, under single names, castes whose members have no connection in country or language, who can neither eat, intermarry, nor worship together, who have, in short, nothing in common but their traditional occupations; and among some of whom even this is not the case.

Apart from this, however, Subsidiary Table I and Statement A will show that the Vakkaligas are the most numerous in the country constituting, as they do, more than 25 per cent of the Hindu population, and more than 23 per cent of the entire population, all religions taken together. Lingayets under all heads come up, next with 670,596 or 13 per cent of the Hindu population, and 12·3 per cent of the total population under all religions. Next come the Holeyas, numbering 577,166 or 11·4 per cent of the entire Hindu and 10·6 per cent of the total population of all religions. These three classes, numbering between them 2,531,709, constitute 46 per cent of the entire population of the Province.

12. *Subsidiary Table II.*—Subsidiary Table II shows the variations in the number of the several castes since 1871. But owing to the want of uniformity in the classifications of the castes at the different Censuses, the variations and especially those during the two decades between 1871 and 1891 cannot be taken as the basis of any comment or inference; and even as between the years 1891 and 1901, though the Index of 1891 has been adopted for guidance in classifying the castes returned in 1901, the classification has not been so uniform as to warrant the variations exhibited in the subsidiary table being implicitly accepted as representing actual facts.

Taking the figures relating to the first three castes, which have a population of over 5 lakhs each, it will be seen that Vakkaligas, though still retaining the first place in point of numerical strength, have gone down from 1,332,153 in 1891, to 1,233,947 in 1901. Examining the statistics by Natural Divisions, the subsidiary table further shows that the Vakkaligas have increased in the Eastern Division by 1·9 per cent, but have decreased in the Western Division by 17·4 per cent. Such a heavy fall in the chief agricultural community of the Province is staggering and incredible, when it is recollected that the population of the Province as a whole has increased by 12·5 per cent. But on a closer investigation of the statistics, it will be found that the variations exhibited in the Subsidiary Table are deceptive, in consequence of a want of uniformity in the classification of the castes at the two Censuses. For, examining the figures of the second caste, *viz.*, Lingayet, it will be seen that its number has increased from 482,083 to 670,596 or by 39 per cent and that by

reason of this high increase the caste has risen in rank from the third place in 1891 to the second place in 1901. The statements relating to the two divisions further show that this community has increased by 30·8 per cent in the Eastern Division and by 53·3 per cent in the Western Division. But between the years 1881 and 1891, the Vakkaligas increased by 25·7 per cent, while the Lingayets increased by 2·5 per cent. The fluctuations in respect of these two castes are at first sight puzzling, but analysing the Statistics of 1891, we find that two large bodies of Lingayets, known as Nonabas and Sadas and numbering 63,803 and 105,393, respectively, have, while being noted as Lingayets, been included as Vakkaligas simply because they were cultivators like the latter by hereditary occupation.

Transferring these two bodies to the ranks of the Lingayets, with whom they have been classed at the present Census, the figures stand re-arranged as follows:—

| Particulars | Vakkaligas | | | Lingayets | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Province | Eastern Division | Western Division | Province |
| According to Table XVI of 1891 | 952,265 | 379,888 | 1,332,153 | 303,852 | 178,231 | 482,083 |
| Add to Lingayets, Nonabas and Sadas wrongly included under Vakkaliga | 83,554 | 85,642 | 169,196 | 83,554 | 85,642 | 169,196 |
| Figures for 1891 as they ought to be | 868,711 | 294,246 | 1,162,957 | 387,406 | 263,873 | 651,279 |
| Figures of 1901 ... | 970,038 | 313,909 | 1,283,947 | 397,432 | 273,164 | 670,596 |
| Variations (+) ... | 101,327 | 19,663 | 120,990 | 10,026 | 9,291 | 19,317 |
| 1901—1891 ... | (11·6 p.c.) | (6·6 p.c.) | (10·4 p.c.) | (2·6 p.c.) | (3·5 p.c.) | (2·9 p.c.) |

The foregoing Statement changes the entire aspect. According to it, the Vakkaligas have not only increased in both the Divisions, but have also increased very nearly to the same degree as the total population of the respective Divisions; and the Lingayets exceed the Holayas in 1891, and in point of numerical strength, take the second rank, which they even now hold.

Next taking up the castes with population between one and five lakhs, it will be seen that there are in the scale, 10 castes against 8 in 1891, the excess of two being accounted for by the Bestha and Uppara castes having risen in population during the decade from less than one lakh to over one lakh each. The Uppara who numbered 89,104 in 1891, have since increased to 106,207, or by 19 per cent, which seems fair enough. But the growth of the Besthas from 94,658 in 1891 to 153,174 in 1901 is something stupendous. Examining the figures Districtwar, it will be seen that in the Mysore District they have increased from 59,550 to 101,537 or by 70 per cent. Among the Taluks of this District, those of Seringapatam, T. Narsipur, Yelandur, Hunsur, Chamrajnagar and Nanjangud show a considerable reduction among Vakkaligas with a considerable increase among Besthas. This circumstance strongly suggests that either many Besthas have been counted as Vakkaligas in 1891, or the reverse is the case in 1901. But the former seems to be more probable, because, in the first place, the term Vakkaliga in popular parlance is applied to ryots generally, and, in the second place, the fall in the number of Besthas from 129,423 in 1881 to 99,658 in 1891, when the population of the Province had increased by nearly 16 per cent, is otherwise inexplicable. This may be the result either of erroneous enumeration or of erroneous abstraction under the ticking system.

Conceding, therefore, to the Bestha, the place next to the Brahmin, which he held in 1881 in point of numerical strength, the order of the castes in the scale of population between one and five lakhs remains the same now as in 1891, with one exception, *viz.*, the Panchalas have been exceeded by Vaddas and Banajigas in point of numerical strength.

Next taking up the group of castes with population ranging between 50,000 and one lakh, of the four castes that formed the group in 1891, Uppara has, as above noticed, gone up to the higher scale, but in its stead another caste, Mahratta has come up from the lower scale, having increased in population from 43,302 to 52,204, so that the group still comprises only four castes, three of which are the same as in 1891.

The next group of castes, with population ranging between 10,000 and 50,000, now comprises 10 castes against 9 in 1891. Of the latter, the Mahratta caste has gone up to the higher scale, as just stated, while the Nagarthas, which in 1891 counted 22,744 persons, has gone down to a lower scale now numbering 9,318; and three other castes, *viz.*, Jogi, Darji and Mudali, which in 1891 numbered less than 10,000 each, have now so increased as to come into this group. The last of the three castes, *viz.*, the Mudali, has increased from 5,411 to 11,621, but this rise is readily understood when it is pointed out that the Mudalis are mostly Tamil immigrants. The great decrease of the Nagarthas community above noticed, requires a word of explanation.

Analysing the statistics of 1891, it will be seen that out of 22,744 Nagarthas, 15,302 are Namadharis, who on the present occasion have been classed with Vakkaligas, unless otherwise specifically returned as belonging to the Nagartha caste, so that the population of Nagarthas proper may be said to have increased from 7,442 to 9,318. This explanation is corroborated by the fact, that the Nagarthas were only 7,943 in 1881 and their sudden increase to 22,744 in 1891 is otherwise inexplicable.

All the remaining castes put together, though they are 38 in number, comprise but one per cent of the entire population of the Province, and 20 of them contain very small numbers of less than 500 persons each. Of these, the Rachewar is the only one which possesses some special importance in this Province. This caste, which numbered 9,462 in 1891, has now fallen to 5,983, and it will be seen from the Subsidiary Table that this caste has been steadily going down since 1871. An explanation for this decline may, perhaps, be found in the tendency of the members of this caste to return themselves as Kshatriyas, the Military Service being the Traditional occupation of a considerable proportion of them.

The Natuva is another caste, whose numbers are reduced from 7,439 to 2,163, probably because they have returned themselves under more respectable names.

Out of the 59 Hindu castes returned in 1901, six castes, *viz.*, Maleru to the number of (1501), Malayali (269), Kahar (46), Bavaji (7), Handichikka (5), and Hataragar (3), have been thus returned for the first time. These are all too few to call for any remark.

Of the Mussalman castes, the three principal ones, *viz.*, the Sheik, the Syed and the Pathan have increased in numbers. The Moguls have decreased from 8,772 to 7,761, while the Labbes have swelled from 2,820 to 6,310. These last, who are Tamil converts to Mohammedanism, have immigrated largely into the District of Mysore, and more particularly into the Taluks of T. Narsipur and Nanjangud, where they have settled as agriculturists, and also into the Kolar Gold Fields and the Taluk of Bowringpet, where they have settled as traders.

Of Christian races, the Native Christians have swelled from 17,705 to 28,691. The Eurasians and Europeans have also increased, the former from 1,282 to 2,450, and the latter from 1,246 to 1,792.

Among the Jains, the Digambaras alone have increased from 5,462 to 11,723, while the other castes have gone down from 7,640 to 1,855. Digambara caste is a misnomer, and the large increase noticed under that head and the corresponding fall under the other heads, are due, in many cases, to the sect being entered in the column intended for caste.

Lastly, the Animists have increased by 29 per cent of what they were in 1891. Of the 5 principal castes comprised under this head, the Lambanis have increased from 39,137 to 45,579, while Korachas have gone down in number from 10,544 to 9,530. The Kurubas and the Iriligas have increased enormously, the former from 2,269 to 8,482 and the Iriliga from 1,132 to 8,338. The reason for these variations is not clear and, probably, lies in the misjoinder in 1891 of the Soligas, who on the present occasion have been included under Iriligas.

13. *Territorial Distribution of Castes.*—The territorial distribution of the castes is an interesting study, and the distribution of the principal castes, tribes and races is exhibited in two ways in the accompanying Statements marked D and E. The former shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each caste by Districts of enumeration, and the latter shows the distribution of 1,000 persons enumerated in each District by their castes.

Perusing Statement D, it will be seen that while the population as a whole is divided between the Eastern and the Western Divisions in the ratio of 732 to 268, the distribution of the population of the several castes varies greatly, some castes being proportionately more numerous in one Division than in the other, and further that each caste has its stronghold in some particular District. A long description of these variations, when they can be better studied on the statement itself, will not only be of little help, but will be positively tiring to the reader. It will be sufficient, therefore, to invite reference to a few salient features exhibited by the statement. Of the 24 Hindu castes which have a population of 20,000 and more, the 12 castes

1. Vakkatiga.
2. Kuruba.
3. Madiga.
4. Beda.
5. Bestha.
6. Golla.
7. Vadda.
8. Banajiga.
9. Tigala.
10. Ganiga.
11. Nayinda.
12. Komati.

named in the margin are proportionately stronger numerically in the Eastern than in the Western Division. Of these again, 3 castes, *viz.*, Golla, Tigala and Ganiga, have more than 90 per cent of their numbers in the Eastern Division. Over 56 per cent of the Gollas are in the two Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Of Tiglas, 50 per cent are in the District of Bangalore and 44 per cent are in the two Districts of Kolar and Tumkur; and the Ganigas have their stronghold in the District of Mysore, which alone contains 45 per cent of the numbers. 66 per cent of the Besthas are in Mysore, while Bedas are most numerous in the Chitaldrug District.

Of the twelve castes (mentioned in the margin), which are stronger in the Western Division, the Idiga, the Lingayet, and the Mahratta have their strongholds in the District of Shimoga, and the Neyigis are proportionately far more in Hassan, than in any other District. The Brahmins, the Banajigas, the Neyigis, the Kshatriyas and the Komatis are more numerous in the two metropolitan Cities than in the Districts, while the third City of Kolar Gold Fields is the most favoured by the Holeyas.

1. Lingayet.
2. Holey.
3. Brahmin.
4. Panchala.
5. Uppara.
6. Neyigi.
7. Agasa.
8. Mahratta.
9. Idiga.
10. Kumbara.
11. Kshatriya.
12. Satni.

Of the three Mussalman castes, the Sheik is stronger in the Eastern Division than in the Western, and the Districts of Kolar and Shimoga contain the largest proportions of this community. The Syeds and the Pathans are most numerous in the District of Bangalore and next to it in Kolar.

Of Christians, 90 per cent of the Eurasians and over 80 per cent of Europeans are in the Eastern Division, the City of Kolar Gold Fields alone containing 48 per cent of the former and 43 per cent of the latter. The Native Christians are proportionately numerous in Kolar Gold Fields, which contains nearly 18 per cent of the population of the community, but as between the two Divisions the Eastern Division has more native converts than the Western. The Christians as well as the Mussalmans favor the urban cities more than the rural tracts.

The three Districts of the Western Division contain more Jains than all the five Districts and the three Cities of the Eastern Division put together, the Shimoga District alone containing more than 27 per cent of the Jain population, while Hassan and Kadur, respectively, contain 15 and 11 per cent of their numbers.

Of the Animists, the Lambanis and the Iraligas have their strongholds in the Districts of Shimoga and Kadur, while Kurubas are very strong in the Districts of Tumkur and Mysore, and Korachas are more numerous in the Kolar District than in any other.

Next taking up Statement E, it will be seen that each District has a larger proportion of certain particular castes than of others, and the following abstract of the statement shows the castes who number more than 50 in every 1,000 of popu-

lation of the respective Districts, arranged in the order of their numerical strength in the District:—

| District | Caste numbering more than 50 in every 1,000 | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th |
| Mysore City ... { | Brahmin 138 | Vakkaliga 137 | Sheik 117 | Holeya 74 | ... | ... |
| Mysore District ... { | Vakkaliga 256 | Holeya 154 | Lingayet 139 | Kuruba 102 | Bestha 81 | ... |
| Bangalore City ... { | Neygie 151 | Brahmin 123 | Banajiga 78 | Vakkaliga 75 | Sheik 79 | { Holeya 65, Tigala 57 |
| Bangalore District ... { | Vakkaliga 327 | Holeya 99 | Madiga 67 | Kuruba 54 | Lingayet 51 | ... |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... { | Holeya 587 | Native Chris- tian 133 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kolar District ... { | Vakkaliga 264 | Holeya 100 | Beda 81 | Madiga 69 | Kuruba 57 | ... |
| Tumkur District ... { | Vakkaliga 256 | Lingayet 115 | Madiga 89 | Beda 74 | Golla 63 | Kuruba 61 |
| Chitaldrug District ... { | Lingayet 193 | Beda 170 | Vakkaliga 109 | Madiga 94 | Golla 74 | { Kuruba 62, Vad- da 50 |
| Hassan District ... { | Vakkaliga 305 | Holeya 163 | Lingayet 147 | Kuruba 80 | ... | ... |
| Kadur District ... { | Lingayet 194 | Holeya 155 | Vakkaliga 139 | ... | ... | ... |
| Shimoga District ... { | Lingayet 224 | Vakkaliga 170 | Holeya 58 | ... | ... | ... |

Only 15 castes in all figure in the foregoing Statement. The Vakkaligas, who in point of numerical strength head the list in the Province with 23 per cent of their total population to their credit, maintain the foremost rank only in the 5 Districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan, take the second place in the Mysore City and in Shimoga, the third place in Kadur and Chitaldrug, and the fourth place in Bangalore City, and are, practically, nowhere in the City of Gold Fields.

The Lingayets, who stand second in the Province with 12·3 per cent of the total population to their credit, maintain that position only in the District of Tumkur. They take the foremost rank in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga, and are exceeded by the Holeyas in the Districts of Mysore and Hassan and by the Holeyas, the Madigas and the Kurubas in the District of Bangalore. They are inappreciable in the three Cities and in the District of Kolar.

The Holeyas who number 16·6 per cent of the Provincial population, form the bulk of the population of the Kolar Gold Fields, where 59 per cent of the inhabitants are of that caste. They are strong in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur, normal in the District of Kolar and poor in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Districts of Bangalore and Shimoga, and are nowhere in the Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug.

The Brahmins take the lead in the Mysore City and the second place in Bangalore City, where the Neyigis form the largest portion of the population.

The Mussalman Sheiks take a prominent position in the two metropolitan Cities, and the Native Christians form 13 per cent of the population of the Kolar Gold Fields. These and the Holeyas are the only two communities in the Kolar Gold Fields, which number more than 5 per cent of the population of that City.

14. *Proportion of Females to Males in the several Castes.*—Subsidiary Table IV shows the number of females to 1,000 males of each caste in each of the 6 main age-periods, prescribed for the Imperial Table XIV. A portion of this statement, *viz.*, the proportion of sexes in the infantile ages under 5, and in the total population, all ages put together, having been worked out separately in Subsidiary Tables attached to Chapter IV, has already been discussed in the Section on Sex. The proportion of the sexes in the other age-periods alone remains to be reviewed here.

Taking the total population of all ages together, the females number only 980 to 1,000 males, but the proportion of the sexes varies in the several age-periods; in the population under the age of 5 and again above the age of 20, the females outnumber the males, but between the ages of 12 and 15 they form but 80 per cent of the male population.

As between the two Divisions, the ratio of females in the Eastern Division is higher than that in the Western Division, in respect of the total population of all ages but in the earlier periods below the age of 15, the Western Division possesses a higher ratio of females than the Eastern Division.

Examining the proportion of the Sexes by Castes, the ratio of females to males is highest in some cases such as, 1 Bestha, 2 Golla, 3 Idiga, 4 Kuruba, etc., in the period 0-5, and in others such as, 1 Banajiga, 2 Holeyas, 3 Madiga, 4 Lambani, etc., after the age of 20; the ratio is lowest in most castes such as, 1 Agasa, 2 Banajiga, 3 Ganiga, 4 Golla, etc., between the ages of 12 and 15, and in a few castes such as, Holeyas, Idiga, etc., between the ages of 15 and 20. Tracing the variations in the proportion of the sexes in the population of the several age-periods, it will be seen, as a general rule, holding good in the majority of the castes, that the ratio of females is higher than the average for all ages in the infantile population under the age of 5. It then goes down in the succeeding periods, until it reaches a minimum in the period 12-15 or 15-20 and again rises with advancing years. In the Western Division, however, the ratio increases between the periods 0-5 and 5-12 and then falls to the minimum in the period 12-15, and the subsequent rise is not so very high or rapid as in the Eastern Division. In the course of these fluctuations, the females of almost every caste outnumber the males at one period or more, and the only castes in which the females are at no age-periods in excess of the males, are the Idiga, the Syed, the Pathan, the Native Christian, the Kuruba and the Iraliga.

Referring to the low proportion of females in the periods 10-15 and 15-20 noticed at the Census of 1891, Mr. J. A. Baines observes that "in addition to the artificial reduction of the females of this age, caused by the concealment of the female population from the ken of the enumerators, it is not at all improbable that there is a real deficiency due to the fact that amongst the great majority of the population, the five or six years in question include the first child-bed, an occurrence notoriously dangerous to female life especially where the wife is as immature physically, as she too often is, in India, and where the obstetric methods in vogue there, tend to restrict survival to the fittest only." But an examination of the present figures for the more appropriate age-periods 12-15 and 15-20, does not support this view (for Mysore at all events). In the first place, the low ratio at this period of life is common not only to all the castes, in several of which early marriages do not prevail, but is also noticed in the population of European countries, where child-bearing at such tender ages is practically unknown. Examining the ratio of females to males in the two periods in question, it will be seen that the ratios are far greater among the Brahmins, who are the pioneers of early marriages in India, and among the Komatis, who closely imitate them in this respect, and the Darjis than in any other caste. The case is very much so among Native Christians also, amongst whom it is remarkable that of all the age-periods, that of 15-20 shows the smallest proportion (677), besides the Goniga with 542, Labbe with 361 and Pindari with 667. The general manner in which the characteristic of a low ratio of females between the ages of 12 and 20, pervades all the communities, whether addicted to or

free from early marriages and premature child-bearing, strongly suggests that this period which marks the transition from girlhood to maturity, is attended with risks, the physiological aspects of which are yet unknown, and this view is corroborated by the fact that at this period, the mortality among females is higher than that among males.

The proportion of the sexes in the population of the several castes divided into three main age-periods, *viz.*, 0-15, 15-40 and 40 and over, corresponding to the juvenile, the reproductive and the aged stages of life, is a matter worth investigating, and the appended Statement F shows these proportions worked out in respect of the population of the Province and of the two Divisions. Examining the figures relating to the Province, it will be seen that, in a majority of castes, such as, 1 Agasa, 2 Banajiga, 3 Beda, 4 Ganiga, 5 Vakkaliga, 6 Tigala etc., the ratio of females increases from period to period, that is to say, it is least in the juvenile population under the age of 15 and greatest in the aged population of over 40 years. In one caste (Uppara) the reverse is the case, while in some others there is either a deep fall, such as, among 1 Brahmin, 2 Komati, 3 Kshatriya, 4 Lingayet, 5 Mahratta, 6 Panchala etc., or a precipitate rise, such as, among 1 Vadda, 2 Madiga, 3 Kuruba etc., in the intervening reproductive period of 15 and 40.

The populations of the two Natural Divisions differ widely in this respect. In the Eastern Division, the ratio rises from period to period, while in the Western Division, there is a heavy fall during the reproductive period, and then a small rise so that the ratio of females here is, in the majority of castes, highest in the juvenile population and least in the population of the ages 15-40. This heavy fall in the ratio of females of these ages, may be attributed principally to the large influx of male immigrant laborers into the Malnad and garden tracts of Kadur and Shimoga Districts; for, examining the proportion of the sexes of the immigrant population as compiled in Table XI, it will be seen that in the Western Division, the immigrants are divided in the proportion of 567 females to 1,000 males while in the Eastern Division the proportion is 905 females to 1,000 males, and the immigrants into the coffee and garden tracts of the Malnad are generally adults between the ages of 15 and 40. But the comparatively low ratio* of females in the population

* Eastern Division 1,053.
Western Division 950.

aged 40 and over of the Western Division does, no doubt, suggest that female-life in the Malnad parts is not blessed with as much longevity as in the Maidan Districts of the Eastern Division, an inference which derives support from the fact that according to the statistics of age, only 208 in 1,000 females of the Western Division are above the age of 40 against 255, in a similar number of the Eastern Division.

15. *Castes in the Civil and Military Station.*—The discussions in the foregoing paragraphs relate to the statistics of the Mysore Province exclusive of the Assigned Tract of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The population of this Station is, as explained in some of the previous chapters, quite distinct in character from that of the Province. The Kanarese element predominating in Mysore, is here superseded by Tamil. The Census of the Station having been conducted by the Imperial authorities and the results abstracted by the Census Superintendent of Madras, the castes into which the population of the Station are divided have been primarily classified under the Madras system, but for the purposes of incorporation in Part B of the Mysore Tables, the castes have been grouped with the corresponding Mysore castes principally on the basis of Traditional occupation, ignoring the minor distinctions of language and locality, which in several cases differentiated the Mysore and the Madras castes.

Thus the *Vannan* of the Station has been grouped with the *Agasa* of the Province, the *Ambattan* with the *Nayinda*, and so on, and in the few cases

| Castes. | Popn. | Castes. | Popn. | noted in the margin, in which such amalgamation was not possible, the original castes have been retained and printed, in italics in the Table. |
|----------------|-------|--------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Hindu</i> — | | Palli | 2,319 | |
| Balija | 4,637 | Vallala | 4,917 | |
| Chetty | 816 | <i>Mussalman</i> — | | |
| Kallan | 148 | Afghan | 4 | |
| Marawan | 21 | Memam | 187 | |
| Odde | 506 | Shaffi | 1 | |

Turning to the statistics it will be seen that in a population of 50,727 Hindus who are divided into 69 castes, there are only 9 which count more than 1,000 souls each, and these 9 arranged in the order of the numerical strength are :—

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|--------|--------------|-----|-------|
| (1) Holeyā | ... | 18,680 | (6) Palli | ... | 2,319 |
| (2) Vallala | ... | 4,917 | (7) Darji | ... | 1,543 |
| (3) Baliya | ... | 4,637 | (8) Mahratta | ... | 1,189 |
| (4) Vakkaliga | ... | 3,326 | (9) Ganiga | ... | 1,081 |
| (5) Madiga | ... | 2,790 | | | |

Among the Mussalmans the Sheik, the Syed and the Pathan are the only classes who have a population of more than 1,000 and count respectively, 13,420, 3,010 and 2,930 persons.

Of the Christians, the Native Converts number 10,894 or twice as many as those in Kolar Gold Fields alone, and 1,183 more than the Native Christian population of all the three Cities in the Province put together. The Eurasians and Europeans number 3,271 and 2,961 respectively, and these numbers are more than the respective population of the two races in the whole of the Mysore Province.

The Jains number only 104. Of these 90 have not returned the castes to which they belong, while the remaining 14 have been classified as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----|---|---------|-----|---|
| Brahmin | ... | 3 | Oswal | ... | 6 |
| Kinsura | ... | 4 | Vaidika | ... | 1 |

Of the Animistic tribes, there are none in the Civil and Military Station, though the Hindu population contains 209 Koravas who in Mysore have been classed with the Animists. Among the castes grouped under Hindus, there are also two Lambadies and one Soliya ; probably these correspond to the Lambanias and Soligas of Mysore, the latter of whom have been classed with Iraligas.

Besides the above, there have been enumerated within the Station limits, 55 Parsis, 1 Sikh, 13 Jews and 7 Budhists.

Comparing the statistics of 1901 with those of 1891, it will be observed that the Hindus have decreased from 58,075 to 50,727, the Mussalmans from 23,892 to 21,566 and the Christians from 17,902 to 17,126. But going into the details by castes, the Hindu castes show great fluctuations. For instance, the Baliyas who number 4,637, the Pallis 2,319 and the Vallalas 4,917 at the present Census do not find a place in the classified Table of 1891, while the Tigalas, who in 1891 numbered 3,313, do not figure in the returns of 1901, and the Banajigas and the Vakkaligas, who in 1891 numbered 8,342 and 9,696 respectively, now number but 37 and 3,326 respectively. Such wide fluctuations can only be attributed to a variation in the system of classification adopted at the two Censuses, but the exact nature of the variation cannot be explained, as the original compilation was made by the Census authorities at Madras.

Of the three Mussalman tribes, the Sheiks have gone down from 15,301 to 13,420, the Syeds from 3,099 to 3,010 and the Pathans from 3,523 to 2,930, decreases which might be attributed to desertions and deaths due to the plague, which has reduced the population of the Station by 10 per cent of its strength in 1891.

Turning to the Christian races, it will be seen that the Europeans have gone down from 4,985 to 2,961 — a decrease evidently due to the reduced strength of the European Garrison at the time of the Census. Eurasians and the Native Christians have slightly increased, the former from 2,649 to 3,271 and the latter from 10,252 to 10,894.

The Jain population consisting principally of Marwadi traders, who are essentially an immigrant class, has gone down from 176 to 104.

The other communities have increased from 36 to 76 but these small numbers call for no remark.

16. *Special Tables*.—It now remains to review certain special tables relating to Castes, which have been compiled for the Province. These Tables are C-1 Gotras, Sakhas and Sects of Brahmins, C-2 Gotras of Non-Brahmin castes and D Phanias.

17. *Gotras of Brahmins*.—Every Brahmin claims descent from one of the great sages who flourished in days of yore, and his Gotra is the paternal line of descent from the ancestral Rishi. Marriages between persons of the same Gotra are prohibited on the score of consanguinity, no matter how remote.

The Brahmin is taught his Gotra on being invested with the sacred thread, which is generally between the ages of 7 and 10, and thence forward, to the end of his mortal life, he repeats it every day when invoking divine blessings at the close of his prayers and other rituals, so that it is not possible that he can ever forget it. A female, on marriage, assumes her husband's Gotra to which she must adhere for the rest of her life, and widowhood cannot revert her from it.

According to this table, the Brahmins are divided into 190 Gotras of which only 19 count more than 1,000 adherents each, and the remaining 171 Gotras are very poorly represented by 8,621 persons in all and some of these Gotra-names (for example, Brihacharna and Parakala) are *prima facie* so absurd that an explanation, for their record, has to be sought in the unavoidable mistakes of enumeration and abstraction.

18. *Sakhas of Brahmins*.—The Sakhas are the Vedas. Though every Brahmin reveres all the four Vedas alike, and studies all or as many of them as he can, yet for purposes of ritualistic functions, each one takes to one particular Veda, which is common to the family and is hereditary in it, and the Veda so adopted, is his Sakha.

There are four Sakhas, Rig, Yajus, Sama and Atharvana, corresponding to the four Vedas. Of these, the first two are the most prevalent in Southern India. Sama Veda has but a limited following, while Atharvana is almost extinct.

In Mysore the Brahmin population is divided by Sakhas as follows :—

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|
| Rig | ... | ... | 86,314 or 46 per cent. |
| Yajus | ... | ... | 77,733 or 41 do. |
| Sama | ... | ... | 2,735 or 1 do. |
| Sakha not returned | ... | ... | 22,392 or 12 do. |
| Total | | | 189,174 |

Intermarriages between persons of different Sakhas are not prohibited and are, on the other hand, very common in practice, the marriage ceremony being performed according to the Sakha of the bridegroom.

19. *Sects of Brahmins*.—The Brahmins of Mysore are divided only into three great sects founded by the three great reformers, Sri Sankaracharya, Sri Ramanujacharya and Sri Madhvacharya. The followers of the *Advaita* philosophy of Sri Sankaracharya are the Smarthas, so called, because they follow the *Smritis* in their rituals. The adherents of the *Vishishtadvaita* doctrines of Sri Ramanujacharya are known as Sri Vaishnavas, and divided into two great sub-divisions, the Vadagales and the Tengales. The Vadagales (literally the northerners) are so called, because they adhere to the sacred texts in Sanskrit, which is the language of the North, while the Tengales (the southerners) have their sacred texts in Tamil, which is the language of the South. The two sub-divisions intermarry but do not interdine—at all events the more orthodox members of the communities.

Those who have accepted the *Dvaita* philosophy of Sri Madhvacharya are the Madhvas, popularly known in this Province as Vaishnavas in distinction to Sri Vaishnavas, the followers of Sri Ramanujacharya.

Besides the three principal sects above named, there is yet another known as Bhagavatasampradayam who follow a mixture of the Smartha and the Vaishnava doctrines and observances.

It is worthy of note that the Province contains the head-quarters of the High Priests of all the foregoing three principal sects into which the Brahmins, not only of Mysore but also of Southern India, are divided. The High Priest of the Smarthas is at Sringeri, which is the head-quarters of the Jahgir Taluk, of which he is the donee. In Mysore City, resides the Sri Parakalaswami, who is the Chief Priest of the Vadagale section of Sri Vaishnavas, and the High Priests of the Madhvas have their seats at Nanjangud, Hole-Narsipur and Sosale in T.-Narsipur Taluk.

This fourfold sectarian division has no foundation in the ancient Texts of the Hindus. It owes its origin to the diverse doctrines of philosophy propounded by the three great founders and to the religious and social observances respectively, ordained by them to suit their interpretations of the sacred Texts.

These interpretations and doctrines are subjects of vehement controversy. The sects do not intermarry. The younger or less orthodox members of these communities interdine.

20. *Statistics of Sects.*—The numerical strength of each of the foregoing Sects is as follows :—

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| (1) Smarthas | ... | ... | 119,919 or 63 per cent. |
| (2) Madhvas | ... | ... | 43,715 or 23 do. |
| (3) Sri Vaishnavas— | | | |
| i. Tengale | ... | ... | 5,985 or 3 do |
| ii. Vadagale | ... | ... | 11,409 or 6 do |
| iii. Not told | ... | ... | 837 or 1 do |
| (4) Bhagavatasampradayam... | ... | ... | 7,309 or 4 do. |

Total ... 189,174

The following Statements show how every 100 persons of each Brahmin sect are distributed between the two Natural Divisions of the Province and how every 100 Brahmins in each Division are distributed among the several sects in each Natural Division :—

| Sect. | Population. | | | Percentage enumerated in each. | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Eastern Division. | Western Division. | Province. | Eastern Division. | Western Division. | Province. |
| Smartha | 73,554 | 46,365 | 119,919 | 61 | 39 | 100 |
| Bhagavatasampradaya | 5,805 | 1,504 | 7,309 | 79 | 21 | 100 |
| Madhva | 31,887 | 11,828 | 43,715 | 73 | 27 | 100 |
| Sri Vaishnava— | | | | | | |
| Tengale | 5,502 | 483 | 5,985 | 92 | 8 | 100 |
| Vadagale | 8,249 | 3,160 | 11,409 | 72 | 28 | 100 |
| Not told | 493 | 344 | 837 | 59 | 41 | 100 |
| Total Sri Vaishnava | 14,244 | 3,987 | 18,231 | 78 | 22 | 100 |
| Grand Total | 125,490 | 63,684 | 189,174 | 66 | 34 | 100 |

| Sect. | Population. | | | Percentage enumerated in each. | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Eastern Division. | Western Division. | Province. | Eastern Division. | Western Division. | Province. |
| Smartha | 73,554 | 46,365 | 119,919 | 59 | 73 | 63 |
| Bhagavatasampradaya | 5,805 | 1,504 | 7,309 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Madhva | 31,887 | 11,828 | 43,715 | 25 | 19 | 23 |
| Sri Vaishnava— | | | | | | |
| Tengale | 5,502 | 483 | 5,985 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Vadagale | 8,249 | 3,160 | 11,409 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Not told | 493 | 344 | 837 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total Sri Vaishnava | 14,244 | 3,987 | 18,231 | 11 | 6 | 10 |
| Grand Total | 125,490 | 63,684 | 189,174 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Of the four sects, the Smarthas alone are proportionately more numerous in the Western Division than in the Eastern Division, in which the other three sects predominate.

The proportion of the sexes in the population of the several sects will be seen from the subjoined statement :—

| Sects. | | | | Males. | Females. | No. of females to 1,000 males. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------------------------------|
| Smarthas | ... | ... | ... | 60,841 | 59,076 | 971 |
| Bhagavatasampradayam | ... | ... | ... | 3,570 | 3,739 | 1,047 |
| Madhvas | ... | ... | ... | 22,517 | 21,198 | 941 |
| Sri Vaishnavas | ... | ... | ... | 8,613 | 9,618 | 1,117 |
| Total | | | | 95,541 | 93,633 | 980 |

From the above, it will be seen that, amongst the Brahmins of all sects together, there are 980 females to 1,000 males, a proportion which obtains in respect of the total population of the Province. But the proportion greatly varies in the different sects; the females outnumber the males very largely among Sri Vaishnavas and to a slight extent among Bhagavatasampradayas, while in the other two communities, especially among Madhvas, the ratio of females is comparatively small.

21. *Relationship between Sects and Gotras.*—Statements G and H appended, exhibit the statistics of Sects and Gotras reduced to proportions, the former showing the distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of all sects together and of each sect separately by their Gotras, and the latter the distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each Gotra by their sects. In these statements the 19 Gotras which alone show numbers exceeding 1,000 each, are specified in the order of their numerical strength and the remaining 171 Gotras which have been returned by very small numbers each, have been grouped together under the head “Minor Gotras.”

Statement G will show that the three most numerous Gotras in each sect stand in the order named below :—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Smartha (1,000)— | | | | | |
| 1 Kasyapa | .. | ... | ... | ... | 176 |
| 2 Bharadvaja | ... | .. | ... | ... | 165 |
| 3 Vasishtha | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 |
| Bhagavatasampradayam (1,000)— | | | | | |
| 1 Bharadvaja | ... | ... | ... | ... | 178 |
| 2 Kasyapa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 129 |
| 3 Vasishtha | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85 |
| Madhva (1,000)— | | | | | |
| 1 Bharadvaja | ... | ... | ... | ... | 175 |
| 2 Kasyapa | .. | ... | ... | ... | 147 |
| 3 Vasishtha | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89 |
| Sri Vaishnava (1,000)— | | | | | |
| 1 Bharadvaja | ... | ... | ... | ... | 175 |
| 2 Srivatsa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 |
| 3 Kausika | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135 |

and Statement H will show that the sects comprised in each of the three most numerous Gotras stand in the order named below :—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bharadvaja (1,000)— | | | | | |
| 1 Smartha | ... | .. | ... | ... | 619 |
| 2 Bhagavatasampradayam | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| 3 Madhva | ... | .. | ... | ... | 240 |
| 4 Sri Vaishnava | .. | ... | .. | .. | 100 |
| Kasyapa (1,000)— | | | | | |
| 1 Smartha | ... | ... | ... | ... | 703 |
| 2 Bhagavatasampradayam | .. | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| 3 Madhva | ... | .. | ... | ... | 215 |
| 4 Sri Vaishnava | .. | ... | .. | ... | 45 |
| Vasishtha (1,000) — | | | | | |
| 1 Smartha | ... | .. | ... | ... | 642 |
| 2 Bhagavatasampradayam | ... | ... | .. | .. | 47 |
| 3 Madhva | ... | .. | ... | ... | 291 |
| 4 Sri Vaishnava | ... | ... | ... | .. | 20 |

22. *Relation between Sects and Sakhas.*—The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each sect by their Sakhas. First by actual numbers, second by proportions :—

First, Actual numbers.

| Sect | Population | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------|-------|----------|---------|
| | Rig | Yajus | Sama | Not told | Total |
| Smartha .. | 58,143 | 46,140 | 1,613 | 14,023 | 119,919 |
| Bhagavatasampradaya .. | 3,261 | 2,930 | 137 | 981 | 7,309 |
| Madhva .. | 22,801 | 14,891 | 500 | 5,523 | 43,715 |
| Sri Vaishnava .. | 2,109 | 13,772 | 485 | 1,865 | 18,231 |
| Total | 86,314 | 77,733 | 2,735 | 22,392 | 189,174 |

Second, Proportions.

| Sect | Proportion to 1,000 | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|----------|-------|
| | Rig | Yajus | Sama | Not told | Total |
| Smartha | 485 | 385 | 13 | 117 | 1,000 |
| Bhagavatasampradaya | 446 | 401 | 19 | 134 | 1,000 |
| Madhva | 522 | 341 | 11 | 126 | 1,000 |
| Sri Vaishnava | 116 | 755 | 27 | 102 | 1,000 |
| Total .. | 456 | 411 | 14 | 119 | 1,000 |

From the above, it will be seen that Rig Veda prevails most among the Mysore Brahmins, counting more than half the population of Madhvas and very nearly that proportion of the Smarthas and Bhagavatasampradaya; it is not so prominent among Sri Vaishnavas, more than 75 per cent of whom are Yajurvedis. Sama Veda has but a limited following of 14 in 1,000 Brahmins of all sects together; it has proportionately more adherents among Sri Vaishnavas and Bhagavatasampradayas than among the other two sects.

23. *Explanation of Gotras and Sakhas not returned.*—Considering how essential Gotras and Sakhas are to Brahmins, the figures against “Gotra not returned” and “Sakha not returned,” which respectively form 7·8 per cent and 11·8 per cent of the Brahmin population, might at first sight be puzzling. But these might be accounted for in one or other of the following ways:—

- Inability to specify these particulars on the part of families consisting solely of females and children. The females are not generally aware of their Gotras and Sakhas, because the injunction for the repetition of Gotras and Sakhas in the daily prayers, applies only to males, whose Upanayanam or thread investiture ceremony has been performed, and not to little boys not invested with the sacred thread, nor to females.
- Some non-Brahmins returning themselves as Brahmins out of sheer vanity without a Veda or Sakha to mention.
- Some omissions on the part of the enumerators not rectified in the course of abstraction.
- Unwillingness on the part of orthodox Brahmins to furnish these particulars to non-Brahmin enumerators.

24. *Variation since 1891, first, by Gotras.*—The variations since 1891 in the numbers returned under several Gotras are exhibited in the appended Statement marked I, which shows that all the Gotras except five have increased in numerical strength in varying degrees, and the five Gotras which have gone down in strength are as follow:—

| Gotras | No. in 1891 | No. in 1901 | Decrease |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1 Visvamitra | 11,671 | 11,172 | 599 |
| 2 Angirasa | 2,929 | 2,772 | 157 |
| 3 Vadhulasa | 2,788 | 2,092 | 696 |
| 4 Gargeya | 1,162 | 1,149 | 13 |
| 5 Mauna Bhargava | 1,920 | 1,033 | 887 |

The numbers against “Gotra not returned” have also decreased from 28,969 to 14,811, a circumstance which indicates a better enumeration of Gotras at the present Census.

25. *Variation since 1891, second, by Sects.*—The variations in the numbers of the several sects are as shown below:—

| Sects | 1901 | 1891 | Variation | Percentage of variation |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 Smartha | 119,919 | 117,324 | + 2,595 | + 2·2 |
| 2 Bhagavatasampradaya .. | 7,309 | 12,780 | — 5,471 | — 42·8 |
| 3 Madhva | 43,715 | 31,787 | + 11,928 | + 37·5 |
| 4 Sri Vaishnava | 18,231 | 20,495 | — 2,264 | — 11·1 |
| Total .. | 189,174 | 182,386 | + 6,788 | + 3·7 |

From the above, it will be seen that as against an increase of 3·7 per cent in the Brahmin population of all sects together, the Smarthas have increased by 2·2 per cent of their number in 1891. Though the Sri Vaishnavas have gone down by 11 per cent, yet the actual decrease in this number is numerically small, being but 2,264, and this might be partly attributed to the influence of migration, especially when it is recollected that at the time of Census large numbers of Sri Vaishnava pilgrims from several parts of India used to gather in the Province to witness the great *Vairamudi* festival at the shrine at Melkote in Seringapatam Taluk, and that this influx of pilgrims has almost ceased since the outbreak of plague in 1898. An explanation of the very large increase of 37·5 per cent of the Madhya population coupled with the heavy fall in the population of the Bhagavatsampradayas, may be found in the circumstance that the latter having probably in a large number of cases omitted to particularise their denomination, have, because they are Vaishnavaites in sect, been confounded in the process of abstraction with Madhvas, who are also commonly called Vaishnavas in this country.

26. *Variation since 1891, third, by Sakhas.*—The variation in the adherents of the several Sakhas and Vedas are shown below :—

| | Vedas | 1901 | 1891 | Variation | Percentage of variation |
|---|-----------------|---------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Rig Veda | 86,314 | 91,639 | —5,325 | — 5·8 |
| 2 | Yajur Veda | 77,733 | 81,973 | —4,240 | — 5·2 |
| 3 | Sama Veda | 2,735 | 8,774 | —6,039 | —68·5 |
| 4 | Veda not stated | 22,392 | ... | +22,392 | . |
| | Total | 182,174 | 182,386 | +6,788 | + 3·7 |

From the above statement, it will be seen that while in 1891 every one returned his Sakha, this time 22,392 Brahmins have not returned their Vedas, and that this number more than covers the deficits in the numbers returned against the three Vedas. How this omission may be explained has already been stated.

27. *Gotras of Non-Brahmanical Castes.*—The Gotras returned by castes other than the Brahmins have been compiled in Table C-2. In this table, there are 1,244 Gotras, tabulated with reference to the number of persons returned under each and the castes which have returned the same.

Appended Statement marked J shows the number of persons in each caste, who have returned Gotras. These figures which became available in the course of sorting have not been printed in the tables.

| Of the 63 castes into which the Hindus other than Brahmins, are divided, all | | | | | | but the 18 castes, whose names and numbers are noted in the margin, have returned Gotras in varying numbers. Even the |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Caste | Population | Caste | Population | Caste | Population | |
| Bavaji | 7 | Karaman | 1 | Nayar | 636 | |
| Budabudike | 1,701 | Kayastha | 5 | Pandaram | 433 | |
| Dombar | 2,911 | Malayali | 296 | Saniyar | 25 | |
| Gondaliga | 31 | Marwadi | 226 | Sanyasi | 805 | |
| Handichikka | 5 | Mochi | 1,963 | Total | 9,219 | |
| Hatagar | 3 | Mondaru | 141 | | | |
| Jat | 27 | Multani | 3 | | | |

Animist Lambani, Korama and Koracha have done so.

Of the 1,244 Gotras returned at the Census, only eleven are owned by more than 1,000 persons of all the communities put together, and they are—

| | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1 | Atraya | ... | ... | ... | 1,695 |
| 2 | Bharadwaja | ... | ... | ... | 1,674 |
| 3 | Kasyapa | ... | ... | ... | 2,336 |
| 4 | Daruka | ... | ... | ... | 6,541 |
| 5 | Ghantanana | ... | ... | ... | 1,059 |
| 6 | Nandi | ... | ... | ... | 5,817 |
| 7 | Renuka | ... | ... | ... | 13,605 |
| 8 | Vrishabha | ... | ... | ... | 2,065 |
| 9 | Veera | ... | ... | ... | 1,189 |
| 10 | Gajakarna | ... | ... | ... | 9,433 |
| 11 | Svarnasa | ... | ... | ... | 1,138 |
| | Total | ... | ... | ... | 52,610 |

The remaining 1,233 Gotras have been returned by 32,434 persons, giving an average of 26 persons to each Gotra. Of the eleven Gotras mentioned above, only the first three are Brahmanical ones, which have been returned by small numbers of

various non-Brahmanical communities. Gotra Nos. 4 to 10 belong chiefly to Lingayets, while the 11th Svarna, literally meaning gold, has been returned by the Panchalas.

The total population of the 48 non-Brahmanical castes which have returned Gotras, is 4,919,719, and of these, only 85,044 or 1·7 per cent have returned Gotras. Examining the details by caste, it will be seen that this small percentage is exceeded only in 7 out of the 25 castes including the Lambani, which have a population of over 20,000 persons each, and these seven castes are as follow :—

| Caste | | | | Population | Number who have returned Gotras | Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2 |
|-------|------------------------|-----|-----|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Komati | ... | .. | 31,871 | 6,934 | 22 |
| 2. | Kshatriya | .. | ... | 24,825 | 3,346 | 13 |
| 3. | Lingayets— | | | | | |
| | Priests | ... | ... | 74,180 | 8,053 | 11 |
| | Temple servants | ... | .. | 5,865 | 55 | 1 |
| | Devotees | ... | ... | 1,029 | 97 | 9 |
| | Cultivators | ... | .. | 359,343 | 21,293 | 6 |
| | Barbers | ... | .. | 5,724 | 158 | 3 |
| | Traders | ... | ... | 224,455 | 21,320 | 9 |
| | Total Lingayets | ... | ... | 670,596 | 50,976 | 7 |
| 4. | Mahratta | ... | .. | 52,204 | 2,296 | 4 |
| 5. | Neygi | ... | ... | 96,981 | 2,831 | 3 |
| 6. | Panchala | ... | ... | | | |
| | Refuse Collectors | ... | ... | 189 | 14 | 7 |
| | Brass and Coppersmiths | ... | ... | 2,262 | 157 | 7 |
| | Carpenters | ... | ... | 23,355 | 634 | 2 |
| | Masons | ... | ... | 2,059 | 208 | 9 |
| | Blacksmiths... | ... | ... | 10,900 | 729 | 7 |
| | Goldsmiths | ... | ... | 85,925 | 5,890 | 7 |
| | Total Panchalas | ... | ... | 124,690 | 7,632 | 6 |
| 7. | Satani | ... | ... | 22,325 | 1,428 | 6 |

Apart from any consideration of the *bona fides* of the returns, the very small percentages, which the Gotra owning persons bear to the total population of the respective communities, and the very small numbers returned against each of the Gotras, render the significance of the Gotras returned and their general acceptance by the bulk of the communities concerned extremely doubtful.

28. *Phanas*.—In Table D, there have been tabulated the Phana divisions of the castes who have claimed that attribute. From time immemorial, the leading agricultural artisan and labouring classes of Southern India have been divided into groups known as Balagai (right hand) and Yedagai (left hand) and in this Province the parties are respectively known as 18 Phanas and 9 Phanas, the epithets “right hand” and “left hand” being “indignantly repudiated by all the superior castes on either side” (*vide*, page 309 of Census Report of 1891). The word ‘Phana’ is a corruption of *Bannu*, the Kanarese form of the Sanskrit *Varna* meaning colour and used for caste, so that “18 Phanas” means the group of 18 castes, and “9 Phanas” means the group of 9 castes. These respectively consist of castes as named below :—

| 18. Castes | | | | 9. Castes | |
|------------|-----------|----|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Banajiga | 10 | Kumbara | 1 | Panchala |
| 2 | Vakkaliga | 11 | Agasa | 2 | Bheri |
| 3 | Ganiga | 12 | Bestha | 3 | Devanga |
| 4 | Rangare | 13 | Padmasale | 4 | Hegganiga |
| 5 | Ladar | 14 | Nayinda | 5 | Golla |
| 6 | Gujarati | 15 | Uppara | 6 | Beda |
| 7 | Komati | 16 | Chitragara | 7 | Yakula |
| 8 | Jain | 17 | Golla | 8 | Falli |
| 9 | Kuruba | 18 | Holeya | 9 | Madiga |

It appears that this division is unknown in any other part of India, and its origin in Southern India is clouded in mystery, though it is popularly ascribed to a Mythological legend. Each of these parties claim certain exclusive privileges and rights on all public festivals and ceremonies, and the exercise of these rights is so

jealously guarded, that a trespass by either party into the privileges of the other often provokes bitter resentment culminating even in breaches of the peace.

According to the statistics compiled in Table D, the division of the two factions does not appear to be clearly marked. The returns do not at all correspond to the popular division of the Phana groups. In the first place, besides the commonly recognised 18 and 9 Phanas, we have in the returns such other divisions as 16, 15, 12, 11, 8, 6 and 5 Phanas. Of these new divisions, that of 12 Phanas is the only one which has been returned on a large scale by 27,739 persons, while all the other divisions together have but 162 adherents. Again, though by tradition only 27 castes should have been involved in the division, namely 18 on one side and 9 on the other, the compiled return embraces not only all the non-Brahminical castes with the exception of S noted in the margin, but include also all the Animistic tribes. In most of these additional castes, however, only a very small portion of their respective populations have returned themselves under the Phana Divisions. On the other hand, of the castes which are commonly supposed to belong to the Phana factions, several have ignored the distinction and returned themselves as belonging to no Phanas.

The following statement shows the divisions into Phanas of the principal castes, who are commonly known as belonging to the faction and among whom more than 50 per cent have returned themselves under the distinction:—

| Caste. | Total Population | Phanas | | | | | | | No Phanas |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|-----|-----|-------|-----|---------|-----|-----------|
| | | 18 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 5 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. Agasa ... | 90,962 | 50,805 | ... | 13 | 894 | ... | 1,455 | .. | 37,795 |
| 2. Banajiga ... | 132,467 | 80,076 | ... | ... | 369 | ... | 2,486 | ... | 49,536 |
| 3. Beda ... | 244,990 | 19,948 | .. | ... | 78 | ... | 110,730 | ... | 114,234 |
| 4. Bestha ... | 153,174 | 49,075 | ... | ... | 6,611 | ... | 30,377 | ... | 67,111 |
| 5. Ganiga ... | 39,655 | 19,696 | .. | ... | 864 | ... | 8,309 | ... | 10,786 |
| 6. Holeyā ... | 577,166 | 457,850 | 1 | 12 | 8,086 | ... | 6,048 | 16 | 105,153 |
| 7. Kumbara ... | 43,418 | 21,881 | ... | ... | 260 | ... | 475 | ... | 20,442 |
| 8. Kuruba ... | 377,091 | 183,673 | ... | ... | 2,979 | ... | 2,304 | ... | 188,135 |
| 9. Lingayets— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Priests ... | 74,180 | 12,339 | ... | .. | 42 | ... | 85 | ... | 61,714 |
| (b) Temple Servants | 5,865 | 1,231 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 24 | ... | 4,609 |
| (c) Devotees ... | 1,029 | 165 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 864 |
| (d) Cultivators .. | 359,343 | 31,958 | .. | ... | 37 | ... | 202 | 2 | 327,144 |
| (e) Barbers ... | 5,724 | 1,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 4,293 |
| (f) Traders ... | 224,455 | 29,528 | ... | ... | 20 | 2 | 468 | 1 | 194,436 |
| Lingayet Total ... | 670,596 | 76,621 | .. | ... | 100 | 2 | 810 | 3 | 593,060 |
| 10. Madiga ... | 276,821 | 6,834 | .. | ... | 1,197 | ... | 208,763 | ... | 60,027 |
| 11. Nagārtha ... | 9,318 | 800 | ... | .. | 2 | ... | 6,323 | ... | 2,193 |
| 12. Natuva ... | 2,163 | 1,037 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 69 | ... | 1,055 |
| 13. Nayinda ... | 38,179 | 21,536 | ... | ... | 512 | ... | 2,034 | ... | 14,097 |

| Caste | Total Population | Phanas | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|--------------|
| | | 18 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 5 | No Phanas |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 14. Panchala— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Goldsmiths' refuse collectors .. | 189 | 53 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 72 | .. | 64 |
| (b) Brass and Coppersmiths .. | 2,262 | 488 | ... | ... | 47 | ... | 518 | .. | 1,209 |
| (c) Carpenters .. | 23,355 | 515 | ... | ... | 30 | 12 | 4,506 | 20 | 18,272 |
| (d) Masons .. | 2,059 | 58 | ... | .. | 12 | 1 | 294 | ... | 1,694 |
| (e) Blacksmiths .. | 10,900 | 284 | ... | ... | 60 | 5 | 3,844 | 1 | 6,706 |
| (f) Goldsmiths .. | 85,925 | 2,107 | ... | .. | 183 | 38 | 26,992 | 19 | 56,586 |
| Panchala Total .. | 124,690 | 3,505 | ... | ... | 332 | 56 | 36,226 | 40 | 84,531 |
| 15. Rachewar— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Painters .. | 2,082 | 475 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | 1,597 |
| (b) Tumblers .. | 1,291 | 249 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1,041 |
| (c) Military .. | 2,244 | 325 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 1,899 |
| (d) Lace Maker .. | 366 | 168 | .. | ... | ... | .. | 8 | ... | 190 |
| Rachewar Total .. | 5,983 | 1,217 | ... | ... | 2 | .. | 37 | .. | 4,727 |
| 16. Tigala .. | 61,847 | 42,885 | ... | .. | 81 | 4 | 2,230 | ... | 19,647 |
| 17. Uppara .. | 106,207 | 60,457 | ... | ... | 1,883 | .. | 881 | ... | 42,986 |
| 18. Vakkaliga .. | 1,283,947 | 724,336 | ... | ... | 1,539 | ... | 15,805 | ... | 542,267 |

From the above, it will be seen that almost every caste figures under both the main divisions of 18 and 9 Phanas, and that the new division of 12 Phanas is comprised chiefly of Holeyas, Besthas, Madigas, Kurubas, Agasas and Nayindas. The distribution of the population of the same caste under more than one division may, in some cases, be attributed to different sub-divisions of the same castes returning themselves as belonging to the different groups. But as the table has not been compiled by sub-castes, it is not possible to say in what cases and to what extent this is so.

There is much in these circumstances to show that the Phana distinction, which is one of social precedence, rather than religious or occupational difference, is a matter on which there is growing ignorance or indifference.

CONTENTS.

GLOSSARY OF CASTES.

| <i>Hindu—</i> | Page. | <i>Hindu—(concluded.)</i> | Page. | <i>Mussalman—</i> | Page. |
|---------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| Agasa | ... 512 | Kumbara | ... 528 | Arab | ... 547 |
| Bairagi | ... 512 | Kuruba | ... 528 | Khakar | .. 547 |
| Bavaji | ... 513 | Ladar | ... 529 | Labbe | ... 548 |
| Banajiga | ... 513 | Lingayets | .. 529 | Maple | ... 548 |
| Baniya | .. 514 | Madiga | ... 535 | Moghul | ... 548 |
| Beda | ... 514 | Malayali | .. 536 | Pathan | ... 548 |
| Bestha | ... 515 | Maleru | ... 536 | Pindari | ... 549 |
| Bhatraju | .. 516 | Mahratta | ... 536 | Pinjari | .. 549 |
| Brahmin | ... 517 | Marwadi | .. 537 | Sheik | ... 549 |
| Budabudike | ... 518 | Meda | .. 537 | Sheriff | ... 550 |
| Darji | ... 518 | Mochi | ... 537 | Syed | ... 550 |
| Dasari | .. 519 | Mondaru | ... 538 | <i>Christian—</i> | |
| Dombar | ... 519 | Mudali | ... 538 | Eurasians | ... 550 |
| Ganiga | .. 520 | Multani | ... 538 | Europeans | ... 550 |
| Garadiga | ... 520 | Nagartha | ... 538 | Native Christians | 550 |
| Golia | ... 521 | Natuya | .. 539 | <i>Jain—</i> | |
| Gondaliga | ... 521 | Nayer | ... 539 | Diganbara | ... 551 |
| Goniga | ... 522 | Nayinda | ... 540 | Marwadi | .. 551 |
| Gosayi | .. 522 | Neigay | ... 540 | Suda | ... 551 |
| Gujarathi | ... 523 | Panchala | ... 541 | Swetambara | ... 552 |
| Handichikka | ... 523 | Pandaram | ... 542 | Tirthankara | .. 552 |
| Hatagar | .. 523 | Pille | .. 542 | <i>Parsi</i> | .. 552 |
| Holey a | ... 523 | Rachewar | .. 543 | <i>Sikh</i> | ... 552 |
| Idiga | ... 525 | Saniyar | .. 543 | <i>Brahmo</i> | ... 552 |
| Jat | ... 525 | Sanya-i | ... 543 | <i>Animistic—</i> | |
| Jogi | ... 525 | Satani | ... 544 | Iraliga | .. 552 |
| Kahar | ... 526 | Sillekyata | .. 544 | Koracha | ... 553 |
| Kanakkan | .. 526 | Sadugadusidda | ... 544 | Korama | .. 553 |
| Karaman | ... 526 | Tigala | ... 545 | Korava | ... 554 |
| Kayastha | .. 526 | Uppara | ... 545 | Kuruba | ... 554 |
| Komati | ... 526 | Vadda | .. 545 | Lambani | ... 554 |
| Kshatriya | ... 527 | Vakkaliga | ... 546 | Jew | ... 555 |
| | | | | <i>Budhist—</i> | |
| | | | | I urmese | ... 555 |
| | | | | Japanese | ... 555 |

ALPHABETICAL GLOSSARY OF CASTES.

Agasa—(*Telugu-Tsakala, Tamil-Vannan, Hindustani-Dhobi*).

(*Population* —90,962 persons; 45,714 or 50·25 per cent males, of whom 24,973 or 27 per cent are unmarried, 18,463 or 20 per cent married and 2,278 or 2 per cent widowers. 45,248 or 49·74 per cent females, of whom 17,442 or 19 per cent are unmarried, 19,155 or 21 per cent married and 8,651 or 9 per cent widows. *Literacy* among them shows that only 501 or 0·55 per cent of the whole population are literate, of whom 507 or 0·55 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 2 or 0·00 per cent in English and 1 or 0·00 per cent in 'other' languages. The *Infirms* among them number 126 or 0·12 per cent for the entire population, consisting of 11 Insane, 48 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 57 or 0·06 per cent Blind and 10 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. By *Industrial condition* there are 35,405 or 38·92 per cent Actual Workers, of whom 15,052 or 16 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation of washing as principal occupation, while 3,938 or 4 per cent follow it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 15,978 or 17 per cent of these people, while 4,375 or 4 per cent are engaged in other walks of life.)

1. The caste has increased in the present Census, over the figure for 1871, by 3,991 or 4·5 per cent of persons, and over that of 1891 by 6,298 or 7·4 per cent. The loss on account of the Great Famine of 1876-78 was seen by a deficit of 17,043 or 19·5 per cent of persons in this caste in 1881. This caste, which holds a place in the village community, shared, along with all other rural population, the horrors of the epoch-making Famine. Since 1881, however, the caste has steadily continued to increase, and is now distributed all over the Province in varying numbers; nearly a-fourth of them being in the Mysore District; Shimoga and Tumkur each with an-eighth of the population, followed by Bangalore with almost the same number.

2. The Agasa is divided into two main divisions, *viz.*, Kannada and Telugu, who neither eat together nor inter-marry. He is a member of the village hierarchy, his office being hereditary, and his remuneration being grain—fees from the raiyats. He is also employed to be a torch-bearer on marriage or other ceremonial occasions. The class seldom follow any other profession than that of washing. Both men and women wash. Their proper beasts of burthen are asses, and these are sometimes employed in carrying grain from place to place. They marry as many wives as they please and puberty among them is no bar for marriage; but widows are prohibited from re-marrying. They worship Bhuma Deva and Ubbay, the steam arising from their cauldron in which they boil the dirty clothes. Animal sacrifices are offered to this Ubbay. But they also pray to Vishnu and Pattamma and the Saktis. Their Gurus are Satanis, and the Panchangi attends at their marriages.

3. The Dhobis, though a sub-division of the Agasa caste, have a history of their own. These seem to be immigrants from Orissa. Pre-puberty marriage is the rule, but puberty is no bar; but the girl must first be married to a tree or a sword before being married to the bridegroom. They are Vaishnavites. They occasionally use the Brahmans as their priests. They burn their dead and perform Sraddhas.

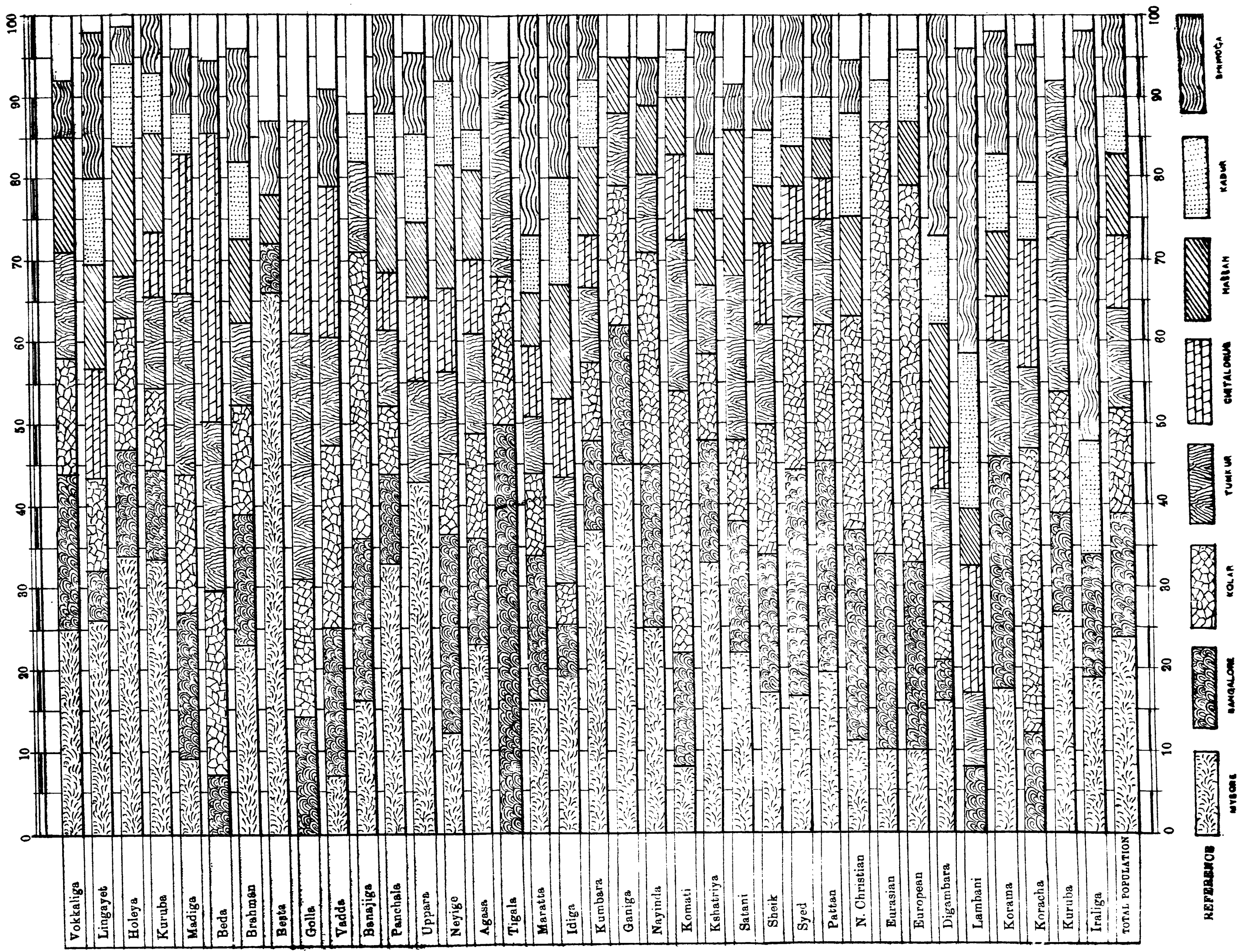
4. Following the general tendency of the castes lower down in the social scale to level upwards, the Agasas have made an attempt at returning Gothras, but these have been returned by only 57 persons out of the entire population, the largest number being returned under Agamande and Arasina. Apart from the apparent inference suggested that these Gothras have no foundation in fact, the Gothra Arasina (Turmeric) savours strongly of Totemistic origin and thus makes the Agasa, at least of Mysore, entirely Dravidian.

Bairagi—(*Same in all languages*).

(*Population*.—158 persons; 99 males, of whom 66 are unmarried, 30 married and 3 widowers; 59 females, of whom 23 are unmarried, 28 married and 8 widows. 25 of the entire population are *literate*, 15 in Provincial vernaculars and 11 in others. There are no *infirms* in this caste. 116 out of the entire population are Actual Workers or wage earners and all but 3 do not follow their Traditional Occupation (devotees) either as principal or subsidiary, and only 11 have taken to Agriculture.)

MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

CHART SHEWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF 100 PERSONS OF EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL CASTES BY DISTRICTS OF ENUMERATION,



1. This caste being only an immigrant one, the numbers are dependent upon the accident of a large number or small number being present on the Census night within the confines of the State. As it is, the number found at this Census is less than the number censused in 1891 by 64.

2. The Bairagis are followers of Ramanand, who became the first *Vairagi* or Bairagi from *Vairagya* meaning renunciation of all worldly cares, and thus the founder of this order. From his 4 disciples arose 4 sects, viz., Ramanandis, Bishans, Nimavats and Kubavats, who neither eat together nor intermarry. Each sect is composed of ascetics and householders known as Nihangs and Samayogis. Many profess to be physicians and herbalists, while others pretend to a knowledge of alchemy. They are also known as Sadhus. They are mostly taken from Sudra caste but many call themselves Gauda Brahmins. They are all Vaishnavites and worship the Saligrama. The laity among these marry and are called Bhat Bairagis. The effects of an unmarried Bairagi descend to his disciple. The dead amongst these are burned.

3. The Gothras returned by these people are Mrityunjaya and Mahasakti, which are not of Brahmanical origin but are the names of Siva and Durga.

Bavaji—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—7. Males 4 and females 3; all the males are unmarried and the females married. All these are illiterate and none of these Actual Workers or wage earners).

1. The variations in this caste, which, like the Bairagi and the Gosayi, consists of immigrants, are not instructive, considering the very small number of those censused within the State. These properly form a sect of Gosayis and ought to be added to that caste.

2. These people have not returned any Gothras and their name-endings, like that of Gosayis, are generally “Dossji.”

Banajiga—(Telugu—*Baliga*, Tamil—*Kavare*.)

(Population.—132,467; 66,825 or 50·4 per cent males, of whom 35,640 or 26 per cent are unmarried, 27,005 or 20 per cent married and 4,180 or 3 per cent widowers; 65,642 or 49·5 per cent females, of whom 24,399 or 18 per cent are unmarried, 27,363 or 20 per cent married and 13,880 or 10 per cent widows. There are 10,375 or 7·8 per cent *literate* persons, of whom 11,087 or 8·3 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 571 or 0·4 per cent in English and 23 or 0·01 per cent in ‘other’ languages. There are 220 or 0·15 per cent *infirm*s amongst the entire population, of which 21 or 0·01 per cent are Insane, 81 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mute, 100 or 0·07 per cent Blind and 18 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. By *Industrial condition* there are 44,492 or 33·5 per cent Actual Workers, of whom 3,081 or 2·3 per cent follow Traditional Occupation (traders) as a Principal Occupation, 1,177 or 0·88 per cent follow the same as Subsidiary while 23,215 or 17·5 per cent follow Agriculture and 18,196 or 13·7 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. These people are the middle class men of the Province. During the famine this caste suffered severely, so many as 28,098 or 23 per cent having either died or gone away to other places in 1881. Since that period, the caste has been rapidly recovering so that, in the present Census, there are 10,439 or 8·5 per cent more than what they were in 1871, and 26,074 or 24·5 per cent more than in 1891. Increased facility of communication and prosperous conditions have contributed to this rise in this caste.

2. These people are found everywhere in the Province, the largest number being found naturally in the cities. Nearly a third of the entire population is in the Kolar District and another third in Bangalore and Mysore Districts, the other 5 Districts put together accounting for the remainder.

3. The Banajigas are all mostly traders and belong to the right hand or 18 Phana faction of which they are the foremen. The name itself is derived from Vanijya meaning trade. The great body of Banajigas may be divided into 3 distinct classes (1) Panchama Banajigas, (2) Jain Banajigas and (3) Telugu Banajigas—who neither eat together nor intermarry. The Panchama Banajigas are all Lingayets and live under the constitutional authority of a headman named Peddachetty. They bury their dead and do not offer sacrifices; they marry as many wives as they please. The women are not gosha. Widows are prohibited from remarrying and after puberty, a girl is no longer marriageable. The Panchama Banajigas never eat animal food nor take any intoxicating substance. They have their own gurus in the person of Jangamas and have their own Matts. Inferior officers of Matts called Mahantinas officiate as priests at marriages and funerals, and punish all persons of

the caste for offences against religion. These are virtually Lingayets (for which see *infra*), and the Jain converts to this faith are still a separate body, though within the pale of Lingayetism and are known by the name of Jain Banajigas. Their habits and customs are the same as those of the other Lingayets of whom they form a part.

4. The Telugu Banajigas are Hindus and are either Saivaites or Vishnavites. The followers of these sects do not intermarry nor do they eat together.

5. The Guru of Vishnavite Telugu Banajigas is the Guru of Srivaishnava Brahmins. Among the Telugu Banajigas, the custom of becoming Dasari prevails. They eat animal food but drink no liquors. Widows are prohibited from remarrying, and the dead are buried.

6. The Telugu Banajigas are known in the Telugu country as Balijs, and claim descent from the Naik Kings of Madura and the Kauravas of Mahabharata. They do not wear the sacred thread nor follow the Vedic ritual.

7. Amongst the Gothras, returned by these people, may be mentioned, as the most numerous, Kasyapa and Bharadvaja, so many as 205 of the entire population (1,294 persons returning Gothras) being of the Bharadvaja Section.

Baniya.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population 30; males 15, of whom eight are unmarried, five married and two widowers; 15 females, of whom eight are unmarried, three married and four widows. 7 of these people are *literate*, eight in Provincial Vernaculars, one in English and two in 'other' languages. There are no *infirm*s in this caste. By *industrial condition*, 20 of these are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom only one follows the Traditional Occupation (traders) and 19 in other walks of life, none taking to agriculture).

These are immigrant money lenders from the Northern parts of India.

Beda.—(*Telugu—Boya; Tamil—Vedans; Hindustani—Badakh.*)

(Population 244,990; males 123,345 or 50·3 per cent, of whom 71,353 or 29 per cent are *unmarried*, 44,905 or 18 per cent married and 7,087 or two per cent widowers; females 121,645 or 49·6 per cent, of whom 50,009 or 20 per cent are unmarried, 48,534 or 19 per cent married and 23,102 or 9 per cent widows. *Literacy* has not made good progress amongst these people, the total number of literate persons being 2,348 or 1·0 per cent, of whom 2,391 or 0·97 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 46 or 0·01 per cent in English and 9 or 0·00 per cent in 'other' languages. There are 323 or 0·12 per cent *Infirm*s, 32 or 0·01 per cent *Insane*, 122 or 0·04 per cent *Deaf-mute*, 154 or 0·06 per cent *Blind* and 25 or 0·01 per cent *Lepers*. Over a-fourth of this caste are Actual Workers or wage earners, the total number of Actual Workers being 65,012 or 26·5 per cent, of whom 914 or 0·37 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation, (hunters, fowls etc.,) as principal and 20 or 0·00 per cent as subsidiary occupation, 38,500 or 15·7 per cent persons are engaged in Agriculture and 25,598 or 10·4 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The variation in this class of people shows that, in the present Census, the population is less than that of 1871 by 17,111 or 6·5 per cent, this caste having suffered very heavily in the Famine of 1876-78, the deficit in 1881 being 90,832 or 34·6 per cent. Since 1881, the caste has been slowly rising in numbers, and in 1891 it gained 45,600 or 12·9 per cent persons, and from 1891 to 1901 it gained 28,121 or 26·3 per cent. The home of these people is the Chitaldrug District. The distribution by districts shows that three-tenths of the population are in the Chitaldrug District, and that another three-tenths in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, the remaining two-fifths being distributed through the rest of the Province.

2. The caste is also called Nayaka or Nayakamakkalu. It has two distinct divisions, the Kannada and Telugu, who neither eat together nor intermarry. The Bedas were employed as soldiers under the former Pallegars, and Haider Ali's celebrated peons were mostly of this caste. They are now land cultivators and Police and Revenue peons in the Government service. The village watchmen in various parts of the Province belong to this class, as also many of the Pallegars in receipt of Political pensions. They are Vaishnavites, but worship all the Hindu deities. The Bedas as well as the Gollas, Kurubas, Madigas etc., are in the habit of making Basavis or prostitutes of the eldest daughter in a family in which no sons are born. In case a girl falls ill, a vow is made to the effect that the girl would be left unmarried, whereupon she becomes a public woman. If a son is born to her, he is affiliated with her father's family. The Bedas are permitted to eat fowls, sheep, goats, hogs, deer and fish and to drink spirituous liquors. They can take as many wives as they please but can divorce them only for adultery. Widows are

not allowed to remarry, though they are allowed to live in concubinage with another Beda. They bury the dead. This caste frequently takes the vow of becoming Dasaris. Their chief deity is Tirupati Venkataramanaswamy worshipped locally under the name of Tirumaladevaru, but offerings and sacrifices are also made to Mariamma. Their Guru is known as Tirumalatatacharya, who is also a Head of the Sreevaishnava Brahmins. The Bedas claim descent from Valmiki Muni, the celebrated author of the Hindu Epic Ramayana.

3. The Machi or Myasa Bedas comprise a distinct sub-division, also called the Chunchus. They present a strange and unique jumble of apparently antagonistic customs not usually found among any of the ordinary Hindu sub-divisions. They live mostly in hills and outside inhabited places, in temporary huts. Portions of their community had, it is alleged, been coerced into living in villages, with whose descendants the others have kept up social intercourse. They do not, however, eat fowl or pork, but partake of beef; and the Myasa Bedas are the only Hindu clan among whom the rite of circumcision is performed on boys of 10 or 12 years of age. These customs, so characteristic of the Mussalmans, seem to have been imbibed when the members of this sub-caste were included in the hordes of Haider Ali. Simultaneously with the circumcision, other rites such as the *pancha gavyam*, the burning of the tongue with a nim (margosa) stick etc., (customs pre-eminently Brahmanical) are likewise practised, prior to the youth being received into communion. Among their other peculiar customs, the exclusion from their ordinary dwellings, of women in child-bed and in periodical sickness, may be noted. The Myasa Bedas are said to scrupulously avoid liquor of every kind and eat the flesh of only two kinds of birds, viz., gauja (gray Partridge) and lavga (Rock-bush quail). They cremate their dead and on the next day scatter the ashes on five tangadi trees (*cassia auriculata*). Their aversion to every thing connected with drink is so great that they never use date materials for building purposes, and do not even touch them.

4. The Boyees, who are the Telugu Bedas, are the great Shikari tribe of the Deccan Districts, corresponding to the Valaiyans of the Tamil country. They call themselves Valmikas and Dorabiddas (children of Chiefs) and say they are descended from the sage Valmiki. They seem to have two endogamous sections, namely, Myasa or Vyadha (forest men) and Uru (village men) the latter of whom are more advanced in their ideas than the former. The former are Shikaris and subsist on game and forest produce, while the latter have settled down in villages and live by fishing and day labour. The latter employ Brahmins and Jangamas as priests, but the former call in the elders of their own caste. The women of the Myasas are debarred from wearing toe-rings, their men may not sit on date mats, and they eat beef which the others do not. These sub-divisions, says the Madras Report for 1901, contain 101 totemistic clans.

5. This caste, true to its reputed progenitor, has returned Gothras, 127 returning themselves as of Valmiki Gothra and 92 as of Bharadvaja Gothra.

Bestha.—(Telugu --Boyi ; Tamil--Sambadavan ; Hindustani—Dhunar)

(Population—153,174. Males 76,107 or 49·6 per cent, of whom 41,582 or 27 per cent are unmarried, 31,094 or 20 per cent married, 3,431 or 2 per cent widowers. Females 77,067 or 50·3 per cent, of whom 31,769 or 20·7 per cent are unmarried, 31,895 or 20·8 per cent married and 13,403 or 8·7 per cent widows. Literacy is poor amongst these people, the total literates being 1,591 or one per cent, of whom 1,606 or one per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 14 in English and one or 0·00 per cent in other languages. Infirmities are also rare, the total number being 230 or 0·14 per cent, of whom 17 or 0·01 per cent are Insane, 81 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mute, 115 or 0·07 per cent Blind and 17 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. By Industrial condition they show 53,936 or 34·6 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 1,851 follow their Traditional Occupation (fishermen, boatmen, palkhi bearers, cocks etc.) as principal and 955 or 0·6 per cent as subsidiary occupation. Agriculture claims 33,824 or 22 per cent, while 17,391 or 11·3 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This caste is more than its strength in 1891 by 53,506 or 53 per cent. The variations by decades are rather remarkable, and attributable to some mistake in classification as observed elsewhere. The figures show that there was a falling off of only 4,824 or 3·5 per cent persons in 1871 to 1881 and a falling off of 29,765 or 22·9 per cent in 1881 to 1891, but it has increased by 53,516 or 53 per cent in the present decade and has 18,927 or 14 per cent more than its strength in 1871.

2. Nearly two-thirds of the entire population are in the river District of Mysore the remainder being shared in varying numbers by the other districts; the next largest number *viz.*, 13,740 being in the Shimoga District, which is also another of the river districts.

3. These are fishermen, boatmen and palanquin bearers and are known by different names according to localities they live in. In the Eastern Districts, they are called Bestha (fishermen), in the Southern Toraya, Ambiga and Parivara (boatmen); while in the Western parts, their names are Kabyara and Gange-makkalu. The Telugu speaking population call themselves Boyis. There are a few other sub-divisions, returned under the names of Belli, Chammiadi, Rayaravuta and Sunnakallu. These are acknowledged to be of a lower rank. Their chief occupations are fishing, palanquin bearing and lime burning; some of them are employed by Government as peons etc., whilst a large number are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Boyis obey a headman of their own called the Pedda Boyi. The Besthas are allowed a plurality of wives. Though they all eat together, intermarriage is confined only to families well known. They bury the dead. The Toraya does not intermarry either with the Kabyara or the Boyi whom he resembles in every way. Widows are allowed to remarry by a system called Kudikey (practically concubinage) both among the Boyis and the Toraya. The Kabyara or the Karnatic Besthas proper never carry the palanquin but live by either farming or lime burning. They have a headman known as the Yajaman. Puberty is no bar for marriage with these people and they are generally monogamists unless the first wife is issueless, when they marry a second time. The goddess of the caste is Yellamma and these people are mostly worshippers of Siva. Brahmins and Satanis are employed by them for domestic ceremonies.

4. Following the tendency to level upwards, so common among the classes lower down in the social scale, these people have returned Gotras, the chief being Pantha and Cholaga. The total number of the Besthas who have returned any Gotra at all is only 207.

Bhatraju—(*Same in all languages.*)

[Population 1,230; males 644 or 52 per cent, of whom 318 or 25 per cent are unmarried, 288 or 23 per cent married and 38 or 3 per cent widowers. 586 or 47 per cent females, of whom 183 or 14 per cent are unmarried, 253 or 20 per cent married and 50 or 12 per cent widows. 138 or 11·2 per cent of the caste are *literate*; 143 or 11·6 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 2 or 0·1 per cent in English and 2 or 0·1 per cent in 'other' languages. Only 3 or 0·2 per cent persons of the entire caste are *Infirms*, 1 or 0·08 per cent being Insane and 2 or 0·06 per cent Blind. 480 or 39 per cent of these people are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 53 or 4 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (musicians and ballad reciters) as principal, and 7 or 0·5 per cent as subsidiary occupations. 160 or 13 per cent follow agriculture and 267 or 21 per cent other occupations.]

1. There has been a decrease of 157 in the strength of the caste from the last Census.

2. Nearly two-thirds are in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, each having a third of the entire population, and the remaining one-third is almost nearly made up by the Tumkur and Mysore Districts, the other 4 Districts mustering, in all, only 112 persons.

3. They speak Telugu and are supposed to have come from the Northern Circars. They were originally attendants on Hindu Princes as professional bards, singing their praises, and reciting ballads glorifying the deeds of their ancestors. Now many of them are mendicants. They are principally worshippers of Vishnu.

Hyder Ali, although not a Hindu, delighted to be constantly preceded by them, and they are still an appendage to the State of Hindu and Mussalman Chiefs. They have a wonderful facility in speaking *improvisatore*, on any subject proposed to them, a declamation in measures, which may be considered as a sort of medium between blank verse and modulated prose, but their proper profession is that of chanting the exploits of former days in front of the troops while marshalling them for battle, and inciting them to emulate the glory of their ancestors.

Only 32 persons have returned Gotras, among which the chief are Atreya, Bhadravaja, Gautama, Kasyapa and Kaundinya, all Brahmanical ones, to confirm the story that the caste is the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya mother, as none but the twice-born can have such Gotras. Bhatrajus, nevertheless, do not all wear the sacred thread now-a-days nor recite the Gayatri. They employ Brahmin priests for their marriages, but Jangamas and Satanis for funerals, and in all these ceremonies they follow the lower or the Puranic, instead of the higher or the Vedic, ritual. Widow marriage is strictly forbidden. They eat fish, mutton and pork but not beef.

Brahmin—(*Same in all languages.*)

[Population 189,174. 95,541 or 50 per cent males, of whom 45,099 or 23·8 per cent are unmarried, 43,446 or 22·9 per cent married and 6,996 or 3·6 per cent widowers. 93,633 or 49·4 per cent females, of whom 25,426 or 13·4 per cent are unmarried, 43,514 or 23 per cent married and 24,693 or 13 per cent widows. There are 71,071 or 37·6 per cent *literate* with 75,135 or 39·71 per cent literate in Provincial vernaculars, 9,988 or 5·27 per cent literate in English and 4,101 or 2·16 per cent literate in other languages. *Infirmities* are also rare, the total number being only 351 or 0·15 per cent, there being only 30 or 0·00 per cent Insanes, 126 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 181 or 0·09 per cent Blind and only 14 or 0·00 per cent Lepers. Turning to their *industrial condition*, they show 61,983 or 32·7 per cent as Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 10,823 or 5·7 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (priests and temple servants) as principal occupation; and 2,957 or 1·5 per cent as a subsidiary occupation; while 29,662 or 15·6 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 21,498 or 11·3 per cent in other walks of life, the chief of this latter being Administration, in which alone 13,765 persons or 7·2 per cent are engaged.]

1. The variations in the strength of this caste show that they have risen during the last decade by 6,788 or 3·7 per cent over the figures of the last Census, and by 15,246 or 8·7 per cent over those of 1871. The loss on account of the Famine was 11,276 or 6·4 per cent of the strength in 1871, while it rose by 19,734 or 12·1 per cent in 1891.




2. By distribution by Districts, a third of these people are to be found congregated in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, and nearly a fourth in the Kolar and Shimoga Districts, the rest being scattered elsewhere.

3. These people and their various sub-divisions are so well known that a detailed description here does not seem to be necessary. With these people, marriages of girls should be performed before puberty, and the widow is not allowed to re-marry. The dead are cremated. These are the most exclusive of all the races in Hindustan, and never were proselytizing. There are two broad divisions, the Panchagauda and the Panchadravida, each forming a nucleus round which cluster a lot of sub-castes.

4. The Brahmins are essentially Aryan, and the Brahmins of the South are classed under the Panchadravida sub-division.

5. A full account of the sects and sub-castes is not possible within the compass of this Report, and what follows is nothing but a mere enumeration of the sects.

6. Brahmins are either Dwaities, Adwaities or Visishtadwaities whatever be their patron deity, whether they are votaries of Durga or Vishnu or Surya or Siva. The Dwaities are the Madhvas who say that Soul and God are separate. The Adwaities are the Smarthas who say that Soul (Jivatma) and God (Paramatma) are one, and the Visishtadwaities are the Srivaishnavas who are a compromise between the two. The Dwaities are known as Madhvas from Madhvacharya who was the founder of this sect. The founder of the Smartha sect was Sankaracharya, while the Srivaishnava sect was founded by Ramanujacharya.

7. These three sects are recognized by the caste marks worn by them. The Dwaiti wears a charcoal streak in the middle of his forehead with a black dot at the bottom of the streak, thus ; the Adwaiti uses a sandal paste horizontally across his forehead with the black dot thus ; while the Visishtadwaiti has a U or Y-shaped mark in white bisected by a red streak in the middle thus . The former mark denoting the Vadagalais and the latter the Tangalais.

8. Among the Dwaities (Madhvas), there are two sects Vyasakuta and Dasakuta ; amongst the Adwaities or Smarthas, there are the Smartha proper and the Bhagavata-sampradaya people, while amongst the Srivaishnavites, there are two mutually exclusive sects, the Tengale and the Vadagale.

Budabudike – (*Telugu-Budabudakula*).

[Population 1,701. 881 or 51·7 per cent males, of whom 498 or 29 per cent are unmarried, 355 or 20·8 per cent married and 28 or 1·6 per cent widowers. 820 or 48·2 per cent females, of whom 338 or 19·8 per cent are unmarried, 362 or 21·2 per cent married and 120 or 7 per cent widows. The *literate*s in this caste number only 14 or 0·82 per cent, of whom all are literate only in the Provincial vernaculars. Of *Infirmities* they show only one for the whole caste as Deaf-mute, there being none others. By *industrial condition* there are 796 or 46·7 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 163 or 9·5 per cent are in Agriculture, the rest in other walks of life.]

1. Looking at the variations of this immigrant caste, it will be seen that it has an addition of 609 or 55·7 per cent persons to its strength during the past decade.

2. By distribution by districts, over one-third of the people are in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts and two-fifths of the population in the three districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga, the remaining four-fifteenths being found in the three other districts.

3. These are gipsy beggars and fortune-tellers from the Mahratta country, one section being called Busare. They pretend to consult birds and reptiles and through them to predict future events. They use a small double-headed drum which is sounded by whisking it about so as to be struck by the knotted ends of a string attached to each side. They are generally worshippers of Hanumantha.

Darji – (*Same in all languages*).

[Population 11,123. 5,835 or 52·4 per cent males, of whom 3,000 or 26·9 per cent are unmarried, 2,548 or 22·9 per cent married and 287 or 2·5 per cent widowers. 5,288 or 47·5 per cent are females, of whom 1,921 or 17·2 per cent are unmarried, 2,449 or 22 per cent married and 918 or 8·2 per cent widows. *Learning* has not made much progress, there being only 1,471 or 13·2 per cent literates in the entire caste, of whom 1,533 or 13·7 per cent are literate in the Provincial vernaculars ; 39 or 0·3 per cent in English and 13 or 0·1 per cent in 'other' languages. There are only 21 or 0·17 per cent *Infirm*s, of whom there are 2 or 0·01 per cent Insane ; 9 or 0·08 per cent Deaf-mute ; 7 or 0·06 per cent Blind and 3 or 0·02 per cent Lepers. It is striking that this caste, which more than any other has to do with needlework, shows such a small number of blind people. There are 4,578 or 41·1 per cent of Actual Workers, of whom 3,075 or 27·6 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (tailors and dyers) as principal occupation and 141 or 1·26 per cent who follow it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 735 or 6·6 per cent while the other occupations are represented by 768 or 6·9 per cent.]

1. This caste is more than what it was 10 years ago, having had an addition of 2,362 or 26·9 per cent during the past decade. The distribution by districts shows that over one-fourth are in the Shimoga District alone, and that a-sixth each in Mysore and Bangalore Districts and the rest elsewhere.

2. This has two sub-divisions, *viz.*, (1) Darji, Chippiga or Namdev and (2) Rangare. The first three, known by the collective name of Darji, are professional tailors, whilst the Rangares are also dyers and calico printers.

3. The Darjis are immigrants from the Mahratta country, and worship Vithoba or Krishna.

4. Following the example of several others, the Darjis have also returned Gotras, the total number of persons so returning them being 792, and the Gotras themselves Jamadagni with 71 persons and Kasyapa with 65 persons. They talk a distinct dialect which resembles Guzarathi.

Dasari—(*Same in all languages*).

[Population 2,839. 1,412 or 49·7 per cent males, of whom 835 or 29·4 per cent are unmarried, 503 or 17·7 per cent married and 74 or 2·6 per cent widowers. 1,427 or 50·26 per cent are females, of whom 641 or 22·5 per cent are unmarried, 588 or 20·7 per cent married and 198 or 6·9 per cent widows. There are only 65 or 2·3 per cent *literate*, all being literate in Provincial Vernaculars alone. Of *Infirm*s there are only 5 or 0·17 per cent. 1 or 0·03 per cent is Insane, 2 or 0·07 per cent Deaf-mute, 2 or 0·07 per cent Blind. The Actual Workers amongst them number 1,261 or 44·4 per cent of the entire caste population. Of these 27 or 0·95 per cent are in the Traditional Occupation (priests) as principal and 22 or 0·77 per cent as subsidiary, while Agriculture claims 296 or 10·4 per cent, leaving 938 or 33 per cent engaged in other pursuits.]

1. The variation, since the past decade, shows an increase of 1,671 or 143·0 per cent, probably recruited by a large influx of new votaries.

2. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, nearly half of the caste being there, and one-fourth in Chitaldrug and Shimoga, the rest being scattered elsewhere.

3. These are mendicants belonging to different classes of Sudras. They become Dasas or servants dedicated to the God at Tirupati by virtue of a peculiar vow, made either by themselves or their relatives, at some moment of anxiety or danger, and live by begging in His name. Dasaris are always Vaishnavites, as the vows are taken only by those castes which are worshippers of that deity. Dasaris are invited by Sudras on ceremonial days and feasted. Properly speaking, this is no caste but simply an occupational division. Among certain castes, as noticed in the course of this glossary, the custom of taking the vow to become a Dasari prevails, and in fulfilment of that vow, the person becomes a Dasari and his eldest son is bound to follow suit, the others taking to other walks of life.

4. The following is a list of castes taking the vow of becoming Dasari :—

1 Telugu Banajiga, 2 Hōleya, 3 Thigala, and 4 Vakkaliga.

5. The duty of a Dasari requires that he should daily bathe his head and take care that, while eating with the profane, their victuals do not get mixed with his. Every Saturday, after bathing and praying for some hours, he must cook his own food in a clean pot. These go about the streets singing some Hari-Keerthanams with a gong and conch to relieve the dull monotony of their mumblings.

6. These people have also returned Gotras such as Vadarishi and Mallarju, but only 23 out of the whole caste population have returned any Gotras at all.

Domba—(*Same in all languages*).

[Population 2,911. 1,390 or 47·7 per cent males, of whom 840 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 482 or 16·5 per cent married, 68 or 2·3 per cent widowers. 1,521 or 52 per cent are females, of whom 822 or 28·2 per cent are unmarried, 517 or 17·7 per cent married and 182 or 6·2 per cent widows. Only 11 or 0·4 per cent are *literate*, all in the Vernaculars alone, and have only one Blind man among them. By *industrial condition* there are 1,202 or 41·2 per cent of Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 188 or 6·4 per cent follow their Traditional (Tumblers and acrobats) as their principal occupation and 31 or 1 per cent follow it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 287 or 9·8 per cent, while other occupations are represented by 727 or 24·9 per cent.]

1. This caste shows an increase of 411 or 16·4 per cent of its strength in 1891, against a decrease of 287 or 10·3 per cent in the previous decade.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows that over three-tenths of them are in the Kolar District, and nearly one-sixth in the Tumkur District; Mysore and Bangalore together accounting for nearly another three-tenths.

3. These are buffoons, tumblers, acrobats and snake-charmers. They are supposed to be descendants of an aboriginal tribe from the North of India (Doms probably).

These people travel from place to place and earn a precarious living by their exhibitions. Mr. Sherring calls these people "Dhumbari" and says these are allied to Son Chiris, a class of wandering and predatory tribe of Central India.

Ganiga.—(*Tamil—Vaniyan, Telugu—Gandla.*)

(*Population.*—39,655. 19,897 or 50·1 per cent males, of whom 10,770 or 27·1 per cent are unmarried, 8,228 or 20·7 per cent married and 899 or 2·2 per cent widowers. 19,758 or 49·8 per cent females, of whom 7,353 or 18·5 per cent are unmarried, 8,487 or 21·4 per cent married and 3,918 or 9·8 per cent widows. There are only 1,853 or 4·7 per cent *literates*, of whom 1,889 or 4·7 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars. Literates in English are only 32 or 0·08 per cent while there is only one literate in other languages. Of *Infirm*s they have in all 75 persons or 0·14 per cent of the entire population, *viz.*, 6 or 0·01 per cent Insane, 25 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 40 or 0·1 per cent Blind and 4 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. There are 13,427 or 33·8 per cent of Actual Workers, of whom 3,881 or 9·7 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (oil-pressers) as principal one and 692 or 1·7 per cent as subsidiary occupation. Agriculture has 5,865 or 14·7 per cent while 3,681 or 9·2 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This caste, as it is essentially an urban one, has been steadily increasing, there being 3,980 or 11·5 per cent more than in 1891, and 4,563 or 13·12 per cent more than in 1871. This increase is partly fictitious, owing chiefly to a confounding of Ganiga and Goniga, which read and sound very much the same in English and vernacular.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Mysore District, over 44 per cent being in that district alone, while 17·5 per cent are each in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, the rest, 21 per cent, being found elsewhere.

3. The Ganigas are oil-pressers and oil-mongers. They are known by different names according to the special customs of the trade, such as Hegganiga, those who yoke two oxen to the stone oil-mills; Kiruganiga, those who make oil in wooden mills. These are also collectively known as Jotipana or Jotinagara, the light-giving tribe. Those who yoke two bullocks are known in Tamil, Vaniyans. The former do not wear the sacred thread and are Saivites, while the latter are all Vaishnavites. Both these eat flesh but neither drink spirituous liquors. The rich burn, and the poor bury, their dead. Widows are not permitted to re-marry. The Saivite Ganigas own the Jangamas and Linga Banajigas as their Gurus. There is a small section called the Sajjana who wear the Linga and hold no social intercourse with the other sub-divisions of the caste. But the caste generally includes worshippers both of Vishnu and Siva.

4. 238 persons have returned Gotras amongst the entire population, the most numerous returned Gotras being Chilla, Mandanakavi, Bharadvaja, Palindra and Kaundanya.

Garadiga.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population* 427: 192 males, of whom 100 are unmarried, 90 married and two widowers; 235 females, of whom 94 are unmarried, 98 married, and 43 widows. There are 8 *literates* amongst these people, all of them being literate in Provincial vernaculars alone. There is one Blind person amongst them. By *Industrial condition*, they number 205 Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 76 are engaged in their Traditional (Jugglers, Snake Charmers and Animal Exhibitors) as their principal occupation, two in it as subsidiary. Agriculture is but poorly represented by 36, while the remainder 93 are engaged in other pursuits.)

1. 53 per cent of the entire population are in the Bangalore District, and 25 in Kolar District and the rest elsewhere, there being no representative of this caste in either Chitaldrug or Kadur Districts.

These are Mendicant Jugglers and Snake Charmers, and are also magicians practising sleight-of-hand.

Six of these persons have returned Gothras; the name of the Gothras being Nalavari, Nilava and Karukshanada.

Golla.—(*Tamil—Edaiyan, Telugu—Golla, Hindustani—Dhangar.*)

(*Population.*—142, 291 ; 72,485 or 50·9 per cent males, of whom 41,069 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 27,177 or 19 per cent married and 4,239 or 2·9 per cent widowers ; 69,806 or 49 per cent are females, of whom 27,279 or 19·1 per cent are unmarried, 27,844 or 19·5 per cent married and 14,683 or 10·3 per cent widows. In *literacy*, this caste is but poorly represented by 1,810 or 1·3 per cent, of whom 1,864 or 1·3 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 59 or 0·04 per cent in English and 4 or 0·00 per cent in others. They show only 224 or 0·14 per cent as *Infirm*s, 23 or 0·01 per cent being *Insane*, 76 or 0·05 per cent *Deaf-mutes*, 105 or 0·07 per cent *Blind* and 20 or 0·01 per cent *Leprous*. The Actual Workers or wage earners amongst this caste number 38,599 or 27·1 per cent of the entire population, 5,453 or 3·8 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (Cowherds) as their principal occupation and 892 or 0·6 per cent in it as a subsidiary one, 23,673 or 16·6 per cent are claimed by Agriculture, while only 9,473 or 6·6 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This, like the Kuruba and Banajiga, is an indigenous caste, and its variations show that in 1901 it has 14,604 or 11·4 per cent persons more than in 1891 which had 25,054 or 25·68 per cent persons more than in the previous decade. The loss on account of the Famine was 57,382 or 35·8 per cent persons, and considering that this caste is purely pastoral, the loss was very heavy. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Tumkur District which contains 30 per cent of the caste ; next comes Chitaldrug with over 25 per cent followed by Bangalore and Kolar each with nearly 20 per cent.

2. The Gollas are cowherds and dairymen. There are two main divisions in this caste, *viz.*, Uru (village) and Kadu (Forest). The two neither intermarry nor eat together. A section of the Gollas, by guarding treasure while on transit, have earned the name of Dhanapala. In fact one of the menial offices in Government Treasuries at the present day is known as that of the Golla. The caste worships Krishna who was born in this caste.

3. The Kadu Gollas are said to have originally immigrated from Northern India and are still a nomadic tribe, living in thatched huts outside the villages. Some of their social customs are akin to those of the Kadu Kurubas. It is said that on the occurrence of a child-birth, the mother with the babe remains unattended in a small shed outside the village from 7 to 30 days, when she is taken back to her home. In the event of her illness, none of the caste will attend on her, but a Nayak (Beda) woman is engaged to do so. Marriages among them are likewise performed in a temporary shed erected outside the village, and the attendant festivities continue for five days, when the marriage couple are brought into the village.

4. The Golla is allowed to marry as many wives as he likes, and puberty is no bar to marriage. They eat flesh and drink spirituous liquors. The wife cannot be divorced except for adultery. Their females do not wear the bodice usually put on by the women of the country, nor do they, in their widowhood, remove or break the glass bangles worn at the wrists as is done in other castes. But widows are not allowed to remarry.

5. Only 98 persons have returned Gothras, the chief being Yadava with 41, Karadi with 37, Atreya with 100 and Amswasa 22. The first two are really sub-sects of the main caste, while Atreya is the name of a Brahmin Rishi.

Gondaliga.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—31 persons ; 13 males, of whom 4 are unmarried, 8 married and one widower ; 18 females, of whom 8 are unmarried, 8 married and two widows. There are no *Infirm*s returned ; while it counts two persons as *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars. 10 of these 31 are Actual Workers or wage earners, all of them following neither Traditional Occupation (Miscellaneous and disreputable livers) nor Agriculture.)

This small caste has its representatives in every district, nearly half of the number being in the Kolar District.

The Gondaligas are also of Mahratta origin like the Budabudikes, and may perhaps be a sub-division amongst them. They are worshippers of Durgi. Their

occupation, as the name seems to indicate, is to perform *gondala* or a kind of torchlight dance, usually performed in honor of Amba Bhavani, especially after marriages in Desastha Brahmins' houses, or at other times in fulfilment of any vow. None of these people have returned any Gothra.

Goniga.—(*Tamil—Saluppan, Telugu—Janapa.*)

(*Population*—477 : 263 or 55·1 per cent males, of whom 194 or 40·6 per cent are unmarried, 69 or 12·5 per cent married and 9 or 1·8 per cent widowers ; 214 or 44·8 per cent females, of whom 81 or 16·9 per cent are unmarried, 92 or 19·2 per cent married and 41 or 8·5 per cent widows. They muster 16 or 3·3 per cent as *literates*, all of them being literate only in the Provincial Vernaculars. There are no *infirm*s in this caste. These have 192 or 40·2 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners of whom 20 or 4·1 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (weavers, calenderers and dyers) as their Principal occupation, 109 or 22·8 per cent are in Agriculture, and the rest 63 or 13·2 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that this caste has fallen by 939 or 66·3 per cent from its strength in 1891. This abnormal fall is due to Gonigas being confounded with Ganigas as already explained under the latter head.

2. The Gonigas are sack-weavers and makers of gunny bags. The known subdivisions of the caste are the Janapas and Sadhuvamsasthas. Some of them are Agriculturists, while many of the grain porters in Bangalore City are of this sub-caste.

3. These do not wear the sacred thread. Widow marriage is not permitted though girls are married after puberty.

4. These people are most numerous in the Tumkur District. 86 of these people have returned the following Gothras :—Vagendra (8), Kannagala (3), Arudra (2) and Mahameru (2).

Gosayi.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population*—585 : 346 or 59·1 per cent males, of whom 188 or 32·1 per cent are unmarried, 140 or 23·9 per cent married and 18 or 3 per cent widowers. 239 or 40·8 per cent females, of whom 106 or 18·1 per cent are unmarried, 81 or 13·8 per cent married and 52 or 8·8 per cent widows. Of *literates*, there are 45 or 7·6 per cent distributed with 44 or 7·5 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 2 or 0·3 per cent in English and 6 or 1 per cent in other languages. They have only 2 or 0·3 per cent *infirm*s, one being Insane and the other Deaf-mute. There are 213 or 36·4 per cent Actual Workers, only 6 or 1 per cent engaged in their Traditional (Devotees) as their principal occupation and 3 or 0·5 per cent in it as subsidiary, while Agriculture has 20 or 3·4 per cent persons engaged in it. The remaining 187 or 31·9 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This caste, which is an immigrant one, shows an increase of 163 or 50 per cent over the strength of 1891 and calls for no special remarks.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Shimoga District, where nearly 30 per cent of the people are living ; 25 per cent are in the Hassan District, while another 30 per cent are in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts together.

3. The Gosayis are all immigrants from Northern and Western India, and mostly belong to the Dandi sub-division. The Gosayi is no caste : commonly any devotee is called a Gosayi, whether he lives a life of celibacy or not, whether he roams about the country collecting alms, or resides in a house like the rest of the people, whether he leads an idle existence or employs himself in trade. They bear, however, all the marks which denote dedication to a religious life. Some besmear their bodies with ashes, wear their hair dishevelled and uncombed, and in some instances coiled round the head like a snake or rope. Most of them wear a brown cloth by which they make themselves conspicuous.

4. The Gosayis, although by profession belong to the religious class, apply themselves, nevertheless, to commerce and trade. As merchants, bankers, and tradesmen, they hold a very respectable position. They never marry. One of the chief peculiarities of this caste is that Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras, the two

former especially, may, if they choose, become Gosayis, but if they do so, and unite with the members of this fraternity in eating and drinking, holding full and free intercourse with them, they are cut off for ever from their own tribes. It is this circumstance which constitutes Gosayis a distinct and legitimate caste and not merely a religious order.

5. Only 29 persons have returned Gothras, the chief being Achuta and Daridra. The latter perhaps is a cynical or humorous adoption of their beggarly condition as their family badge !

Gujarathi.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—160 ; 86 or 53·7 per cent males, of whom 53 or 33·1 per cent are unmarried, 28 or 17·5 per cent married and 5 or 3·1 per cent widowers ; 74 or 46·2 per cent females, of whom 32 or 20 per cent are unmarried, 31 or 21·2 per cent married and 8 or 5 per cent widows. 28 or 17·5 per cent are *literate*s, 7 or 4·3 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 5 or 3·1 per cent in English and 19 or 11·8 per cent in other languages. Of *infirm*s, there is only one person Blind. 86 or 53·7 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners of whom only 9 or 5·6 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Traders) and only 1 or 0·6 per cent in Agriculture, while 76 or 47·5 per cent are in other occupations.)

1. This caste, as the name itself suggests, is an entirely immigrant caste, and the variation shows that it has increased by 109 or 213 per cent over the figures of 1891.

2. Their distribution by districts shows them to be numerous in the cities, so many as 122 or 76 per cent are to be found in the cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields, over 40 per cent being in Bangalore, and 30 per cent in Mysore.

These are traders from Guzerat after which name they are called Guzarathis.

Only two persons have returned Gothras named Mashantaka and Devaruka.

The Guzarathis are mostly followers of Vallabhacharya whose creed is strongly represented in Guzerat, the home of these people.

Handichikka.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—5 (2 males and 3 females). There are no *literate*s and no *infirm*s. Three are Actual Workers or wage earners engaged in Agriculture.)

1. These were censused in the Hassan District.

2. This is a caste returned for the first time in the Census of 1901.

3. These people are also generally known as Handijogis. This caste is traced to the Pakanati sub-section of the Jogi, which name it bore some five generations back when the traditional calling was buffalo breeding. But as subsequently they degenerated to pig rearing, they came to be known as Handijogi or Handichikka, handi being the Kanarese name for pig. These have two sub-divisions, *viz.*, Turukanya and Karnataki, who neither eat together nor intermarry. Among these, puberty is no bar for marriage. Adultery in a female makes her liable to divorce. Divorcees and widows remarry. The dead are buried.

Hatagar.—(*Same in all languages.*)

This is a caste returned for the first time in this Census. These are found only in the Chitaldrug District. There are only 3 persons, 2 males and 1 female, returned under this heading. These are allied to the Devangas and more appropriately ought to form a sub-division among them, as they follow them in their beliefs, social customs and habits.

Holeya.—(*Telegu*—*Malarava*, *Tamil*—*Pariah*, *Hindustani*—*Dhed*.)

(*Population.*—577 166 ; 290,992 or 50·4 per cent males, of whom 165,315 or 28·6 per cent are unmarried ; 112,821 or 19·5 per cent married and 12,856 or 2·2 per cent widowers ; 286,174 or 49·5 per cent females of whom 118,292 or 20·4 per cent are unmarried ; 119,144 or 20·6 per cent married and 48,738 or 8·4 per cent widows. They muster only 2,650 or 0·4 per cent *literate*s, of whom 2,625 or 0·4 per cent are *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars, 117 or 0·02

per cent in English and 29 or 0·00 per cent in other languages. The *infirm*s number 778 or 0·11 per cent, of whom 53 or 0·00 per cent are Insane, 299 or 0·05 per cent are Deaf-mutes, 346 or 0·05 per cent Blind, and 80 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. By *industrial condition* these show 232,166 or 40·2 per cent Actual Workers, of whom 11,183 or 1·9 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (village watchmen, &c.) as their principal occupation, while another 7,467 or 1·2 per cent are engaged in it as a subsidiary one. Agriculture claims 130,130 or 22·5 per cent of these people, while only 90,853 or 15·7 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. This caste, which is not only indigenous but even aboriginal, is essentially a native of the Province. The variations show that these people have increased by 75,157 or 14·9 per cent over their strength of 1891. Unfortunately, figures for 1871 are not available for comparison, as these were all brought under a general term "Out castes." But it is needless to say that these people must have suffered frightfully from the effects of the Famine of 1876-78, and that they are slowly recovering their strength, swelled up again by large bodies of immigrants of this caste. Their distribution by Districts shows that one-third of the entire population are in the Mysore District, and nearly one-third in the Districts of Bangalore and Kolar, and the rest elsewhere.

2. They constitute, in fact, quite as fully as their name implies, the back-bone of cultivation in the country. *Hola* is the Kanarese name for a dry-crop field, and *Holey*a means the man of such field.

3. The caste has numerous sub-divisions all of which may, however, be crystallized into 7 or 8 clans, such as the Kannada, Gangadikara, Maggada, Morasu, Telugu, Tigala and Tamil Holeyas or Pariyas. All these dine together but marriage is confined between families well known to each other.

4. There is a council of elders presided over by a chief called "Gothugara," which decides all questions of caste discipline, etc.

5. These people eat beef, fowl, fish and pork and drink spirituous liquors. They eat carrion, but the animal must have died a natural death.

6. Their marriage is nothing but a feast, when the bridegroom ties the bottu round the bride's neck. The wife cannot be divorced except for adultery. Widows are prohibited from remarrying, but the caste winks at a widow's living with another man. This caste also frequently takes the vow of becoming Dasari.

7. The Holeyas are chiefly employed as labourers in connection with agriculture, and manufacture with hand-loom various kinds of coarse cloth or home-spun, which are worn extensively by the poorer classes, notwithstanding that they are being fast supplanted by foreign cheap fabrics. In some parts of the Mysore District, considerable numbers of the Holeyas are specially engaged in betel-vine gardening. As labourers, these classes are employed in innumerable pursuits in which manual labour preponderates. The Aleman sub-division furnishes recruits as Barr Sepoys.

8. The Holeyas or Pariyas are known by different names in different parts of the Province. In the Maidan or the Eastern Division, they are more numerous, and enjoy a certain recognised prestige and status in the village autonomy. In the pre-survey period, the Kulvadi, who is generally a Holey or Madiga, was so closely identified with the soil, that his oath, accompanied by certain formalities and awe-inspiring solemnities, was considered to be a final decision in long standing and most bitterly contested boundary disputes. He has an important place in the village hierarchy and is the right-hand man of the village headman called the Patel. In the Malnad, the Holey had degenerated into the agrarian slave and till recently, within the experience of men still living, he was practically an hereditary bondsman bought and sold with the land to which he was attached. The advent of British rule and higher principles of civil law, the introduction of the Survey Settlement, the demand for labor with higher wages brought about by the extension of coffee cultivation by European planters, and a just application of the provisions of Act XIII of 1859, all tended to emancipate him from this thralldom of ages, so that he may now be seen, in many cases, owning land as a proprietor himself, paying taxes direct to Government, and altogether a more respectable person than he ever was. In the

cities and urban centres, the Pariya is often not the polluting person that he elsewhere is. He is a good and intelligent workman, an esteemed servant and a good citizen.

9. 351 persons out of the entire population have returned Gothras; the names of the Gothras being Harischandra (162), Kali (30), Yekke (11), and Karadi (22). In thus doing, it is evident that they are learning to venerate themselves like others in admittedly higher grades of society!

Idiga.—(*Tamil—Maravar, Telugu—Indra.*)

(*Population.*—48,156; 25,620 or 53·2 per cent males, of whom 14,470 or 30 per cent are unmarried; 9,977 or 20·7 per cent married and 1,173 or 2·4 per cent widowers; 22,536 or 46·7 per cent females, of whom 9,160 or 19 per cent are unmarried, 9,088 or 18·8 per cent married and 4,288 or 8·9 per cent widows. They show 888 or 1·8 per cent as *literate*, of whom 888 or 1·8 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars; 3 or 0·00 per cent in English and 8 or 0·01 per cent in other languages. The *infirm*s among them are only 43 or 0·07 per cent, of whom 2 or 0·00 per cent are Insane; 22 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mute and 19 or 0·03 per cent Blind. There are 19,263 or 40 per cent Actual Workers or wage earners, 4,574 or 9·4 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Distillers and Toddy-drawers) as principal occupation, 1,233 or 2·5 per cent in it as subsidiary. Agriculture is represented by 9,716 or 20 per cent, while other occupations account for 4,973 or 10 per cent.)

1. The variations show that this caste has increased by 8,239 or 20·6 per cent during the past decade, and is less than 1871 by 32,559 or 40 per cent on account of the frightful loss of 59,554 or 73·7 per cent in 1881, due to the Famine.

2. These people are found in large numbers in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts, where 40 per cent of the entire population are living, and another 40 per cent in the Districts of Tumkur, Kadur and Hassan, the remainder being found elsewhere.

3. The Idigas are of Telugu origin, which language many of them still speak. The account of their caste is that they are Baliyas, but their occupation separated them into a distinct caste. They are toddy-drawers, their hereditary occupation being to extract the juice of palm-trees and distil spirits from it. In the Malnad they are known as Halepaika, and were formerly employed as soldiers under the local rulers. Many of them are now in household service. Most of them also hold land, and are agriculturists. They worship all the Hindu deities as well as Saktis, and especially the pots containing toddy. The Idiga is allowed a plurality of wives, whom he can divorce only for adultery, but widows are permitted to become kudikays, the children of such issue being considered a step lower in the social scale, and marriages of these with the pure blood prohibited. Puberty is no bar for marriage. These people are generally Vaishnavaites and worship Vishnu. These people are under the control of a head-man called Gauda who looks into their caste disputes. They bury the dead, and near relations observe pollution for 12 days, during which time they refrain from a meat diet. These dine with all Baliyas except the Gazalu section. They are absolutely prohibited from drinking spirituous liquors.

4. 171 of these persons have returned Gothras, the names being Kamandala 52), Valipura (15).

Jat.—(*Same in all languages.*)

The Jats have their home in Rajaputana and the Punjab. Here they are immigrants engaged in trade, and are only 27 in number, 17 males and 10 females. One-half the number are in the Chitaldrug District, one-fourth in the Mysore District and the remaining fourth elsewhere.

Jogi.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—12,875. 6,677 or 51·8 per cent males, of whom 3,721 or 28·9 per cent are unmarried, 2,493 or 19·3 per cent married and 463 or 3·5 per cent widowers. 6,198 or 48·1 per cent females, of whom 2,515 or 19·5 per cent are unmarried, 2,710 or 21 per cent married, and 973 or 7·5 per cent widows. Only 155 or 1·21 per cent are *Literate*, 153 or 1·19 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars and 4 or 0·03 per cent in other languages. There are only 21 or 0·15 per cent *Infirm*s, of whom 3 or 0·02 per cent are Insane, 4 or 0·03 per cent Deaf-mutes,

11 or 0·08 per cent Blind, and 3 or 0·02 per cent Leprous. 5,329 or 41·3 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners of whom only 19 or 0·14 per cent are engaged in their Traditional (Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers) as their Principal occupation and 42 or 0·3 per cent in it as subsidiary. 2,256 or 17·5 per cent are engaged in Agriculture while 3,054 or 23·72 per cent are engaged in other walks of life.)

1. This nomadic caste has continued steadily to increase since 1881. During the decade following 1881, the Province had an increase of 3,580 persons to its population, and during the past decade it was further reinforced by 3,467 persons, so that it has increased nearly cent per cent within the past twenty years.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore District, where nearly 25 per cent of the entire population live. The remainder are scattered in varying proportions all over the Province.

3. These are a caste of Telugu beggars and pig-breeders. This order of mendicants is composed of devotees recruited from all castes. They are also called Sillekya, Helava, Jangaliga and Pakanati. The two latter deal in medicinal drugs, and go about calling out particulars of diseases which they profess to cure by means of their medicaments. They are inferior to Dasaris. They are Saivites. Besides begging, they employ themselves in snake-charming and pig-breeding. Their form of marriage is that which is usual among the Sudras, but the ceremony is invariably performed on Mondays. The usual bride price is a pig and Rs. 19-0-4, and on the wedding day, the pig is killed and its head is taken by the bride's party, while its body is reserved for a general feast. The bridegroom provides money for the toddy for this. The Jogis bury their dead. They will eat even crocodiles and rats and are very fond of strong drinks, but they consider themselves superior to the beef-eating Malas and Madigas.

170 persons have returned Gotras such as Vrishabha (68), Kaverimatha (23) and Khedrumakula (7).

Kahar.—(*Same in all languages.*)

1. This is a caste returned for the first time in this Census. The word Kahar means, in Hindustani, a Blacksmith and the small number censused, shows them to be immigrants from the Bombay Presidency.

2. There were 46 persons censused within the State, 32 males and 14 females, nearly all of whom were censused in the Mysore District.

3. Four out of these 46 persons have returned Manasina (1) and Daridra (1) as their Gotras.

Kanakkan.—(*Same in all languages.*)

1. These belong to the group of writers. They are a professional writing class. The Kanakkan is in the South what the Kayastha is in the North of India. The Kanakkan appears to be allied to the Karnams or Shanbagues of the Madras Presidency, while the Kayastha claims descent from the Kshatriya or Rajaput. This caste is an immigrant one, and numbers only 19 souls in all, 17 males and 2 females, found almost wholly in Shimoga and Mysore Districts.

Karaman.—(*Same in all languages.*)

1. The Karaman is a member of the Panchala community, numbering one in Mysore, apparently an immigrant from Madras. He returned his Gotra as "Mandarakula."

Kayastha.—(*Same in all languages.*)

This is another immigrant caste whose small numbers do not require any detailed account of it being given. This is the hereditary writing class in Bengal, like the Kanakkan in the South. Only five persons, three males and two females, were censused under this head and were found in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

Komati.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—31,871; 16,546 or 51·9 per cent males, of whom 8,146 or 25·5 per cent are unmarried, 7,143 or 22·4 per cent married and 1,257 or 3·9 per cent widowers. 15,325 or 48 per cent females, of whom 4,654 or 14·6 per cent are unmarried, 7,205 or 22·6 per cent married

and 3,466 or 10·8 per cent widows. *Literacy* has made good progress with these people as 10,116 or 31·7 per cent of the entire population are literate; 11,049 or 34·6 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 181 or 0·5 per cent in English and 36 or 0·1 per cent in other languages. The *infirm*s are almost a cipher, there being only 60 or 0·1 per cent who are afflicted with any *Infirmity*. 8 or 0·02 per cent Insane, 17 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mute, 31 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 4 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. The Actual Workers or wage earners in this caste number 10,284 or 32·2 per cent of the entire population. 5,382 or 16·8 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as Principal occupation and 768 or 2·4 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 1,812 or 5·6 per cent are engaged in Agriculture, the other occupations possessing 3,090 or 9·6 per cent of the population.)

1. The variations between the different Censuses show that except in 1881, when they had lost 2,360 or only 8 per cent, they have continued to rise ever since. The comparatively small loss in the community during the Famine is due essentially to the urban character of this caste and their trading occupation.

2. The distribution by districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Kolar District, over one-third of the entire population being in that District, and about 20 per cent in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, the rest being in varying numbers all over the Province.

3. The Komatis are principally found in towns and large trade centres. They are specially considered Vaisyas and belong to the Dwija class. The majority are worshippers of Siva and a few of Vishnu, but the chief object of reverence is the Goddess Kanyaka Parameswari. All eat together and intermarry. They deal in cloth and in all kinds of merchandise except spirits, and also money and jewels. In dress and ornament, as well as in social habits, they follow the Brahmins, whom they imitate in religious observances also. One of the peculiar customs of this caste is the obligation of a boy to marry his maternal uncle's daughter.

4. 6,934 persons have returned Gotras, the chief of them being Yella Setti (629), Ananthakula (580), Bala Setti (450).

Kshatriya.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—24,825 ; 12,699 or 51·1 per cent males, of whom 7,193 or 28·9 per cent are unmarried, 4,828 or 19·4 per cent married and 678 or 2·7 per cent widowers. 12,126 or 48·8 per cent females, of whom 4,678 or 18·8 per cent are unmarried, 4,841 or 19·5 per cent married and 2,607 or 10·5 per cent widows. There are 3,049 or 12·3 per cent *literate*s, of whom 3,214 or 12·9 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 322 or 1·2 per cent in English and 92 or 0·3 per cent in other languages. *Infirmities* claim 37 or 0·1 per cent ; 3 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 11 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mute, 19 or 0·07 per cent Blind, and 4 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. The Actual Workers number 8,591 or 34·6 per cent of the entire population of whom 222 or 0·8 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Military and Dominant) while only one follows it as a subsidiary occupation ; 4,699 or 18·9 per cent are in Agriculture and 3,670 or 14·7 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that this caste is less than its recorded strength in 1871 by 30,254; but a very large proportion of this is due to the difference in the method of grouping which, if corrected, will show an increasing population.

2. The Mahrattas, who are shown as non-existing in 1871, have all on a sudden increased to 41,239 in 1881. The period 1871-81, which was rendered memorable by the dire Famine of 1876-78, was not conducive to any immigration ; but yet the figure above would show that 41,239 Mahrattas had immigrated into the Province ! The reason, therefore, is that the Mahrattas, whose traditional occupation is Military and Dominant, were included among Kshatriyas in 1871, who, therefore, show an abnormal strength of 55,079 in that year. Deducting the number of *Are* Mahrattas, *viz.*, 41,778, and other allied castes included thereunder numbering 12,279 from the total Kshatriya in 1871, the figures for the various decades stand as under :—

| 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 13,301 | 13,251 | 21,167 | 24,825 |

thus showing that the caste has been uniformly increasing.

3. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, nearly half of the entire population being found there.

4. These are the ruling classes of Manu who even now are rulers of different States and the dominant race. The castes grouped under this head are the Arasus, Rajaputs, Coorgs and Sikhs. The Sikhs will be treated separately later on. To the Arasu section belongs the Royal Family of Mysore, while the Rajaputs are the descendants of the ancient Hindu Rajas, and have their stronghold in Rajaputana. These claim to be lineal descendants of the Solar and Lunar races and have even now but little deviated from the orthodox type of Kshatriyas of Manu. The Coorgs are the residents of the neighbouring Province of Coorg.

3,346 persons have returned Gotras, among which may be noticed Athreya (754), Kasyapa (429), Vasishtha (184), all Brahmanical Gotras.

Kumbara.—(*Tamil.*—*Kusavan.*)

(*Population.*—43,418 ; 22,839 or 52·6 per cent males, of whom 12,405 or 28·5 per cent are unmarried, 9,368 or 21·5 per cent married and 1,066 or 2·4 per cent widowers ; 20,579 or 47·3 per cent females, of whom 7,704 or 17·7 per cent are unmarried, 9,056 or 20·8 per cent married and 3,819 or 8·7 per cent widows. There are only 1,052 or 2·4 per cent *Literates*, of whom 1,065 or 2·4 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 16 or 0·03 per cent in English. Only 72 persons or 0·1 per cent are *Infirmis* ; 9 or 0·02 per cent being Insane, 29 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 26 or 0·05 per cent Blind and 8 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. The Actual Workers or wage earners number 15,950 or 36·7 per cent of the entire population, 7,860 or 18·1 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Potters) as a principal means of livelihood, while 1,473 or 3·3 per cent are engaged in it as subsidiary, while 5,474 or 12·6 per cent are in Agriculture and 2,116 or 6 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that this caste suffered on account of the Famine, having lost 3,296 or 9 per cent of its 1871 population. Since then it has gained strength and has 2,960 or 7·3 per cent more than 1891, the net variation between 1871 and 1901 resulting in a gain of 8,853 or 25·6 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows that more than one-third of the entire population are in the Mysore District alone, while a tenth are each in the Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan Districts, the rest being scattered, in varying numbers, over the other four Districts.

3. The Kumbaras are potters and tile-makers. There are two great divisions amongst them mutually exclusive, the Kannada and Telugu ; the former claiming superiority over the latter. The Telugu Kumbaras trace their descent to Salivahana, and wear the sacred string. They abstain from eating meat. There are both Saivites and Vaishnavites amongst the Kumbaras ; the Saivites acknowledge the Smartha Brahmins' sway, while the Vishnavites follow the Sri Vaishnava belief. Polygamy is permitted and divorce can only be for adultery. Widows are not permitted to remarry.

4. This caste also includes Dyers known as Nilagara. It is curious that these two trades, quite distinct from one another, are followed by persons of the same family according to inclination. They worship all the Hindu deities, but pay special reverence to their kiln. These are recognised members of the village hierarchy though not stationed in every village. These furnish the pots for the raiyats, and are entitled to Auya (fees) in an equal proportion as the other Auyagars.

5. 377 persons have returned Gotras : Renuka (88), Salivahana (21), Gajakarna (13), Nandi (14).

Kuruba.—(*Tamil.*—*Kurumban.*)

(*Population.*—377,091 ; 187,082 or 49·6 per cent males, of whom 101,330 or 26·8 per cent are unmarried, 77,039 or 20·4 per cent married and 8,713 or 2·4 per cent widowers ; 190,009 or 50·3 per cent females, of whom 73,015 or 19·3 per cent are unmarried, 80,052 or 21·2 per cent married, and 36,942 or 9·7 per cent widowed. The *Literates* number 4,060 or 1 per cent of the entire population, of whom 4,085 are literate in the Provincial Vernaculars, 50 or 0·00 per cent in English and only one in the other languages. There are 596 or 0·1 per cent *Infirmis*, being distributed as follows :— 50 or 0·01 per cent are Insane, 206 or 0·05 per cent are Deaf-mutes, 309 or 0·08 per cent Blind and 32 or 0·00 per cent Leprous. 117,657 persons or 31·2 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 13,303 or 3·5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Shepherds and wool weavers) as a principal means of livelihood ; 3,947 or 1 per cent in it as Subsidiary, while Agriculture has 82,386 or 21·8 per cent leaving 21,968 or 5·8 per cent for other vocations.]

1. This indigenous caste shows that it lost 79,352 or 21·3 per cent of its population in the Great Famine, and that, at present, it has more than just recovered its cri-

ginal strength, being 5,774 or 1·5 per cent more than its recorded strength in 1871. But here also there is, probably, a difference in classification. These people are distributed over the Province in varying numbers, and are to be found mostly in the Mysore District where several of their caste have found employment in the Palace.

2. The Kurubas are shepherds and weavers of native blankets or Kamblis. The Kadu Kuruba will be noticed later on under Forest and Hill Tribes. The remaining great body of the civilized Kuruba are divided into two tribes, the Hande Kuruba and Kuruba proper, who have no intercourse with one another. The latter worship Bire Devaru and are Saivites. Their priests are Brahmins and Jogis. The caste also worship a box, which they believe contains the wearing apparel of Krishna, under the name of Junjappa. Parts of Chitaldrug and the town of Kolar are noted for the manufacture of a superior kind of a fine texture like homespun. The women spin wool. Polygamy is permitted, the wives being seldom divorced even for adultery, as they are often a source of profit, for they are very industrious. Puberty is no bar for marriage. Widows are allowed to remarry by the custom of Kudikay. The dead are buried. The Kurubas have not taken kindly to Education, and by nature they are so very simple, that Kuruba has become, in some places, a bye-word for a simpleton.

Ladar—(Same in all languages.)

[Population.—1,527 ; 812 or 53·1 per cent males, of whom 458 or 29·9 per cent are unmarried, 286 or 18·7 per cent married and 68 or 4·4 per cent widowers ; 715 or 46·8 per cent females, of whom 232 or 15·1 per cent are unmarried, 304 or 19·9 per cent married and 179 or 11·7 per cent widows. 246 or 16·1 per cent of these people are *literate*, 246 or 16·1 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 4 or 0·2 per cent literate in English. Only 3 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*s of whom 1 or 0·06 per cent is a Deaf-mute and 2 or 0·02 per cent are Lepers. 463 or 30·3 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners of whom 116 or 7·5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as Principal Occupation and 11 or 0·7 per cent in it as Subsidiary. 98 or 6·4 per cent are in Agriculture and 249 or 16·3 per cent are in other occupations.]

1. This is mainly an immigrant caste and its variations are accidental. The caste has lost 519 since 1891. The distribution by Districts shows that over one-third are in the Mysore District and another one-third in the Kadar District.

2. The Ladars are a class of general merchants found chiefly in the Cities where they supply all kinds of stores, glass-ware etc. These seem to be foreign to the Province, and are of Mahratta origin. They wear the sacred thread, and their families are divided into Gotras like those of Brahmins. They pay special homage to Bhavani, the consort of Siva, and claim to be Kshatriyas, a pretention not acceded to by the other castes. Like the twice-born, the boys amongst these are invested with the sacred string in their 6th year, and girls must be married before their 10th year. Their priests are called Bombolas, who go about naked and offer animal sacrifices to their goddess Bhavani. The men are allowed a plurality of wives, who can be divorced only for adultery, but widows are not allowed to remarry. The dead are cremated. The Ladars are prohibited from eating meat (except what is offered as sacrifices) and drinking spirituous liquors.

3. 79 persons have returned Gotras, such as, Athreya (48), Viswamithra (30), all Brahminical Gotras, which do to a certain extent give colour to their being Kshatriyas as they assert themselves to be.

Lingayets—(Same in all languages.)

(Population.—670,596 ; 334,746 or 49·9 per cent males, of whom 188,210 or 28 per cent are unmarried, 127,808 or 19 per cent married and 18,728 or 2·7 per cent widowers. 335,850 or 50·1 per cent females, of whom 128,084 or 19·1 per cent are unmarried, 131,800 or 19·6 per cent married and 75,966 or 11 per cent widows. 48,985 or 7·3 per cent are *literate*, 49,153 or 7·3 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 447 or 0·06 per cent in English, 73 or 0·01 per cent in other languages. 1,180 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*s, 99 or 0·01 per cent Insane, 404 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 622 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 55 or 0·00 per cent Leper. 210,952 or 31·4 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 99,842 or 14·8 per cent are in their Traditional Occupation (Priests, Temple Servants, Devotees, Cultivators, Traders and Barbers) as Principal Occupation ; 5,223 or 0·7 per cent in it as Subsidiary, while 73,739 or 10·9 per cent are in Agriculture and 37,371 or 5·5 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 188,513 or 39·1 per cent during the past decade. Part of this large increase is attributable to

difference in classification as explained elsewhere. This community suffer no loss even on account of the Famine, as it showed an increase of 52,369 or 12 per cent in 1881.

2. The distribution of these people shows them to be scattered all over the Province, but in large numbers in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

3. The term Lingayet is properly not a caste, but a religious designation combining several castes. It is a popular designation, but the caste people call themselves Veera Saivas, Sivabhaktas or Sivachars. The following are notes and extracts from information furnished by Mr. Karibasavappa Sastry of Mysore, and Mr. Mahadevaiya, B.A., B.L., of Tumkur, both of whom are Lingayets who have taken some trouble to investigate the nature, origin and spread of the religion, the latter gentleman ransacking a whole library of literature, English and vernacular, in pursuit of his purpose.

4. The aptest definition, which at once describes a Lingayet and his religion, is that given by Vyasa, in a verse in Skanda purana, to the effect that "a Veera Saiva is one, who worships his Istalinga in his hand, concentrating his whole mind on it forgetting the external world."

5. The distinctive mark of the religion is the wearing, on the person, of a Jangama Lingam or portable Linga. It is a small stone about the size of an acorn, and is enshrined in a silver box of peculiar shape, which is worn suspended from the neck or tied round the arm. Hence the name Lingayet or Lingavanta. This Linga, the symbol of Siva, worn by the Lingayets as the badge of their religion, is of four kinds, *viz.*, white, red, yellow, black. The colour of the Linga to be worn depends upon the caste to which the person belongs.

6. There was a great deal of obscurity as regards the origin of this religion, but, on the ground of recent discoveries, it is claimed, on its behalf, that it existed long before the birth of the great Sri Sankaracharya, and it existed even during the time of Buddha. The orthodox theory among the Lingayets is that their religion was founded by a number of Acharyas, the most famous of whom were Renuka, Daruka, Gajakarna, Ghantakarna and Viswakarna who are the Gotrakartas of the Lingayet Dwijas, having received their mandate direct from Siva to establish his true religion on earth or rather to restore it to its purity, basing it upon *gnana* in preference to *karma* with the ritual with which it had become confounded. Though, the exact date of the origin of this religion cannot be definitely ascertained at present, it is suggested that it was the result of one of those great revolutions of ideas which took place just about the beginning of the Buddhist religion, when the religious notions of the times were in a very unsettled condition, owing to various circumstances.

7. Mr. Bhattacharya, the author of the learned treatise on Hindu law, in his work on "Castes and Sects" says "that a very large part of the population of Southern India are Lingayets or Veera Saivas. These alone are perhaps entitled to be regarded as a strictly Saivite sect. The Sankarite sects spoken of in the preceding chapters are more or less Saivites also. But they pay due homage to the other ancient gods of the Hindu Pantheon, and they cannot be said to be exclusively Siva worshippers."

8. Sir Monier Williams in his "Brahmanism and Hinduism" says "It is clear too that in the days of Sankara several sects of Saivas existed and became the object of his controversial onslaughts. In the Sankara Vijaya six are named, to wit, (1) the Saivas *par excellence*, who had the Linga branded on both arms; (2) the Raudras who had the trident branded on the forehead; (3) the Ugras who had the Damaru branded on the two arms; (4) the Bhattas who had the Linga on the forehead; (5) the Jangams who bore the trident on the head and carried a Linga made of stone on their persons; (6) the Pasupathas who had the latter symbol branded on the forehead, arms, breast and navel.

These sects are described in the Sankaravijaya as hostile to the doctrine of non-duality (Advaita-Drohina). Their practice of branding is denounced by Sankara on the ground that various gods are present in the limbs of the human body, who are driven away by the burning (Tapana) of the skin.

Of the 6 sects named, only the two last are numerous in the present day, and both these have altered not a few of their tenets and practices. In modern times Saiva sectarians are generally followers of Siva in his third character of an ascetic.

They profess to practise, like their God, severe austerities and bodily mortifications. Numbers of them may be seen at sacred places of pilgrimage, where their appearance as self-mortifying mendicants is often revolting to Europeans.

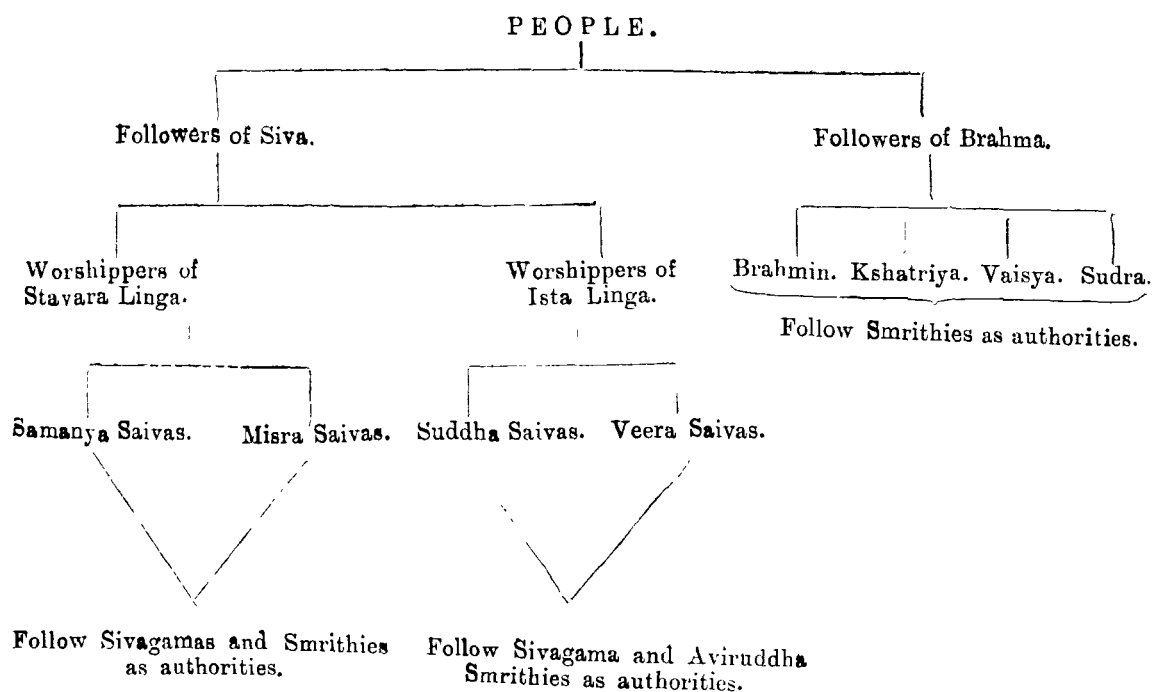
We may also note that a sect of Saivas exists in the south of India—mostly in the Mysore and the Kanarese country—who were formed into a religious community about the 11th or 12th century by a leader named Basava (for Sanskrit Vrishabha), and are called Lingavats (popularly Lingaits), because they wear the Linga in a silver or metallic casket suspended round their necks with a cord like a necklace. They are usually identified with the Jangams of Sankara's day described as utterly unorthodox."

9. Mr. Rice says that "about 1160 A.D., a little more than forty years after the establishment of the Vaishnava faith in Mysore by Ramanujacharya, arose the well-known sect of Siva worshippers called Lingayets, chiefly composed of the Kannada and Telugu speaking races." Basava, the supposed founder of the Lingayet religion, was only a great reformer, who, by his abilities, learning and virtues, possessed great influence over the masses, and greatly strengthened the Lingayet religion which he sincerely embraced in his early life to the great discontent of his orthodox Brahmin parents and relatives. "He was the son of an Aradhya Brahmin, a native of Bagalwadi in Belgaum. According to the legends, he refused to wear the Brahmanical thread, because its investiture required the adoration of the Sun." His contention was that investiture with the sacred thread was not necessary in the case of Veerasaivas as in the case of Brahmins, because, whereas among the latter a person was not a full Brahmin until the ceremony was performed, in the case of the former the corresponding religious rite was performed when the Linga was tied to each child, male or female, as is usually done immediately after birth. By his abilities and influence, he organised and strengthened the religion, and fired by the polemical zeal, characteristic of the Veerasaiva sect of those days, even converted large numbers of the people to it, so that among the Veerasaivas of the present day are to be found not only the lineal descendants of those Veerasaivas who existed in the time of Sri Sankaracharya, but also innumerable converts who have been admitted into the religion since the days of Basava. These conversions are stated to have included all classes from the highest Brahmin to the lowest Pariah, who voluntarily joined the religion by virtue of their conviction in its intrinsic merits, for example, Paingala mentioned in the Sankara Samhita of the Skanda Purana. At the present day, however, the religion is not spreading. The process of conversion has stopped, and the public opinion among the Veerasaivas is against conversion. Conversion too, entailed apprenticeship and examination of a very difficult kind, as three years for Brahmins, six years for Kshatriyas, nine years for Vaisyas and twelve years for Sudras were the periods during which each of these had to pass under religious test and discipline. A member of any caste could become a Lingayet. A Mala or a Madiga can wear the Linga. So far as the Lingayet's worship, faith and salvation are concerned, any person of whatever creed, colour or caste, can become a Lingayet in the same way as by wearing the *Chakrankana* and the *Oordhvapundra* any person of whatever caste can become a Vaishnava. The Linga is the sign of the Veerasaiva religion, just as *Chakrankana* and the *Oordhvapundra* are the signs of the Vaishnava religion. Just as any Pariah is taken into the Vaishnava religion, so a Madiga is taken into the Veerasaiva religion. But his privileges are confined to the wearing of the Linga and its worship. The mere act of conversion will not enable him to pass the social barriers which he cannot otherwise pass. A Veerasaiva convert of a higher class cannot eat with him or drink with him, and still less can he intermarry. The numerous legends of the Basavapurana, regarding the Sudra converts, are related only to illustrate the force of *Bhakti* or faith, and to show that any person is capable of obtaining salvation whatever his caste or colour. The Sreevaishnavas have performed the *Mudrankana* (the ceremony of stamping impressions on the body by heated metallic seals) and other samskaras (ceremonies) to Sudras and other low castes and have admitted them into the Vaishnava religion. To this day such Vaishnavite Sudras are known as the Tirukulas. From this we ought not to infer that the Sreevaishnavas have taken Sudras into their caste. Just so in the case of Veerasaivas. And it must not, for a moment, be forgotten that the converts into the Veerasaiva religion occupy a position in the religion exactly similar to that they occupied before. A Brahmin convert commands

his usual respect and holds his usual status in the Veerasaiva religion; a Kshatriya is a Kshatriya; a Vaisya is a Vaisya, and a Sudra is also a Sudra in the Veerasaiva religion. Among the Veerasaivas, a Sudra convert is never known to have occupied the position of a Brahmin and a Brahmin that of a Sudra. No intermarriage can take place and even interdining is strictly prohibited. The conversion of a man into the religion is one thing, and admission into a higher caste is altogether a different thing. The former is possible, whereas the latter is not at all possible in Hindu society. This act of conversion is not a special feature of the Lingayet religion alone. The reformers of all great religions have done it on a very large scale to obtain a numerical strength to their religion. Otherwise no religion could exist unless it was followed by others. Sri Ramanujacharya and Sri Sankaracharya have both made converts even from among the lowest orders of Hindu society. Just so did Basava. The converts of the Veerasaiva religion do occupy the same position among the Veerasaivas, that they would occupy as converts in other religions. The distinctions between the descendants of the original founders of the religion and all converts, have been maintained from the remotest times and are maintained even at the present day, in every place where the Lingayets are to be found.

10. Basava repaired to Kalyana, the capital of Bijjala, where he became the prime minister, and there he promulgated the reformed sect. He is deified as Siva's servant Nandi, appearing in this world, in human form, to recall mankind to the true worship. The reformed faith "soon spread through the northwest of Mysore and according to tradition, within sixty years of Basava's death (1168-1228)" it was embraced over a great part of Southern India, including the north-western part of Mysore "from Ulavi near Goa to Sholapur and from Balehalli or Balehonnur (in Koppa Taluk) to Sivaganga (Nelamangala Taluk)."

11. The Lingayets acknowledge the supremacy of the Vedas, but dissent from the performance of sacrifices and repudiate the efficacy of the *Sraddhas*. Their doctrine is that there are two kinds of creation, one by Brahma called *Prakrita Srishti* and another by Siva called *Aprakrita Srishti*, and that the Veerasaivas belong to the latter, as shown in the following tree:—



As belonging to the *Aprakrita Srishti*, the Veerasaivas are enjoined not to follow that portion of the Vedas which treats of *Yagnas* or animal sacrifices. Their contention is that *karma* or the performance of ceremonies is of two kinds, namely, one relating to the attainment of worldly desires, and the other relating to the attainment of wisdom or *gnana*; the idea of salvation in Brahmanical religions generally, is the attainment of desires, going to *Swarga* or Heaven where one would enjoy eternal bliss. But salvation, as understood by the Veerasaiva religion, is something different and goes one step further, meaning absorption into and attain-

ment of Oneness with the deity. Consequently, they are prohibited from performing all those ceremonies which relate to the attainment of *Swarga*, but are bound to perform those which relate to *gnana* or wisdom and to salvation as understood by them.

12. Many learned treatises have been written in Sanskrit, which prove that the "Lingadharana" or the wearing of the Linga is a Vedic injunction. Their contention is chiefly based on those portions of the Rig Veda and the Yajur Veda, which form the common field of literary activity for great reformers in each Hindu religion. Their philosophy is almost entirely based on the *gnana kanda* of the Vedas and may be traced to the *Mimamsa* philosophy. It is called the *Sakti Visishtadwaita* and closely resembles the philosophy of the Smarthas. A Smartha Brahmin when explaining the Smartha philosophy, beautifully compares it with the Veerasaiva philosophy, and the whole comparison is included in a statement to the effect that our *Tatvamasi* corresponds to their *Lingangasamyoga*.

13. Ethnologically considered, the higher classes of the Lingayets have certainly got Aryan blood running in their veins, though there is a large admixture of Dravidian element in the whole religion. They are very numerous in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Mysore, Central Provinces and the Nizam's Dominions. They are also found in small numbers in Nepaul, Benares and Kashmere. On the whole, they number about two-and-a-half millions.

14. The Lingayets are a peaceful and intelligent community of Hindus, who have played a great part in the history of Kannada Literature; and to them is largely due the preservation of the purity of the highly polished Kanarese language. Rajasekhara Vilasa, the famous Kanarese poem which Mr. Rice says "divides with the Jaimini Bharata the honor of being the most highly esteemed poem in Kannada" is the work of the great Lingayet Shadakshari Deva. The late Basavappasastri, the Poet Laureate of the Mysore Court, who among other works has translated "Sakuntala" into Kanarese, is the most recent example of eminent authors.

15. The Lingayets are chiefly traders and agriculturists; and as a commercial class they occupy a very prominent place. A few members of this community in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, have graduated at the University in Arts, Law, Engineering and Medicine, and others are following in their wake.

16. Their religion is a proselytizing one and has admitted into it converts from almost every class of Hindu society. The Lingayets like the Jains have caste distinctions among them, corresponding to the four-fold division of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras. Among the Veerasaivas of the present day, the Badagalvaroo, Bellaryavaroo, Sthaladavaroo, Aradhyaroo, Silavantharoo, Athaniyavaroo, Panchamasaleyavaroo, Dhulapavadadavaroo, Panchacharadavaroo, Vasthradavaroo and a few others are the priestly classes. These are also called by the general name of Gurusthaladavaroo.

17. Representatives of the ancient ruling dynasties such as those of Nagara, Punganur, Hagalvadi and several others are stated to be Lingayet Kshatriyas. Mr. Rice in his Gazetteer of Mysore says that "it was the State religion of the Wodeyars of Mysore from 1399 to 1610 and of the Nayaks of Keladi, Ikkeri or Bednur from 1550 to 1763 A.D." The Nagarthas are the best representatives of the Lingayet Vaisyas, while shepherds, potters, tailors, barbers and others represent the Lingayet Sudras.

18. Every Lingayet, irrespective of the caste or class to which he belongs, is a rigid vegetarian, and worships the Linga which he always wears as God Siva, and which he considers as the only God in all the three worlds. Every person, be he male or female, young or old, poor or rich, is bound to wear the Linga and to worship it. The Linga is tied immediately after birth and each Lingayet is formally initiated into the doctrines of the religion at a reasonable age by the spiritual Guru. After a Lingayet's death, the Linga is buried with the corpse.

19. The several castes do not intermarry nor interdine. The privilege of assuming the priesthood and the prohibition of intermarriages beyond the limits of each class, seem to be the chief *criteria* of distinguishing the different classes of castes of the Lingayet society.

20. The Lingayets do not perform *Yagnas*. They do not believe in the efficacy of a great many ceremonies such as observances of pilgrimage, fasts and penance which other Hindus perform. They follow a simplified system of daily and

special ceremonies. The daily ceremonies '*Nithyakarma*' consist chiefly of Siva Puja or the worship of Siva. The special ceremonies, *Naimithikakarma*, consist of *Dasa sanskaras* or the ten ceremonies, viz., Garbhadana, Pumsavana, Simantha, Jathakarina, Namakarana, Annaprasana, Chaula, Diksha, Vivaha and Anthiyashti. They use Vedic and Agamic mantrams, and the Visesa Veerasaivas officiate as priests on all these occasions.

21. A few words may here be added on the ecclesiastical constitution of the Lingayets. The five great Gotrakartas named at the beginning of this note, established five great religious centres in different parts of India, viz., Ekorama at Ketara in the Himalayas, Viswacharya at Benares, Marulacharya at Ujjain, Pandithacharya at Srisaila in Cuddappa District and Renukacharya at Balehalli or Balehonnur in Koppa Taluk, at all of which places, the Mutts still exist. The heads of these Mutts have geographically divided the Lingayets into five great divisions; and each head exercises spiritual control within his own legitimate sphere, though all of them have a general jurisdiction over all the Lingayets generally. Each of these Mutts called Simhasanas (thrones) has sub-Mutts in important popular centres under the management of Pattadaswamis. Each sub-Mutt has a number of Branch Mutts, called Gurusthala Mutts under it, and these latter are established wherever a community of Lingayets exists. The rights and duties of the Swamis of these Mutts are to preside on all ceremonial occasions, to receive their dues, to impart religious instruction, to settle religious disputes, and to exercise a general control over all matters affecting the interests of the community at large.

22. But one particular feature of this sect is the existence of another order of priests, called Viraktas, also known as Nirabharis or Jangamas, who hold the highest position in the ecclesiastical order, and, therefore, command the highest respect from laymen as well as from the abovementioned clergy. Each Virakta Mutt is directly subject to the Murgi Mutt at Chitaldrug which has absolute jurisdiction over all the Viraktas. Most Lingayet towns have a Virakta Mutt built outside the town, where the Swami or the Jangama leads a solitary, simple and spiritual life. Unlike the other priests, the Virakta is prohibited from presiding on ceremonial occasions, and from receiving unnecessary alms, unless for the purpose of immediately distributing the same to others. He should devote his whole life partly to spiritual meditation, and partly to the spreading of spiritual knowledge among his disciples, so that he would be the fountain head, to whom all laymen and all clergy must turn for spiritual wisdom. His position, in short, should be that of a pure Sanyasi of the most exalted order. But here, as in the case of most other Indian ecclesiastical orders, the modern representative of the ancient prototype is far different from the ideal.

23. The Veerasaiva religion consists of numerous castes. It is a religion consisting of representatives from almost every caste in Hindu society. People of all castes from the highest to the lowest have embraced the religion. There are Sivachar (another name of the Veerasaivas, Brahmins, Sivachar Kshatriyas Sivachar Vaisyas, Sivachar Carpenters, Sivachar Weavers, Sivachar Goldsmiths, Sivachar Potters, Sivachar Washermen, and Sivachar Barbers and other low castes who have all followed the popular religion in large numbers. This important distinction between a caste and a religion is very clearly brought out in the Census Report of Mysore for 1871.

24. All matrimonial connections are absolutely limited to the particular branch or sub-branch of the particular sub-sect to which the parties belong. Unfortunately, the tendency of limiting the area of choice is growing. Marriages between persons of the same sub-sect, but living in distant places, are very much discouraged by the community. Ignorance and want of education have much to do in such matters. And marriages between members of one caste or branch with those of another are always prohibited and never known to have been carried out. Any such connection is marked by the society with the greatest displeasure and the parties are ostracised. This is one of the greatest distinctions which differentiate one caste from another; another differentiating feature being the exclusive privilege of a few branches only to attain priesthood over all others. Various conditions are imposed in the selection of a bride. The girl must belong to the same caste; she must belong to a different Gotra; she must not have attained puberty; she must be younger than the intended bridegroom; she must not be within the prohibited degrees of relationship; she must be beautiful, etc.

NOTE.—Since the note on Lingayets at pages 529—535 was written, it has been brought to notice that the terms “Gurusthaladavaroo” (para 16) and “Panchama Banajigaroo” (para 25), as a matter of fact, do not include, and therefore may not be employed so as to cover, the Aradhya sub-division of Lingayets. This is probably so. But, for the manner in which sub-divisions of castes have been grouped under main castes in this and other cases for the statistical purposes of Table XVI *ac*, references should be made to the Index of Castes appended to the Caste Tables.

F. A. R.

20th AUGUST 1903.

25. The community has five Gotras or family stocks. A few omit the fifth : Gotrakarta and consider him as the Acharya or priest of the four Gotrakartas. Certainly it is the higher castes among the Veerasaivas who have Gotras ; the lower orders have none. It may be noticed that the chief test of finding out the caste of a Veerasaiva is in the social status he occupies. It is only the members of the higher classes who are priests. They are always priests to and never disciples of the other castes. Such priestly classes are Badagalavaroo, Bellaryavaroo, Sthaladavaroo, Aradhyaroo, Silavantharoo, Melpavadadavaroo, Dhulepavadadavaroo, Panchacharadavaroo, and a few others. These are the Panchamas or Panchama Banajigaroo, who are the descendants of the five original sages or the Gotrakartas. Members of these classes are always priests to all the other castes of the whole religion. They are never the disciples of others. For example, about 15 or 16 years ago, a religious dispute arose among the different castes of Lingayets of the Dharwar District on the question whether the people of some sub-divisions of the Veerasaiva religion known as Sadas and Nonobas were entitled to assume priesthood and to exercise the rights and privileges attached to that status among the Veerasaivas. There was a large meeting at Hanagal of about 15,000 Lingayets. The Panchayetdars (arbitrators) were composed of Smartha Brahmins, who were specially selected to secure impartiality as the dispute was among the Veerasaivas themselves. The Panchayetdars referred the question with the necessary authorities to the Sri Sringeri Swami who decided that the Veerasaiva religion had been established by the great ancestors of the five Simhasanadhipathies of Balehalli, Ujjain, Kasi, Sri Saila and Himavathkethara, that the regular descendants of these sages alone are entitled to the priesthood, that the right of assuming priesthood and of performing the Deekshasamskara vested in the Panchamas who are the lineal descendants of the original sages above named, that there are three broad sub-divisions among the Veerasaivas, namely Samanya, Vishesha and Nirabhari, that of these, the Vishesha Veerasaivas alone are entitled to the priesthood and to perform the Deekshasamskara, and that the Samanya Veerasaivas are not entitled to the said rights or privileges. The determination of Gotra becomes very important during marriages and on occasions when priests are to be selected for Mutts. The members of these classes are, as a rule, all literate, and it may be noticed that widow marriages are unknown among these. The descendants of the five Gotrakartas are commonly known as the Panchamas.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Renuka | Daruka | Ghantakarna |
| / | / | |
| Makaripanchamas | Kalaripanchamas | Kamaripanchamas |
| | | |
| Gajakarna | Viswakarna | |
| / | / | |
| Puraripanchamas | Bhavaripanchamas | |

26. 50,916 persons have returned Gothras, the chief being Renuka (19,278), Daruka (6,508), Gajakarna (9,477) and Ghantakarna (653).

Madiga.—(*Tamil—Chakkaliyan, Hindustani—Chummar*).

(*Population.*—276,821 : 139,386 or 50·3 per cent males, of whom 82,184 or 29·68 per cent are unmarried, 51,143 or 18·4 per cent married, and 6,059 or 2·1 per cent widowers ; 137,435 or 49·6 per cent females, of whom 62,014 or 22·4 per cent are unmarried, 55,167, or 19·9 per cent married and 20,254 or 7·3 per cent widows. There are 301 or 0·1 per cent *literate*, of whom 314 or 0·1 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars and only 2 or 0·0 per cent in English. There are 314 or 0·1 per cent *infirm*, of whom 35 or 0·01 per cent are Insane, 160 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mute, 156 or 0·05 per cent Blind and 63 or 0·02 per cent Leprous. Actual Workers or wage earners number 90,624 or 32·7 per cent, of whom 7,170 or 2·5 per cent are in their Traditional Occupation (leather workers) as principal means of livelihood, 2,579 or 0·93 per cent in it as subsidiary. 45,597 or 16·4 per cent are engaged in Agriculture while 37,857 or 13·6 per cent are engaged in other occupations.)

1. This indigenous rural caste shows that it has 40,130 or 16·9 per cent more now than in 1891. Distributed by Districts, these people are to be found all over the Province, nearly 88 per cent being in the Eastern Division.

2. The Madiga is the village cobbler. He removes the carcasses of the village cattle, skins them, and is bound to supply the village community with agricultural

Mondaru.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—141; 99 males and 42 females. No literates and no infirms. Actual Workers or wage earners number 76, of whom 11 are engaged in Agriculture and 64 in others, one only being in his Traditional occupation (Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers).—

This is a caste returned for the first time and is, perhaps, allied to Monda, a caste of beggars returned in 1891, or perhaps, may be a sub-section of Jogis. By actual occupation, 21 are engaged in earth-work and general labour, and 36 under order "Independent," being mostly mendicants. These people are found scattered in small numbers all over the Province, the largest number being in the Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur and Shimoga Districts.

Mudali.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—11,621; 6,576 or 56·5 per cent males, of whom 3,658 or 31·4 per cent are unmarried, 2,639 or 22·7 per cent married, and 279 or 2·4 per cent widowers; 5,045 or 43·4 per cent females, of whom 1,986 or 17 per cent are unmarried, 2,202 or 18·9 per cent married, and 857 or 7·3 per cent widows. These take a very high place in *literacy*, having so many as 2,666 or 22·9 per cent literates, of whom 3,129 or 26·9 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 661 or 5·6 per cent in English, and 6 or 0·05 per cent in other languages. Only 8 or 0·06 per cent are *Infirms*, 4 or 0·03 per cent being Deaf-mutes, and 4 or 0·03 per cent Blind. The Actual Workers number 4,535 or 39 per cent of the entire caste population, 336 or 2·8 per cent being engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as principal, 18 or 0·15 per cent in it as subsidiary, 481 or 4·1 per cent in Agriculture and 3,718 or 31·9 per cent in other occupations.)

1. The variation in this caste shows that it has gained 6,210 or 114·7 per cent persons during the last decade, mostly by immigration.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows that, next to the Cities, they are in large numbers in the Kolar District.

3. The Mudalis or Mudaliyars and certain other allied sub-castes are regarded as of the non-Dwija caste; and they certainly do not wear the sacred Brahmanical thread, usually the badge of a higher caste origin. In enterprise, intellect and prosperity, they have in later times become conspicuous for the success they have achieved. Some of them have described themselves as Bhuvaisayas or earth Vaisyas. These people also call themselves Vellalas. These people employ Brahmins as their priests.

Multani.—(*Same in all languages.*)

These are immigrant traders, as the name suggests, from the Punjab. Their trade consists, chiefly, in banking and money-lending. These are found mostly in the cities which afford them greatest facilities for their trade. Only 3 have been censused this Census, as belonging to this caste, 2 males and 1 female, of whom 2 are in the Shimoga District.

Nagartha.—(*Tamil.*—*Bheri-Chetty.*)

(*Population.*—9,318; 4,542 or 48·7 per cent males, of whom 2,269 or 24·3 per cent are unmarried, 1,912 or 20·5 per cent married and 361 or 3·8 per cent widowers; 4,776 or 51·2 per cent females, of whom 1,557 or 16·7 per cent are unmarried, 2,005 or 21·5 per cent married and 1,214 or 13 per cent widows. 2,156 or 23·1 per cent are *literates*, 2,197 or 23·5 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars and 39 or 0·4 per cent in English. There are only 20 or 0·2 per cent *Infirms*; 4 or 0·04 per cent Insane, 3 or 0·03 per cent Deaf-mutes, 10 or 0·1 per cent Blind, and 3 or 0·03 per cent Lepers. 3,249 or 34·8 per cent are Actual Workers, of whom 979 or 10·5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Traders) as principal means of livelihood, 197 or 2·1 per cent in it as subsidiary; 1,134 or 12·1 per cent have taken to Agriculture and 1,136 or 12·1 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that there has been a decrease of 13,426 or 59 per cent during the present decade, owing to difference in classification as explained elsewhere. During the Famine of 1876-78, this caste lost very little, the number fell in 1881 by only 738 or 8·5 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

3. The Nagarthas are principally found in Towns and large trade centres. They also claim to be Vaisyas. Of these, some are worshippers of Vishnu and others of Siva. Of the latter, some wear the Linga. These three sects do not intermarry nor eat together. They are dealers in bullion, cloth, cotton, drugs and grain.

4. A curious mode of carrying the dead amongst the Namadari or Vaishnavite Nagarthas, is that the dead body is rolled in a blanket and carried by its four corners, instead of on a bier or a vimana as among others. These cremate their dead while the others bury them.

5. These persons obey the constitutional authority of a "Yajman" in all caste matters. Marriage must be performed before signs of puberty appear in girls and widows are not allowed to remarry. Polygamy is allowed, but divorce can be for adultery alone.

6. These people have returned Gotras, but only 588 out of the entire population have returned any such, the names of the Gotras being Kasyapa (48), Chandramaulleswara (45), and Cholendra (43).

Natuva.—(*Tamil—Dasi, Telugu,—Bhogavaru.*)

(*Population.*—2,163 ; 784 or 36 per cent males, of whom 496 or 22·9 per cent are unmarried, 226 or 10·4 per cent married and 62 or 2·8 per cent widowers ; 1,379 or 63·7 per cent females, of whom 1,014 or 46·8 per cent are unmarried, 238 or 11 per cent married and 127 or 5·8 per cent widows. 380 or 17·6 per cent are *literate*s, nearly half of whom are females, 406 or 18·7 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 3 or 0·1 per cent in English, and 1 or 0·04 per cent in other languages. Only 1 or 0·04 per cent is a Leper. The Actual Workers number 970 or 44·8 per cent, of whom 286 or 13·2 per cent follow their Traditional Occupation (Dancers and Singers) as a principal means of livelihood and 34 or 1·5 per cent in it as a subsidiary one, 187 or 8·6 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 497 or 22·9 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The variation shows that there has been a decrease of 5,276 or 70·9 per cent, due, perhaps, to most of these people having returned themselves as Banajigas or Lingayets.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Kolar, Mysore and Bangalore Districts.

3. The Natuva comprises the sub-divisions of Natuvas and Kaikolas. The word Natuva signifies a dancer from the Sanskrit *Natyam* dancing. The men are musicians and stage managers, and the women, with their several *aliases* of Sule, Nayak-sani, Devadasi, Basavi, Lokabalike, etc., are prostitutes. The latter are also employed for dancing in large Hindu Temples, whilst the males are their accompanists in music on all occasions of nautch dancing. In the strict sense of the term, the Natuva is not a caste, the individuals in the category are, in many cases, either affiliated to or are born in it. The majority of the women therein are adopted from other orders of the Hindu castes. Public women sometimes buy good-looking girls from their parents who are too poor to maintain them. In some cases, girls are dedicated to idols whereupon they become prostitutes. The Natuvas who speak Telugu belong to the Telugu Banajiga caste, while the Kannada speaking Kaikolas are said to be a sub-division of the Lingayets.

4. This order of dancing girls is of very long standing, their name being "Devadasi" slave of God. Their function is to fan the God with Chamara, and wave the Kumbarti, and sing and dance before the God, when it is carried in procession. At the present day, they are a distinct caste having laws of their own and their own constitutional Settis and Yajamans, whom they obey.

The three Dwija classes are not in the habit of becoming "Dasis."

5. The statistics under married and widowed under females deserve some explanation, as also the large number shown as unmarried. The enumerator was instructed to put down these people as unmarried, unless they stated themselves to be married.

6. Sixty-seven persons have returned Gotras ridiculous and untrue, the Gotras returned being Arasina (Turmeric) and Sugandha (Perfume.)

Nayar.—(*Same in all languages.*)

There are only 636 persons censused under this head, consisting of 569 males and 67 females, found chiefly in the Kolar Gold Fields. These are immigrants from Malabar. A reference to these will be found under Malayali.

Nayinda.—(*Tamil*—*Ambattan*, *Telugu*—*Mangala*, *Hindustani*—*πajam*.)

(*Population*.—38,179, 19,420 or 50·8 per cent males, of whom 10,376 or 27·7 per cent are unmarried, 8,025 or 21 per cent married and 1,019 or 2·6 per cent widowers. 18,759 or 49·1 per cent females, of whom 6,965 or 18·2 per cent are unmarried, 8,355 or 21·8 per cent married and 3,439 or 9 per cent widows. Only 795 or 2·1 per cent are *literate*, 822 or 2·1 per cent are literate in the Provincial Vernaculars, 5 or 0·01 per cent in English and only one or 0·00 per cent in other languages. There are 79 or 0·1 per cent *Infirms*; 6 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 20 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 47 or 0·1 per cent Blind and 6 or 0·01 per cent Leprous. So many as 12,461 or 32·6 per cent are Actual Workers, 4,367 or 11·4 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Barbers) as principal means of livelihood, 1,642 or 4·3 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 4,206 or 11 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 3,888 or 10·1 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. As is natural to all rural classes, this caste suffered heavily during the Famine of 1876-78, having lost 9,256 or 23·3 per cent. Since that time, it has continued to increase, so that, in the present Census, it has 2,026 or 5·6 per cent more than its recorded strength in 1891, though it is still less than its strength in 1871 by 1,453 or 3·6 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts of these very useful people shows that they abound in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts.

3. These are members of the village hierarchy. They are paid like the Agasa in kind for their services. They are also fiddlers and have the exclusive right of wind instruments. They are known as Kelasiga or Hajam. They are both Saivites and Vaishnavites. A section of these wear Linga and follow Lingayetism. These are known as Silavanta.

4. Excepting this last sub-sect, the caste owns Brahmins for their Gurus. These people are largely in requisition in feasts, marriages, etc., when they form the music band.

Neyigay.—(*Tamil*—*Kaikolan*, *Telugu*—*Devanga*, *Hindustani*—*Khatri*.)

(*Population*.—96,981; 49,195 or 50·7 per cent males, of whom 25,740 or 26·5 per cent are unmarried, 20,296 or 20·9 per cent married, and 3,159 or 3·2 per cent widowers; 47,786 or 49·2 per cent females, of whom 18,270 or 18·3 per cent are unmarried, 20,491 or 21·1 per cent married and 9,025 or 9·3 per cent widows. *Literates* number 7,358 or 8·0 per cent, of whom 7,525 or 7·7 per cent are literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 152 or 0·15 per cent in English and 25 or 0·02 per cent in other languages. There are only 183 or 0·1 per cent *Infirms*, 24 or 0·02 per cent being Insane, 57 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mutes, 91 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 11 or 0·01 per cent Lepers. 34,711 or 35·7 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 17,193 or 17·7 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers) as principal occupation, 1,756 or 1·8 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 10,152 or 10·4 per cent are in Agriculture and 7,366 or 7·5 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 10,163 or 11·7 per cent since 1891, the loss on account of the Famine of 1876-78 was frightful, as these people, even in the best of seasons, live from hand to mouth. They lost 18,751 or 19·6 per cent of their strength during the memorable Famine.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be distributed in varying numbers all over the Province, the largest number being in the Hassan District and the Bangalore City.

3. Under the generic name of Neygi (weaving), thirty one sub-castes appear. The 31 sub-divisions may be condensed into 8 distinct sub-orders as below :—

Devanga. Togata. Sale or Saliga. Bilinagga. Seniga. Patavegar. Khatri. Sourashtraka.

These sub-divisions do not intermarry with one another, nor have they any social intercourse.

4. “The Kannada Devanga are weavers who wear the Linga, but they have no intercourse with the Linga Banajiga. They worship Siva and Parvati, and their son Ganesa, who is a special patron of their looms. The hereditary sectarian chief is called “Yajaman” who, with the assistance of a Council of Elders, settles all religious disputes. These people are allowed a plurality of wives who can be divorced only for adultery. They do not eat animal food nor drink spirituous liquors. These people bury their dead.”

5. "The Telugu Devangas are of two sects, one of whom worship Vishnu and the other Siva, but the latter do not wear the Linga. This difference of belief is no bar for intermarriage, the wife always adopting the religion of her husband. These people offer bloody sacrifices to Sakti, marry as many wives as they please, who can be divorced for adultery. Puberty is no bar for marriage. These people eat animal food but drink no intoxicating liquors. The dead are buried."

6. "The Togatas are of Telugu origin and worshippers of Siva in the form of his consort Chowdesvari. They manufacture the coarse kinds of cloths that are worn only by the poorer classes."

7. "Sales or Saligas comprise two clans, the Padinasale or Pathasale, who are worshippers of Vishnu, and the Sakunsale who are worshippers of Siva and wear the Linga. The two sects do not intermarry. Like the Togatas, they are of Telugu origin."

8. "The Bilimagga call themselves Kuruvina Banajiga and regard the former designation as a nick-name. They are an indigenous caste like the Devangas and speak Kannada." They are Saivites by religion, and have Gotrams like Brahmins.

9. The Senigas are a wealthy caste of weavers. They are immigrants from the lower Karnatic and specially manufacture cloths for female wear, of superior kind and high value. They are Lingayets by religion, but are not friendly with the other Lingayets. They eat with Linga Banajigas but do not intermarry with them. These people are not allowed to take a second wife unless the first dies or is issueless.

10. "The Patavegars are silk weavers and speak a corrupt conglomerate of Guzarati and Hindi. They worship all the Hindu deities, especially the female energy under the name of Sakti. The Khatri are also silk weavers, and in manners, customs and languages, are akin to the Patavegars, but do not intermarry with them, although the two castes eat together. The Khatri claim to be Kshatriyas."

11. "Sourashtraka. The only other division of the class of weavers deserving of special mention is the Sourashtraka, commonly known as the Patnuli or Jamkhanvala. They manufacture superior kinds of cotton and woollen carpets and an imitation shawl of cotton and silk mixture, and of green color called Khes. These people were originally immigrants from Northern India and settled in Madras Presidency where they are known as Patnulis, *i.e.*, weavers of silk and cotton. With silk they manufacture a fabric called Kutni, which no other weavers are said to be able to prepare. It is largely used by Mussalmans for trousers and Langas (gown). It is said that Hyder Ali, while returning from his expeditions against Madras, forcibly brought with him some 25 families of these weavers who were living in the Tanjore District, and established them at Ganjam near Seringapatam, and in order to encourage silk and velvet weaving, exempted them from certain taxes. The industry flourished till the fall of Seringapatam, when most of the class fled from the country, a few only having survived turbulent times. They speak a dialect peculiar to themselves; it is a mixture of Maharashtra, Guzarathi, Kannada and Tamil. Their written language is Kannada. They are Vaishnavites and wear trident marks. Their hereditary Gurus are Sri Vaishnava Brahmins of the Tatachar and Bhattachar families. In Bangalore, the Smartha Brahmins act as their Purohites for conducting marriage and other ceremonies. In regard to religious observances, they perform an imitation of the Upanayanam (Investiture of the sacred thread) on their boys before the 10th or 12th year. They do not intermarry with any other class of weavers. Marriage of girls before the age of puberty is obligatory among them and remarriage of widows is not permitted."

12. 1,831 of these people have returned Gotras, such as, Muni Rishi (473) Agastya (212), Kapila Maharishi (199).

Panchala.—(*Tamil*—*Kammalan*, *Telugu*—*Kamsala*, *Hindustani*—*Sonar*.)

(*Population*.—124,690. 63,949 or 51·2 per cent males, of whom 34,700 or 27·8 per cent are unmarried, 25,821 or 20·7 per cent married and 3,428 or 2·7 per cent widows. 60,741 or 48·7 per cent females, of whom 22,849 or 18·3 per cent are unmarried, 25,860 or 20·7 per cent married and 12,032 or 9·6 per cent widows. 11,559 or 9·3 per cent are *literate*, of whom 11,622 or 9·3 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 108 or 0·08 per cent in English and 62 or 0·04 per cent in other languages. 246 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirms*; 36 or 0·02 per cent being Insane, 96 or 0·07 per cent Deaf-mute, 90 or 0·07 per cent Blind, 74 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 42,371 or 33·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 20,729 or 16·6 per cent

are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Goldsmiths, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Brass and Coppersmiths, Goldsmiths, refuse collectors, Masons) as Principal occupation; 3,586 or 2·8 per cent in it as subsidiary, 14,244 or 11·4 per cent are in Agriculture; 7,398 or 5·9 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations in this caste show that 12,341 persons or 10·9 per cent of the entire population have been added on during the course of the past decade. This caste lost 4,825 or 4·6 per cent of its population in the Famine of 1876-78, as this is mainly an urban caste.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows that one-sixth are in the Mysore District and an eighth in each of the Districts of Hassan and Shimoga.

3. The term 'Panchala' (or Panchavala) implies 'persons making up the number five' and the tribe covers the five kinds of handicrafts *viz.*, work in (1) Gold and Silver, (2) Brass and Copper, (3) Iron, (4) Carpentry and (5) Sculpture; so that these artisans are all of the same race known under the general name of Panchala, although there are shades of difference between them according to locality and spoken language. The Panchalas profess to be descended from the five sons of Visvakarma, the architect of the Devas, who severally embraced the professions above specified. They wear the triple cord and consider themselves equal to the Brahmins, who, however, deny their pretensions. These people eat no animal food nor drink intoxicating liquors. Though Kali is their chief Goddess, they do not offer bloody sacrifices. The marriage of girls amongst these should be before puberty and widows are not allowed to remarry. They have a Guru of their own caste, though Brahmins officiate as Purohits. These people have been fighting to be recognised in Census literature, at least, as Brahmins, and have sent in a statement professing to be supported by some decisions of Courts of Justice, a geneological tree and a book which, they say, contains their sacred texts, all of which are of little value.

4. 7,632 persons have returned Gotras as follows:—

Goldsmiths, Refuse Collectors : Kasyapa, Puthamanasa.

Brass and Coppersmiths : Kasyapa, Sanathana, Visvakarma and Abhavanasa.

Carpenters : Bharadvaja, Renuka, Sanathana and Sanaka.

Masons : Kasyapa, Sanathana, Visvakarma and Supernasa.

Blacksmiths : Athreya, Bharadvaja, Supernasa and Suvarnasa.

Goldsmiths : Kasyapa, Bharadvaja, Athreya and Supernasa.

Pandaram.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—433. 242 males and 191 females. 86 are *literate*, 41 in Provincial vernaculars, 5 in English and 47 in other languages. Only 1 person is Blind. 169 are Actual Workers or wage earners, only 2 being in Agriculture and 167 in other walks of life.)

1. This is an immigrant caste, and shows that, in the Census just taken, all of them are immigrants and are to be found in the Kolar Gold Fields.

2. These are a class of persons dedicated to religion like the Dasari and, as such, cannot be classed as miscellaneous and disreputable livers. In fact, they are to Mudaliars and Vellalas what the Satanis are to several castes lower down in the scale. In fact, in Southern India several men of learning and piety known as Tambalans are of this caste, and are commanding the respect of every body. But, of course, most of them live on alms. These are of Tamil origin; some wear the sacred thread. They often abstain from eating meat and always eschew alcohol. These do not permit widows to remarry.

Pille.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—1,794. 1,011 or 56·3 per cent males, of whom 576 or 32·1 per cent are unmarried, 388 or 21·6 per cent married and 47 or 2·6 per cent widowers; 783 or 43·6 per cent females, of whom 279 or 15·5 per cent are unmarried, 331 or 18·4 per cent married and 173 or 9·6 per cent widows. *Literacy* has made good progress with these people, the total number being 499 or 27·8 per cent, 605, or 33·7 per cent being *literate* in Provincial vernaculars, 142 or 7·9 per cent in English and 8 in other languages. Only one is Blind. Actual Workers number 609 or 33·9 per cent, of whom 90 or 5 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Other Agricultural cultivators) as Principal occupation, 27 or 1·5 per cent as subsidiary; the rest, 519 or 28·9 per cent, being in other walks of life.)

1. The variations of this immigrant caste have nothing particular to show except that there has been an accession of 1,239 or 223·6 per cent to the strength of this caste, mostly due to immigration.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be in large numbers in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore.

3. These are Sudras from the Madras Presidency. They are generally a well educated class, and many of them are employed under the Government. These people are also engaged in trade and contracts for buildings. They worship both Vishnu and Siva, and have Brahmins for their priests. These, like the Mudali, call themselves Vellala. Marriage is performed when either adult or young; the dead are burned and pollution is observed for their sake. The Mahalaya ceremony is also performed at which the Pandarams preside; but Brahmins are called in for all ceremonies. The Saiva and the Vaishnava Vellalas intermarry.

4. 31 of these people have returned Gotras such as Angirasa (7) and Grishma Rishi (7).

Rachewar.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—5,983. 3,063 or 51·1 per cent males, of whom 1,664 or 27·8 per cent are unmarried, 1,209 or 20·2 per cent married and 190 or 3·1 per cent widows; 2,920 or 48·8 per cent females, of whom 985 or 16·4 per cent are unmarried, 1,193 or 19·6 per cent married and 742 or 12·4 per cent widows. 870 or 14·5 per cent are *literate*, 945 or 17·4 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 35 in English and 6 in other languages. Only 14 are *Indians*, 2 Insane, 6 Deaf mute, 5 Blind and 1 Leper. 2,396 or 40 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom only 211 or 3·5 per cent are engaged in Traditional Occupations (Painters, Tumblers and Acrobats, Military and Dominant, Gold lace-makers) as Principal means of livelihood, 17 in it as subsidiary, while 1,004 or 16·7 per cent are engaged in Agriculture, and 1,181 or 19·7 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations show that these people have been constantly going down in numbers decade by decade. In 1871 they numbered 12,324. Perhaps, the Sarige Rachewar does not find his wares much in requisition, and these Rachewars have no patronage except in the Mysore Palace. Others again, may have merged themselves under the name of Kshatriya to which they claim a right.

2. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

3. There are three broad distinctions founded on the Traditional occupation, but there are two main exclusive divisions of Telugu and Kannada Rachewars. One set called Ranagare are military, and most of them are found employed in His Highness the Maharaja's Rachewar and Bale forces; the second set consisting of the Chitragaras or Bannagaras make good paintings, decorations, and lacquered ware and toys. The last consist of the Sarige or the gold lace-makers. These people claim to be Kshatriyas, a pretension not generally acquiesced in by the other castes. They trace their origin to a passage in Brahmanda Purana, wherein it is said that, for an injury done to a Brahmin, they were condemned to follow mechanical occupations. The Saivite and the Vaishnavite Rachewars intermarry. Brahmins are their priests. The dead are burned.

4. 339 persons have returned Gotras such as Sandilya (8), Athreya (7), Bharadvaja (1) —all Brahmanical Gotras.

Saniyar.—(*Same in all languages.*)

These are a set of miscellaneous beggars numbering only 25 for the whole Province, of whom 20 are in the Shimoga District.

Sanyasi.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—805. Males 380, females 425. There are only 6 *literate*, of whom 6 are literate in Provincial vernaculars and 2 in other languages. Only 2 are lepers. 424 are Actual Workers or wage earners; 63 are engaged in Agriculture and 360 in other occupations.)

1. A Sanyasi is, literally, a man who has forsaken all, and who has renounced the world and leads a life of celibacy, devoting himself to religious meditation and abstraction and to the study of the holy books. He is considered to have attained a state of exalted piety that places him above most of the restrictions of caste and ceremony. His is the fourth Asrama or final stage of life recommended for the three higher orders. The number of Brahmin Sanyasis is very small; they are chiefly the Gurus or High Priests of the different sects. These are, as a rule, men of learning and heads of monasteries where they have a number of disciples under instruction and training for religious discussion. They are supported entirely by endowments

and the contribution of their disciples. They undertake periodical tours for the purpose of receiving the offerings of their followers. Since the Sanyasi is considered to be above all sin, and to have acquired sufficient merit for salvation, no Sraddha is performed by the children born to him before he became anchorite.

2. But the majority of the Sanyasis found and generally known as such are a class of Sudra devotees who live by begging, and pretend to powers of divination. They wear garments coloured with red ochre and allow the hair to grow unshorn. They often have settled abodes but itinerate; many are married and their descendants keep up the sect and follow the same calling.

Satani.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—22,325. 11,313 or 50·6 per cent males, of whom 5,974 or 26·7 per cent are unmarried, 4,532 or 20·3 per cent married, and 807 or 3·6 per cent widowers. 11,012 or 49·3 per cent females, of whom 3,874 or 17·3 per cent are unmarried, 4,550 or 20·3 per cent married, and 2,588 or 11·5 per cent widows. 3,172 or 14·2 per cent are *literate*s, 3,382 or 15·1 per cent in Provincial vernaculars, 67 or 0·3 per cent in English, and only 9 in other languages. 54 are *Infirms*, 4 being Insane, 15 Deaf-mute, 31 Blind, and 4 Leprous. The Actual Workers or wage earners number 8,051 or 36 per cent of the caste population, of whom 2,513 or 11·2 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Priests) as principal, and 823 or 3·6 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 4,236 or 18·9 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 1,302 or 5·8 per cent in other occupations.)

1. The variations in this caste show that they have increased during the past decade by 2,566 or 12·9 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be very numerous in the Mysore, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts.

3. These are regarded as priests by the Holeya and other inferior castes, while they themselves have the chief of the Srivaishnava Brahmins and Sanyasis as their Gurus.

4. Their sub-divisions are Khadri Vaishnava, Natacharasurti, Prathama Vaishnava, Sameraya or Samogi, Sankara, Sattadhava, Suri, Telugu Satani, Venkatapurada and Vaishnava. Some are employed in agriculture, but as a rule, they are engaged in the service of Vishnu Temples, and are flower-gatherers, torch-bearers and strolling minstrels. Buchanan supposed them to be the remnants of an extensive priesthood, who formerly held the same relation to the Holeya, that the Brahmins now do to the Sudras. But, as a sect, they appear to be of more modern origin. They call themselves Vaishnavas and correspond with the Baisnobs (Vaishnavas) in Bengal. They are followers of Chaitanya from whose name, or that of Satanana, one of his disciples, their designation may be derived. Properly speaking, they are not a caste, but a religious sect of votaries of Vishnu, more especially in the form of Krishna, who have ceased to regard caste distinctions. In the North of India, admission to the sect is obtained by payment to a Gosayi and partaking of food with other members of the sect. In their social and religious customs, they closely follow the Tengale Sri Vaishnava Brahmins whom they acknowledge as their Gurus. Marriage of girls after puberty and widow marriages are entirely prohibited. They have the Prabandham (Tamil sacred writings) for their Vedas.

5. 1,428 of these persons have returned Gotras such as Parakala (331), Achyuta (48), Kasyapa (78) and Venkatapura (34).

Sillekyata.—(*Same in all languages.*)

These are mendicants very nearly allied to Jogis, whom they resemble in every respect.

997 persons, 373 males and 624 females, were censused under this caste name. These are generally Puppet-show exhibitors and are found in large numbers in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts.

Sudugadusidda.—(*Same in all languages.*)

These are mendicants like the Jogi, like whom they itinerate. They were once lords of burning grounds to whom the Kulavadi, who takes the cloth of the deceased and a fee for every dead body burned, paid something as acknowledging their overlordship. These like the Sillekyata are, properly speaking, a sub-sect of the Jogis. 811 persons, 443 males and 368 females, were found returned belonging to this caste. These were censused in large numbers in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts.

Tigala.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—64,847 : 32,983 or 50·8 per cent males, of whom 18,530 or 28·5 per cent are unmarried, 12,914 or 19·9 per cent married, and 1,539 or 2·3 per cent widowers ; 31,864 of 49·1 per cent females, of whom 13,455 or 20·7 per cent are unmarried, 13,369 or 20·6 per cent married, and 5,040 or 7·7 per cent widows ; only 772 or 1·2 per cent are *literate*, 791 or 1·2 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 24 or 0·03 per cent in English and 7 or 0·01 per cent in other languages. 113 or 0·10 per cent are *infirm*s, 5 or 0·00 per cent Insane, 32 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mute, 62 or 0·09 per cent Blind, and 14 or 0·02 per cent Leper, 23,314 or 35·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 18,327 or 28·2 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (cultivators) as principal occupation, 262 or 0·4 per cent in it as subsidiary, 4,987 or 7·6 per cent being in other walks of life.)

1. The variations in this caste show that there has been an increase of 11,450 during the past decade. The loss on account of the famine of 1876-78 was 10,760, so that there has been a net increase of 9,804 or 17·8 per cent since 1871. Their distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Bangalore City and District.

2. These are skilful kitchen and market gardeners, mostly Sudras or Tamil origin, though they have long lost the use of that language. and are divided into two sects Vanne and Ulli who eat together but do not intermarry. They have no regular Guru or High Priest, but worship all Hindu Deities and pay special reverence to Dharmaraya.

3. These people are allowed a plurality of wives who can be divorced only for adultery; girls can be married even after puberty. They eat meat and drink liquor. This caste also takes the vow of becoming Dasaries. Their headman is called a Gauda, who settles caste disputes. They bury their dead.

4. 257 persons have returned Gothras such as Dharmaraja (130), Sanjivaraya (15) and Karaga (29).

Uppara.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—106,207 : 53,836 or 50·6 per cent males, of whom 30,261 or 28·4 per cent are unmarried, 21,199 or 19·9 per cent married, and 2,376 or 2·2 per cent widowers ; 52,371 or 49·3 per cent females, of whom 22,699 or 20·8 per cent are unmarried, 20,868 or 19·6 per cent married, and 9,404 or 8·8 per cent widows. *Literacy* counts only 839 or 0·8 per cent votaries, 851 are literate in Provincial Vernaculars and 9 in English. 152 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*s, 9 or 0·00 per cent being Insane, 56 or 0·05 per cent Deaf-mute, 72 or 0·6 per cent Blind and 15 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 38,277 or 36 per cent of these people are Actual Workers or wage earners, 3,326 or 3·1 per cent being engaged in their Traditional Occupation (salt, etc., workers) as principal occupation, 978 or 0·9 per cent in it as subsidiary, while 24,876 or 23·4 per cent are in Agriculture and 10,075 or 9·4 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 17,103 or 19·1 per cent during the last decade.

2. The distribution of these people by districts shows them to be most numerous in the Mysore District.

3. The caste is called Uppara in the Eastern, Uppaliga in the Southern, and Melu-Sakkre in the Western Districts. Like the Kumbaras, this caste is divided into the Telugu and Karnataka sub-divisions. The latter make earth-salt, while the former work as bricklayers and builders. The Uppara obey the injunction of the "Yejaman" who settles all caste and secular disputes. Polygamy is allowed and puberty is no bar for marriage among girls, but widows are not permitted to remarry. They worship Vishnu and Dharma Raya. They eat meat but cannot drink intoxicating liquors. They bury their dead.

4. 117 of these people have returned Gothras such as Manuka (18), Hulivana (16), Hiranya (13) and Agilaraya (5).

Vadda.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—131,664 : 68,681 or 51 per cent males, of whom 38,627 or 28·6 per cent are unmarried, 27,112 or 20·1 per cent married, and 2,942 or 2·1 per cent widowers ; 65,983 or 48·9 per cent females, of whom 28,233 or 20·9 per cent are unmarried, 28,322 or 21 per cent married and 9,428 or 7 per cent widows. *Literacy* is at a discount with these people only, 306 or 0·2 per cent being literate, 313 or 0·2 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars and 4 or 0·00 per cent in English, 298 or 0·2 per cent are *infirm*s, 16 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 100 or 0·07 per cent Deaf-mutes, 79 or 0·05 per cent Blind, and 13 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 51,835 or 38·4 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 29,173 or 21·6 per cent

are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (earth-workers and stone dressers), 3,895 or 2·8 per cent in the same as subsidiary occupation, while 18,234 or 13·5 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 4,428 or 3·2 per cent in other occupations.)

1. The variations show that they have increased by 28,266 or 26·5 per cent during the past decade, but lost 29,926 on account of the Famine of 1876-78 in 1881. The net variation shows that there has been an increase of 18,898 or 16·3 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts of these people shows them to be most numerous in Kolar, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Districts.

3. The caste embraces 20 sub-divisions and divides itself into two main branches, the *Kallu Vaddas* and *Mannu Vaddas*, between whom there is no social intercourse of any kind or intermarriage. The former are Stone-workers and builders and more robust than the latter, and are very dextrous in moving large masses of stone by rude and elementary mechanical appliances. They are hardy and capable of exertion and endurance. The *Kallu Vaddas* consider themselves superior to the *Mannu Vaddas*, though both worship the same Hindu deities.

4. Unlike the *Kallu Vaddas*, the *Mannu Vaddas* (Earth-diggers) or *Bailu Vaddas* are a nomadic tribe, squatting wherever they can find any large earthwork, such as deepening and repairing the tanks, throwing embankments and the like. They are experts and they turn out within a given time more hard work than any other labouring class. But the tribe is often found concerting with the *Korachas*, *Koramas* and other predatory classes in committing dacoities and robberies, and it has passed into a proverb, that they would rather bear any amount of bodily torture than confess or disclose the truth regarding the crimes attributed to them. They are said to be originally immigrants from Orissa and Telugu country and to be thrifty. Numbers of them are now permanently settled in the outskirts of large towns, where both the sexes find employment as sweepers, etc., in connection with Sanitation and Conservancy. Polygamy freely prevails and divorces are common. Divorcees and widows can remarry, and puberty in girls does not operate as a bar to marriage. These are chiefly Vishnu worshippers. They eat flesh and drink spirituous liquor. In fact drunkenness is the vice of these people, but this hard drinking is resorted to, perhaps, mostly to counter-balance the fatigue of hard labour, rather than from an inordinate desire for drinking.

5. 257 of these people have returned Gothras such as *Arsina* (29), *Huvvina* (15), *Honna* (7) and *Akslantala* (23).

Vakkaliga.—(*Tamil*—*Okkaligan*, *Hindustani*—*Kanbi*.)

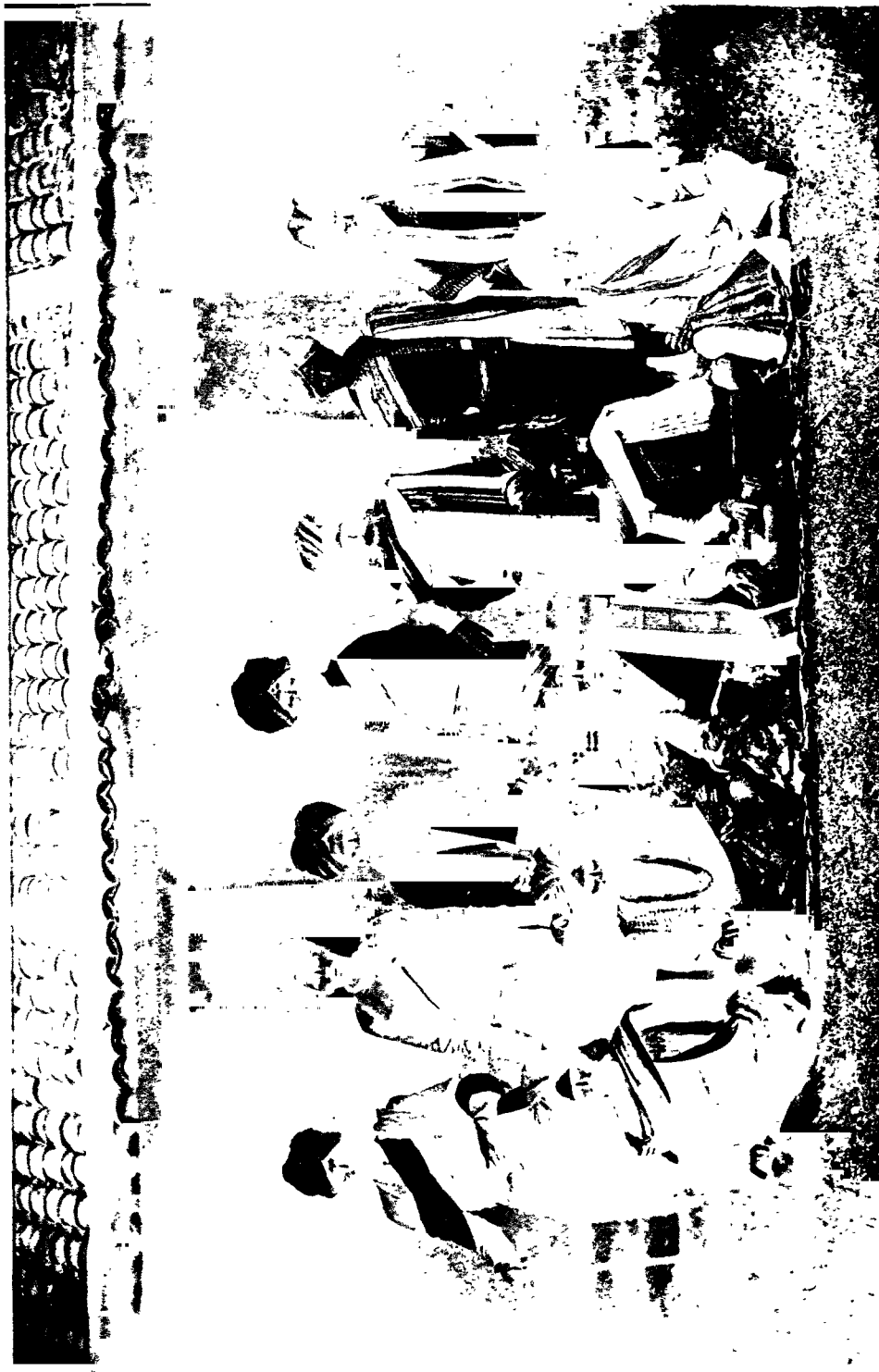
(*Population*.—1,283,947; 642,245 or 50 per cent males, of whom 352,344 or 27·4 per cent are unmarried, 254,372 or 19·8 per cent married, and 35,527 or 2·7 per cent widowers; 641,702 or 49·9 per cent females, of whom 243,940 or 18·9 per cent are unmarried, 266,439 or 20·7 per cent married and 131,323 or 10·2 per cent widows; 27,939 or 2·1 per cent are *literate*, 27,395 or 2·1 per cent being *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars, 459 or 0·03 per cent in English and 36 or 0·00 per cent in other languages. 1,980 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*, 109 or 0·01 per cent *insane*, 710 or 0·05 per cent *deaf-mutes*, 951 or 0·07 per cent *blind*, and 140 or 0·01 per cent *leper*. 415,412 or 32·3 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners, 337,052 or 26·2 per cent are engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Other agricultural cultivators) as a principal occupation, 12,544 or 0·9 per cent in it as subsidiary occupation, while 18,360 or 1·4 per cent are in other walks of life.)

1. The caste forms the back-bone of agriculture in the State. The variations of this caste show that during the past decade, this caste has lost 48,206 or 3·8 per cent, attributable to error in compilation in 1891 as explained elsewhere. In the Famine, the caste lost 2,063 or 19 per cent.

2. The distribution by Districts shows them to be ubiquitous, but in large numbers in places where extra irrigation facilities exist.

3. The *Vakkaligas* are made up of numerous tribes, the most important of which are the *Gangadikara*, *Morasa*, *Kunchitiga* and *Nonaba*. The *Vakkaligas* are of both *Kanarese* and *Telugu* origin and both *Saivites* and *Vaishnavites*, some of the *Saivites* wear the *Linga*, others do not. All these castes do not eat together nor intermarry.

4. The *Gangadikara* are the most numerous of the *Vakkaligas*, and are purely *Kannada*. They are found principally in the centre and south of the country, and



MANJERABAD LANDHOLDERS.

Caste Halvakkalmakkalu.

represent the subjects of the ancient Province of Gangavadi called also Ninety-six thousand country which formed an important part of the Ganga Empire. The name Gangadikara is a contraction of Gangavadi-kara. At the present day, the Gangadikaras are followers, some of Siva and some of Vishnu.

5. The *Nomabats*, whose name occurs in the old Province of Nolambavadi or Nonambavadi also called Fifty-two thousand country, situated principally in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. But in the east parts and the west part they are now located. At the present day, they are chiefly Lingayets, and as such, should be counted under Lingayets in reference to Vakkaligas. The residence of their chief Guru is at Gandikere near Chikkanayakanhalli.

6. The *Hale-paika*, inhabiting the north-west, are of interest, and are said to belong to another earlier, if not aboriginal, race probably to be found in the Hale-paika-or-paiki of the Nagar mahad. Their name is said to be derived from *hale* and *paika* meaning old foot, as they furnished the foot-soldiers and bodyguards of former Rulers, to whom they were noted for their fidelity.

7. The *Morasu* are Vakkaligas chiefly of Kolar and Bangalore Districts. They appear to have been originally immigrants from a district called Morasanad to the east of this country whose chiefs formed settlements in the neighbourhood of Nandidrug. A section of the Morasu called *Beralakodura* (or finger-giving), had a strange custom which, on account of its cruelty, was put a stop to by Government. Every woman of the sect, previous to piercing the ears of her eldest daughter preparatory to her being betrothed in marriage, had to suffer amputation of the ring and little fingers of the right hand.

8. Of the other large tribes of Vakkaligas, the *Sadu* abound mostly in the north and west. They include Jains and Lingayets, Vaishnavas and Saivas. Not improbably they all belonged to the Jains originally. In the old days many of them acted in the Kaudachar or native militia. They are not only cultivators but sometimes trade in grain.

9. The *Reddy* are chiefly in the east and north and have numerous subdivisions. To some extent they seem to be of Telugu origin and have been supposed to represent the subjects of the ancient Rattavadi or Kingdom of the Rattas.

10. The *Halu Vakkaligas* or *Hal Vakkal Vakkatu* are most numerous in Kadur and Hassan Districts. As their name implies, they combine the keeping of cows or buffaloes and sale of milk (*halu*) with other agricultural pursuits. It is also stated that the word "Halu" is an euphemism for toddy and employed to distinguish this class from others who do not drink toddy.

11. The *Hallikara* are also largely engaged with cattle and the breed of that name is the best in the Anant Mahal.

12. The *halaganda* are not only farmers, but hirers-out of bullocks, gardeners, builders of mud walls, and traders in straw, etc.

13. There do not appear to be any peculiarities deserving of notice in regard to the numerous other classes of Vakkaligas who are only distinguishable by name; and as in each successive census a good many designations returned in the previous ones do not recur, it is evident, that some classes are known by more than one name, and probably use different ones on different occasions. Polygamy prevails amongst these. Puberty is no bar for marriage of girls. These people have their headmen called Gaudis. Widows are not absolutely prohibited from remarriage, but a remarried widow is looked down upon and is under certain social disadvantages. They eat flesh but drink no intoxicating liquor, and the dead amongst them are buried.

Arab.—*Same in all languages.*

These are people from Arabia and are itinerant tradesmen, their chief business being horse-dealing. A few deal in cloth also. Only 17 persons, 14 males and 3 females, have been censused under this head, chiefly in the Hassan District.

Khakar.—*(Same in all languages.)*

This is a caste returned for the first time in the present Census. This caste is allied to Pindari, and has been included among them in the returns for the Census of 1871. Properly speaking, it is a sub-sect of the Pindaris. 65 persons, 28 males and 37 females, have been censused under this head, and are to be found in the Hassan and Mysore Districts.

Labbe.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—6,310; 4,227 or 66·9 per cent males, of whom 2,352 or 37·2 per cent are unmarried, 1,781 or 28·2 per cent married, and 94 or 1·4 per cent widowers; 2,083 or 33 per cent females, of whom 954 or 15·1 per cent are unmarried, 853 or 13·5 per cent married, and 276 or 4·3 per cent widows. 1,601 or 25·4 per cent are *literate*, 1,726 or 27·3 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 11 or 0·17 per cent in English and 48 or 0·76 per cent in other languages. Only 5 or 0·06 per cent are *Infirm*s, only one being Insane, 2 Deaf-mutes, 1 Blind and 1 Leper. 2,934 or 46·4 per cent are Actual Workers, 630 or 9·9 per cent are in Agriculture and 2,304 or 36·5 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. This is purely an immigrant caste, and as is usual with all temporary immigrant castes, the proportion of females to males is always low. They are found in large numbers in trading centres, chiefly in the Mysore, Kadur and Hassan Districts.

2. Labbe is supposed to be derived from the Arabic *labbaik* i.e., “here I am,” being the response of servants to the call of their masters. The Labbe and Maple are, by origin, descendants of intermarriage between foreign traders (Arabs and Persians) driven to India by persecution in the 8th century, and women of the country, but the latter designation was taken by the children of those forcibly converted to Islam in Malabar, in the persecution of Tippu Sultan’s time. The Labbe belong to the Coromandel Coast, their principal seats being Negapatam and Vaniambady, while the Maple belong to the Malabar Coast. The former speak Tamil and the latter Malayalam. The Labbe are an enterprising class of traders, settled in nearly all the large towns. They are vendors of hardware and general merchants, collectors of hides and large traders in coffee produce; and generally take up any kind of lucrative business. They are also established in large numbers as agriculturists at Gargeswari and other places in the Mysore District.

Maple.—(*Same in all languages.*)

1. These are called Maples in Malabar and Labbes in Madras, and they call themselves Mussalmans. They are of Arabic extraction and use a written character peculiar to themselves and totally different from the present Arabic, and “a mere jargon of corrupted Hindustani.” The Maples are both traders and coolies, remarkably quiet and industrious; they come in gangs to work in coffee estates and also take up road and bridge work. As they are well built, they are also enlisted in large numbers in the British Infantry.

2. Like the Labbe, they are immigrants and number only 537 persons, 454 males and 83 females, found chiefly in the Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts.

Moghal.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—7,761; 4,267 or 54·9 per cent males, of whom 2,376 or 30·6 per cent are unmarried, 1,765 or 22·7 per cent married, and 126 or 1·6 per cent widowers; 3,494 or 45 per cent females, of whom 1,511 or 19·4 per cent are unmarried, 1,485 or 19·1 per cent married, and 498 or 6·4 per cent widows. Only 813 or 10·5 per cent are *literate*s, 818 or 10·5 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 35 or 0·4 per cent in English, and 114 or 1·4 per cent in other languages. Only 6 or 0·06 per cent are *Infirm*s; 2 being Deaf-mute, 3 Blind and 1 Leper. 2,736 or 35·2 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 968 or 12·4 per cent are engaged in Agriculture and 1,768 or 22·7 per cent in other occupations.)

1. This is an immigrant caste from the North settled in the State for good. They were censused in large numbers in the Kolar District.

2. They are descended from Tartar Chiefs who followed Tamerlane into India; some are descendants also of the Moghal Emperors. They have now settled here, taking service in the Local Military and Civil Departments and engaged in Trade or Agriculture. Their numbers are not separately shown in the Census tables of 1871 and 1881. But in 1891, they numbered 8,772 and have gone down by 11 per cent at the present Census.

Pathan.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—38,226; 19,873 or 51·9 per cent males, of whom 11,699 or 30·5 per cent are unmarried, 7,494 or 19·6 per cent married, and 710 or 1·8 per cent widowers; 18,353 or 48 per cent females, of whom 7,906 or 20·6 per cent are unmarried, 7,599 or 19·8 per cent married and 2,848 or 7·4 per cent widows. 3,163 or 8·3 per cent are *literate*s, 3,209 or 8·3 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 107 or 0·2 per cent in English and 306 or

0·8 per cent in other languages. Only 49 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*s, 7 or 0·01 per cent being *Insane*, 17 or 0·04 per cent *Deaf-mute*, 21 or 0·05 per cent *Blind*, and 4 or 0·01 per cent *Lep*er. 11,820 or 30·9 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners, of whom 5,671 or 14·8 per cent are in *Agriculture* and 6,149 or 16 per cent are in other walks of life.)

These, like the *Moghals*, are an immigrant class found mostly in the *Bangalore District*. They are of *Afghan* origin, descendants of *Kutb-ud-din*, the founder of the *Pathan* dynasty, and of his followers. Compared with the last *Census* they now number 9 per cent more.

Pindari.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—2,097; 1,059 or 50·5 per cent males, of whom 650 or 30·9 per cent are unmarried, 350 or 16·6 per cent married, and 59 or 2·8 per cent widowers; 1,038 or 49·4 per cent females, of whom 433 or 20·6 per cent are unmarried 413 or 19·6 per cent married, and 192 or 9·1 per cent widows. 55 or 2·6 per cent are *literate*s, 59 or 2·8 per cent in *Provincial Vernaculars*, 2 or 0·09 per cent in *English* and 3 or 0·14 per cent in other languages. Only 7 or 0·3 per cent are *Infirm*s, 2 or 0·09 per cent being *Deaf-mutes*, and 5 or 0·2 per cent being *Blind*. 766 or 36·5 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners 292 or 13·9 per cent are engaged in *Agriculture*, and 474 or 22·6 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variations of this caste which, like the preceding, is also an immigrant one, show a small addition of 49 during the past decade. Their distribution by *Districts* shows them to be most numerous in the *Tumkur* and *Mysore Districts* and *Bangalore City*.

2. The *Pindaries* were, to a great extent, *Afghans*, *Mahrattas* and *Jats* in origin, disbanded from the service of the *Mughal Empire*, but became known as a tribe of freebooters who ravaged *India* on a grand scale with large armies, till they were finally suppressed in *Central India* by *Lord Hastings* in 1817. They are now settled down in peaceful avocations such as *Agriculture* and *Government service* of various kinds.

Pinjari.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—4,553; 2,296 or 50·3 per cent males, of whom 1,316 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 906 or 19·8 per cent married and 74 or 1·6 per cent widowers; 2,262 or 49·6 per cent females, of whom 1,015 or 22·2 per cent are unmarried, 947 or 20·7 per cent married, and 300 or 6·5 per cent widows. 105 or 2·3 per cent are *literate*, of whom 104 or 2·2 per cent are *literate* in *Provincial Vernaculars*, 5 or 0·1 per cent in other languages. 7 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*s, 6 or 0·1 per cent being *Deaf-mute*, and 1 or 0·02 per cent *Blind*. 1,411 or 30·9 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners, of whom 373 or 8·1 per cent are in *Agriculture*, 768 or 16·8 per cent in other walks of life. Of these latter 407 or 8·9 per cent are engaged in *Cotton working* which is their hereditary occupation.)

This caste may be said to be almost indigenous, and though *Mussalmans*, they are little better than circumcised *Hindus*. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 2,378 since the past decade. The *Pinjaris*, as their name indicates, are cotton ginner and cleaners. They do not intermarry with other *Mussalmans* who, as a rule, have no intercourse with them. These people were censused in large numbers in the *Chitaldrug* and *Tumkur Districts* and form a thriving community in *Bangalore City*.

Sheik.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—165,205; 85,716 or 51·9 per cent males, of whom 49,245 or 29·8 per cent are unmarried, 33,266 or 20·1 per cent married and 3,249 or 1·9 per cent widowers; 79,445 or 48 per cent females, of whom 33,839 or 20·4 per cent are unmarried, 32,654 or 19·7 per cent married and 12,952 or 7·8 per cent widows. 14,141 or 8·6 per cent are *literate*s, 14,257 or 8·6 per cent being *literate* in *Provincial Vernaculars*, 591 or 0·35 per cent in *English*, and 1,509 or 0·9 per cent in other languages. There are 208 or 0·1 per cent *Infirm*s, 30 or 0·01 per cent being *Insane*, 69 or 0·04 per cent *Deaf-mute*, 88 or 0·05 per cent *Blind* and 21 or 0·01 per cent *Lep*er. 52,776 or 31·9 per cent are *Actual Workers* or wage earners, of whom 23,235 or 14 per cent are in *Agriculture* and 29,541 or 17·8 per cent in others walks of life.)

1. The majority of the *Mussalman* population of the *Province* has been returned under this head, and the distribution by *Districts* shows them to be most numerous in the *Kolar District*, but they are scattered all over the *Province*.

2. *Sheik* denotes properly a lineal descendant of *Mahomet* through his successors *Abu Bakar* and *Ummar*, while the *Syeds* are the descendants of *Ali*, the son-in-law of the *Prophet*. Men of this clan are mostly in the army and the subordi-

nate service of Government, while some are traders and others Agriculturists. Some, of late, have risen to higher places in Government service. The variations in their numbers at the past censuses are, in a great measure, due to difference in classification. They numbered 179,296 in 1881, and 139,746 in 1891 or 23 per cent less. In 1901 they have again risen to 165,205 or 20 per cent more than at the last Census.

Sheriff.—(*Same in all languages.*)

These people claim descent from the Mussalman Nobles and are mostly found in the Mysore District. 116 persons, 62 males and 54 females, have been censused under this head.

Syed.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—39,458 ; 20,559 or 52·1 per cent males, of whom 11,932 or 30·2 per cent are unmarried, 7,822 or 19·8 per cent married and 805 or 2 per cent widowers ; 18,899 or 47·8 per cent females, of whom 8,042 or 20·3 per cent are unmarried, 7,731 or 19·5 per cent married and 3,126 or 7·9 per cent widows ; 4,534 or 11·5 per cent are *literate*s, of whom 4,631 or 11·7 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 200 or 0·5 per cent in English, and 569 or 1·4 per cent in other languages. Only 43 or 0·09 per cent are *infirm*s, 7 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 16 or 0·04 per cent Deaf-mutes, 15 or 0·03 per cent Blind and 5 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 13,947 or 35·3 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 6,063 or 15·3 per cent being engaged in Agriculture and 7,884 or 19·9 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 3,884 or 10 per cent during the past decade. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be numerous in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Shimoga.

2. The Syeds are the lineal descendents of the Prophet, being descended from Ali, the son-in-law, and Fatima, the favourite daughter of Mahomet. These claim the first place among the Mussalmans by virtue of their pedigree.

Eurasians.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—2,450 ; 1,298 or 52·9 per cent males, of whom 707 or 28·8 per cent are unmarried, 511 or 22·4 per cent married and 40 or 1·6 per cent widowers ; 1,152 or 47 per cent females, of whom 609 or 24·8 per cent are unmarried, 468 or 19·1 per cent married and 75 or 3 per cent widows. 1,786 or 72·9 per cent are *literate*s, of whom 307 or 12·5 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 1,744 or 71·1 per cent in English, and 10 or 0·4 per cent in other languages. 11 or 0·4 per cent are *infirm*s, all of whom are Insane. 1,151 or 46·9 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 56 or 2·2 per cent are in Agriculture, 1,095 or 44·6 per cent in other walks of life ; of these latter 399 or 16 per cent are engaged in Metals and Precious Stones and 253 or 10 per cent in Transport and Storage.)

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 1,168 or 91·1 per cent since the past decade, attributable to immigration. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be all over the Province, but in large numbers in the three Cities of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields.

2. These are persons born of parents one of whom is an Asiatic and the other European. There are several agricultural colonies mostly formed by these people in the Bangalore District. Whitefield is the most prosperous of them.

Europeans.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—1,792 ; 1,174 or 65·5 per cent males, of whom 525 or 29·2 per cent are unmarried, 617 or 34·4 per cent married and 32 or 1·7 per cent widowers ; 618 or 34·4 per cent females, of whom 323 or 18 per cent are unmarried, 246 or 13·7 per cent married and 49 or 2·7 per cent widows. 1,453 or 81·1 per cent are *literate*s, of whom 159 or 8·8 per cent are literate in Provincial vernaculars, 1,319 or 73·6 per cent in English, and 156 or 8·7 per cent in other languages. 1,008 or 56·2 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 157 or 8·7 per cent in Agriculture, 851 or 47·4 per cent in other occupations ; of these latter 311 or 17 per cent are engaged in Precious Stones and Metals, while another 110 or 6 per cent in Learned and Artistic Professions.)

1. These people are to be found in the largest number in the Kolar Gold Fields and the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

2. The variations show that there are 546 persons or 43·8 per cent more than in 1891 ; this accession to their number, being chiefly due to the enterprise on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Native Christians.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(*Population.*—28,691 ; 15,592 or 54·3 per cent males, of whom 9,192 or 32 per cent are unmarried, 5,863 or 20·4 per cent married and 537 or 1·8 per cent widowers ; 13,099 or 45·6 per cent females, of whom 6,306 or 21·9 per cent are unmarried, 5,062 or 17·6 per cent married,

and 1,731 or 6 per cent widows. 5,592 or 9·5 per cent are *literate*, 6,009 or 20·9 per cent being literate in Provincial Vernaculars, 1,373 or 4·7 per cent in English and 143 or 0·4 per cent in other languages. Only 69 or 0·2 per cent are *infirm*, 38 or 0·13 per cent being Insane, 9 or 0·03 per cent Deaf-mutes, 12 or 0·04 per cent Blind and 10 or 0·03 per cent Leper. 12,304 or 42·8 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 3,843 or 13·3 per cent are in Agriculture, and 8,461 or 29·4 per cent in other walks of life; of these latter again, 1,980 or 6 per cent are in Personal, Household and Sanitary Services and 1,126 or 7 per cent in Earthwork and General Labour.)

1. The variation shows that there has been an increase of 10,986 since 1891 or 62 per cent. This increase, be it noted, is in the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. It is attributable partly to a prolific natural increase of population, and partly to migration from the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, probably on account of the plague, or of the attractions of the Kolar Gold Fields.

2. These are Christian converts and are found scattered all over the Province, the largest number being in the Kolar Gold Fields and the Bangalore District. Education has made fair progress with these classes—thanks to the efforts of the various Missions who have strenuously worked on behalf of Education in general, but of the Panchamas and the Converts in special. The largest number of these converts are Roman Catholic and the next highest belong to the Anglican Communion. The latter are not strongly represented in the State, and this swelling up of their number is due to the Wesleyan Methodists being classed under Anglican Communion, as they had returned themselves simply as Protestants, without differentiating their denomination.

Digambara.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population. —11,723; 6,192 or 52·8 per cent males, of whom 3,448 or 29·4 per cent are unmarried, 2,246 or 19·1 per cent married and 498 or 4·2 per cent widowers; 5,531 or 47·1 per cent females, of whom 1,927 or 16·4 per cent are unmarried, 2,214 or 18·8 per cent married and 1,390 or 11·8 per cent widows. 2,655 or 22·7 per cent are *literate*; 2,474 or 21·1 per cent being literate in Provincial vernaculars, 49 or 0·4 per cent in English and 235 or 2 per cent in other languages. Only 18 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*, 2 or 0·01 per cent being Insane, 7 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 8 or 0·08 per cent Blind and 1 or 0·00 per cent Leper. 5,073 or 43·2 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, of whom 300 or 2·5 per cent are in their Traditional Occupations (Traders and Devotees); 2,896 or 25·4 per cent in Agriculture and 1,787 or 15·2 per cent in other walks of life; of these latter, 460 or 3 per cent are in Metals and Precious Stones and another 429 or 3 per cent in Commerce and 353 or 3 per cent in Dress.)

1. There has been an increase of 6,261 or 114·6 per cent in the recorded number during the past decade, attributable to difference in classification arising from a large number of persons omitting, on the present occasion, to return sub-divisions which were returned at the last Census. As has been shown elsewhere, the variation in the Jain population as a whole is very small.

2. The Digambara and Svetambara are the two main divisions of the Jain faith. The root of the word Digambara means 'space clad' or 'sky clad,' *i. e.*, 'nude,' while Svetambara means 'clad in white.' The Svetambaras are found more in Northern India and are represented but by a small number in Mysore. The Digambaras are said to live absolutely separated from society and from all worldly ties. These are generally engaged in trade, selling mostly brass and copper vessels and are scattered all over the country, the largest number of them being found in Shimoga, Mysore and Hassan Districts. Sravanabelagola, in the Hassan District, is a chief seat of the Jains in the Province. They have various sub-divisions which appear to have been returned at the last Census but omitted at the present Census.

Marwadi.—(*Same in all languages.*)

The Jain Marwadis are also traders like their Hindu brethren and closely resemble them in all respects, the difference in faith alone dividing the two communities. Only 145 persons, 121 males and 24 females, were censused under this head. They are generally cloth merchants and money lenders and as such are to be found mostly in the cities.

Sada.—(*Same in all languages.*)

These are, by caste, Vakkaligas but being Jains by religion, have been separated. A section of these Sadas have embraced Lingayatism, while the others are still within the pale of Hinduism. Their traditional occupation (cultivators) does not change with the change of their religion. 387 persons, 173 males and 214 females, were censused as belonging to this faith.

Swetambara.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population—884 ; 661 or 74·7 per cent males, of whom 428 or 48·4 per cent are unmarried, 195 or 22 per cent married and 38 or 4·2 per cent widowers; 223 or 25·2 per cent females, of whom 60 or 6·7 per cent are unmarried, 89 or 10 per cent married and 74 or 8·3 per cent widows. 319 or 36·0 per cent are *literate*s; 93 or 10·5 per cent in Provincial Vernaculars, 2 or 0·2 per cent in English and 240 or 27·1 per cent in other languages. There are no *infirm*s in this caste, 508 or 57·4 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 36 or 4 per cent follow Traditional Occupation (devotees), 75 or 8·4 per cent are in Agriculture, while 397 or 44·9 per cent are in other occupations; of these latter, 221 or 25 per cent are in Dress, chiefly trade in piece goods.)

These, like the Digambaras, are traders and are found in large numbers in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts. These are immigrants from Northern India. Their sacred place is Mount Girnar in Junagad State.

Tirthankara.—(*Same in all languages.*)

These are the priests of the Jain religion and are also known as Pitambaras. The Jain Yatis or clergy here belong to the Digambara sect and cover themselves with a yellow robe and hence the name Pithambara. These have been censused in the Hassan District alone. Only 13 persons, 7 males and 6 females, have been returned under this head in the Census of 1901.

Parsi.—(*Same in all languages.*)

46 persons, 29 males and 17 females, were returned as belonging to this religion, mostly relatives of Government officials of the State, or in the service of Railways as contractors to refreshment rooms, or as general carrying contractors.

Sikh.—(*Same in all languages.*)

These were censused in the Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields, where the men returned themselves as carpenters. The Sikh religion is a compromise between the Mussalman and the Hindu and was started by Nanakshah (the Sikhs after whom are also known as Nanakshahi) in the 17th century. The stronghold of this religion is in the Punjab. The celebrated golden temple of Amritsar is the sanctuary of these people, and there, the Granth or the sacred writings of the Sikh Gurus and the principles of their religion are worshipped. Only 11 persons, 7 males and 4 females, returned themselves as belonging to this faith.

Brahmo.—(*Same in all languages.*)

There was only one returned as belonging to this persuasion.

Iraliga.—(*Same in all languages.*)

(Population.—8,338 ; 4,428 or 53·1 per cent males, of whom 2,418 or 28·9 per cent are unmarried, 1,763 or 21·1 per cent married and 247 or 2·9 per cent widowers; 3,910 or 46·8 per cent females, of whom 1,615 or 19·3 per cent are unmarried, 1,593 or 19·1 per cent married and 702 or 8·4 per cent widows. *Learning* is almost a cipher, only 48 or 0·5 per cent being *literate*s, 47 being *literate* in Provincial vernaculars and 2 in other languages. Only 14 or 0·1 per cent are *infirm*s, 10 or 0·1 per cent Deaf-mutes, 3 or 0·03 per cent Blind and 1 or 0·01 per cent Leper, 4,559 or 54·6 per cent are Actual Workers or wage earners, 47 or 0·5 per cent being engaged in their Traditional Occupation (Forest and hill tribes). 2,305 or 27·6 per cent are in Agriculture and 2,207 or 26·4 per cent in other walks of life.)

1. The variation of this aboriginal tribe shows that it has increased since 1891 by 7,236 or 656 per cent which, of course, is due to some difference in classification yet unexplained, and their distribution by Districts shows them to be most in the Mysore and Tumkur Districts.

2. The Iraligas contain 2 sub-divisions, *viz.*, Soliga and Iraliga proper.

3. The Soligas are aboriginal forest tribes, inhabiting the depths of the forests skirting the foot and slopes of the Biligirirangan hills on the South-Eastern frontier of the Mysore District. They are dark and plain featured, have generally a thick nose, narrow forehead and small head with curly hair. Most of the males wear locks of hair but a few also shave their heads. They cultivate with the hoe small patches of jungle clearings, which are known as *Kumri*. Polygamy is freely practised. Every man may take as many wives as he can persuade to live with him, after they have arrived at the age of puberty. Widows are permitted to marry again. When a girl consents to marry, the man runs away with her to some neighbouring village and they live there until the honeymoon is over. They then return home and give feasts to the people of their village. Among their women adultery is unknown.

The sons remain in their father's house until they are married. They then build a hut for themselves and each contributes a share towards the support of their aged parents. The dead are buried; and all the rags, ornaments and implements of the deceased are placed in his grave. On this occasion the family, if they are able, give a feast. Once a year each family celebrates a feast in commemoration of their deceased parents. The Soligas pray to Vishnu under the name of Rungaswami and on festive occasions they give some plantains to the priests at His temples. They are too poor to have either Guru or Purohita; but have hereditary chiefs who settle their disputes. They live in huts built of bamboo and thatched over with plantain leaves.

2. In the hilly tract of *Ramagiri* these people are called by the other natives Cad Eriligaru; but they call themselves Cat'chensu. The language of the Chensu is a dialect of Tamil, with occasionally a few Kannada or Telugu words intermixed, but their accent is so different from that of Madras, that one of Madras does not at first, understand what they say. Their original country, they say, is the Anemalay forest below the Ghats, which is confirmed by their dialect. Those who live in the villages have taken the Panchama Banajiga as their chiefs; they trade chiefly with them, and call them their Swamis or lords; but although they have learnt to invoke the name of Siva, they do not wear the Linga. Those in the woods have either no religion or some simple one with which we are unacquainted. The people attribute to the Chensu the power of bewitching tigers. The Chensu live upon game, wild roots, herbs and fruits; and a little grain which they are able to purchase from the farmers by collecting some drugs, honey and wax. [Ramagiri is near Closepet in the Bangalore District.]

Koracha—(Same in all languages.)

[Population.—9,530; 4,789 or 50·2 per cent males, of whom 2,632 or 27·6 per cent are unmarried, 1,916 or 20·1 per cent married and 241 or 2·5 per cent widowers; 4,741 or 49·7 per cent females, of whom 1,963 or 20·5 per cent are unmarried, 2,070 or 21·7 per cent married and 708 or 7·4 per cent widows. Only 19 or 0·1 per cent are *literate*, all of them being literate in Provincial vernaculars. 17 or 0·1 per cent are *lunatics*, 1 being Insane, 6 or 0·06 per cent Deaf-mutes, 9 or 0·09 per cent Blind and 1 or 0·01 per cent Leper. 3,896 or 40·8 per cent are Actual Workers, 12 or 0·1 per cent following their Traditional Occupation (Forest and hill tribes) as principal and 8 as subsidiary occupation. 682 or 7·1 per cent are in Agriculture and 3,202 or 33·5 per cent in other walks of life.]

1. The variations show that there has been a decrease of 1,914 since 1891. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be numerous in Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts.

2. The Korachas, Koramas or Koravas, a numerous wandering tribe who carry salt and grain from one market to another by means of large droves of cattle and asses, also employ themselves in making bamboo mats and baskets, appear to have an affinity with aboriginal or early naturalised tribes. The mode in which the men wear their hair, gathered up into a large knot or bunch on one side of the top of the head, exactly resembles what we see in the sculptured figures on various monuments. The women, again, may be known by numerous strings of small red and white glass beads and shells worn round the neck and falling over the bosom.

3. It would appear as if some reminiscence of a custom like *couvade* lingered among the Koravas, for, it is said, that when a woman is confined, her husband takes medicine for her; but on enquiry in regard to this matter, very little confirmation has been received, tending to show that either the practice has long ceased to exist, or is a mere myth based upon a proverb evolved out of a Brahmin's gullibility in accepting the plea that a Korama was eating medicine because his wife was in childbed, as a conclusive proof of an *alibi* on his behalf.

The Korachas are subdivided into Bettale, Gantugazula, Kannada, Setti, Satubeda, Uppu, Vadda, Yadava and Yentumule; the Koravas into Naval, Palchankoti and Uppu.

These people bury their dead at night in out-of-the-way places. Their women are trained tattooers, and in their nomadic life venture to impart the beauties of their handiwork upon willing rustic men and women. A monograph on Tattooing, as it exists at the present day, is attached herewith.

Korama—(Same in all languages.)

These are akin to the Korachas, whom they resemble in many respects, and number in all 14,527 persons, 7,285 males and 7,242 females. The increase of 995 over the 1891 figures points to the fact that the deficit of 1,014 under Korachas is probably due to correct classification of these tribes this year.

These were censused in large numbers in the Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur Districts.

Korava—(*Same in all languages.*)

These are also akin to Koracha and number 171 persons, 118 males and 53 females.

These were found in the Hassan and Shimoga Districts at the present Census.

Kuruba—(*Same in all languages.*)

[*Population.*—8,482 ; 4,442 or 52·3 per cent males, of whom 2,372 or 27·9 per cent are unmarried, 1,815 or 21·3 per cent married, and 255 or 3 per cent widowers ; 4,040 or 47·6 per cent females, of whom 1,470 or 17·3 per cent are unmarried, 1,798 or 21·1 per cent married and 772 or 9·1 per cent widows. Only 5 or 0·05 per cent are *literate*, all in the Provincial Vernaculars. Only 2 are *Infirm*, 1 Deaf-mute and 1 Blind. 2,751 or 32·4 per cent are Actual Workers, that is, wage-earners, of whom 1,693 or 19·9 per cent are in Agriculture, and 1,058 or 12·4 per cent in other walks of life.]

1. The variations show that there has been an increase of 6,213 or 273·8 per cent during the past decade. The distribution of these people by Districts shows them to be almost concentrated in the Mysore District.

2. The Kadu or wild Kurubas of Mysore are divided into (*a*) Betta or Hill Kurubas (with sub-divisions called Ane meaning elephant, Bevina meaning the neem tree, probably a Totemistic sect and Kolli meaning firebrand)—a small and active race, capable of enduring great fatigue, who are expert woodmen; and (*b*) Jenu or Honey Kurubas, said to be a darker and inferior race, who employ themselves in collecting honey and bees-wax. Their villages or clusters of huts are called *hadi*. One of their peculiar customs is that a separate hut or *charadi* is set apart in which the unmarried females of the *hadi* sleep at night, and another at the other extremity of the *hadi* for the unmarried males, both being under the supervision of the headman of the tribe. In cases of death, adults only are cremated, children are buried.

3. There are two kinds of marriages, one like the marriages among Vakkaligas performed with much *ecbat*, and another in the mere formal exchange of betel-leaf and nut.

4. The Betta Kurubas worship forest deities called Norale and Mastamma and are said to be revengeful, but if treated kindly, will do willing service.

5. Polygamy prevails, but girls are married only after puberty. The system of *kudike* is allowed, but the children of such alliances are not considered as legitimate. These do not use intoxicating drinks ; they eat all kinds of meat excepting beef.

6. The Jenu Kurubas never own or cultivate land for themselves, nor keep live-stock of their own. Both classes are expert in tracking wild animals as well as skilful in eluding pursuit by wild animals when accidentally encountered. Their children, when over two years old, move about freely in the jungle.

Lambani—(*Tamil-Lambadi.*)

[*Population.*—45,579 ; 23,654 or 51·8 per cent males, of whom 14,351 or 31·4 per cent are unmarried, 8,393 or 18·4 per cent married and 910 or 1·9 per cent widowers ; 21,925 or 48·1 per cent females, of whom 10,683 or 23·4 per cent are unmarried, 8,860 or 19·4 per cent married, 2,382 or 5·7 per cent widows. Only 49 or 0·09 per cent are *literate*, 36 or 0·07 per cent being *literate* in Provincial Vernaculars, 2 or 0·00 per cent in English and 13 or 0·02 per cent in other languages. 57 or 0·1 per cent are *Infirm*, 7 or 0·01 per cent being *Insane*, 13 or 0·02 per cent Deaf-mutes, 37 or 0·08 per cent Blind. 17,858 or 39·1 per cent are Actual Workers, of whom only 38 or 0·08 per cent are in the Traditional Occupation (Forest and Hill tribes), 9,416 or 20·6 per cent in Agriculture and 8,404 or 18·4 per cent in other walks of life.]

1. The variations show that this caste has increased since 1891 by 6,442 or 16·4 per cent. The distribution by Districts shows them to be most numerous in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

2. “The Lambanis or Lamanes” may be classed among the gypsies of India and yield an interesting study in Ethnology. They are also locally known as the Sukalis, Sukaligas and Brinjaris (Brinjara). They are of good stature and fair-complexioned. They are a brachy-cephalous stalwart race, with oval face, black or brown eyes, silky hair and straight nose. Marathi, Hindi, and Gujarati, etc., form the preponderating ingredient in their dialect which is also named *Kutni*. The women wear a peculiar dress, consisting of a lunga or gown, of stout coarse print, a tartan petticoat and a mantle often elaborately embroidered, which also covers the head and upper part of the body. The hair is worn in nuglets or plaits hanging down each side of the face and

decorated with small shells and terminating in tassels; the arms and ankles are profusely covered with trinkets and rings made of bones, of brass and other rude materials.

3. The men's dress consists of a white or red turband and a pair of white breeches or knicker-bockers, reaching a little below the knee, with a string of red silk tassels hanging by the right side from the waist band, the bust above the waist being uncovered. They live in detached clusters of rude huts, called *Thanda*, which are mostly pitched away from villages, on high grounds affording them coigns of vantage for reconnaissance in their predatory excursions. Education is backward among them, and their violations of the law are much stimulated and intensified by habitual intemperance. Their common occupation is the transport of grain and other produce by means of herds of pack-bullocks, especially in the more hilly and forest tracts, difficult of access. They are desperate marauders, and their jealous isolation from the ordinary population and the unintelligibility of their *lingo*, enable them to carry out successfully many a campaign of dacoity and robbery. Like the other more primitive peoples of India, the Lambanis trace the origin of their race to the twilight of history and invest it with a miraculous halo. But some confirmation of the legend is obtained, from the constituents of their language and from one of their branches still wearing the Brahminic sacred thread.

4. The Lambanis own the Gosayis (Goswami) as their priests or Gurus. The latter are the genealogists of Lambanis as the Helavas are of the Sivachars. The Lambani outcastes comprise a sub-division called "Dhalya" who, like the Holeyas, are drum beaters and live in detached habitations. Their chief occupation is trade in bullocks, and latterly Agriculture. Special efforts are being made to educate them.

5. Among the Lambanis marriage takes place after the females attain puberty. The brides' party usually make a gift of Rs. 2 to the bridegrooms' who, in their turn pay Rs. 21 or Rs. 41 to the bride, as the marriage portion, together with 4 bullocks. The usual feasting, of course, takes place and is characterised by the quantity of toddy and spirituous liquor imbibed by the parties. Another point noticed is, that the bride and bridegroom pour milk down some ant-hill where a snake is said to live, and offer it cocoanuts, flowers, etc.

6. Widow marriage and polygamy freely prevail among these people, and it is customary for divorced women to marry again during the life-time of the husband under the "*Sire Udike*" (Tying of a new cloth) form of remarriage, which also obtains among the Vakkaligas and others. In such cases, the second husband, under the award of the caste arbitration, is made to pay a certain sum (*tera*) as amends to the first husband, accompanied by a caste dinner. The woman is then re-admitted into society. But certain disabilities are attached to widow remarriage. Widows remarried are forbidden entry into a regular marriage party, whilst their offspring are disabled from legal marriage for three generations, although allowed to take wives from families similarly circumstanced.

7. The Lambanis are Vaishnavites and their principal object of worship is Krishna. Bana Sankari, the goddess of forests, is also worshipped, and they pay homage to Basava on grounds dissimilar to those professed by the Lingayets. Basava is revered by the Lambanis, because Krishna had himself tended cattle.

Jew.—(*Same in all languages.*)

1. These were the predecessors of Christians and are better known as the Israelites, and their sacred book is the Old Testament, and their language, the Hebrew. Only 21 have been returned as of this persuasion and are found in the Hassan District, the family and relatives of a Government official there.

2. All the 21 Persons (12 males and 9 females,) censused belong to the Beni-Israel section of the Jews.

Burmese.—(*Same in all languages.*)

There was only one person censused in the Kolar Gold Fields, where he is employed in the Mines. He is a native of Burma and a Buddhist by religion.

Japanese.—(*Same in all languages.*)

Two persons were censused in the Bangalore District in the neighbourhood of the City. These are the managers of the silk-farming industry, instituted on Japanese methods by Mr. J. N. Tata of Bombay, and are Buddhists by religion. The silk farm itself is barely a mile beyond the Municipal limits of the City of Bangalore.

TATTOOING.

1. *Introduction.*—The Census Commissioner for India, in one of his Circulars, desired some information about the system of tattooing as it obtains at the present day in the several parts of India, and circulated a set of questions to be answered in respect of Tattooing. The questions were translated into the vernacular and sent to the Amildars of the various Taluks for getting replies, after personal inquiry wherever possible. The replies, so received, have mainly supplied the matter for the following monograph on Tattooing.

2. *Meaning and Philology of the word Tattoo.*—Tattooing is of Polynesian origin. The word itself is derived from a root “ta” meaning “to strike,” for, in the primitive mode of tattooing, the operation was performed by a fine pointed bone dipped in charcoal paste, being beaten into the flesh by a piece of wood, and then withdrawn from the puncture, leaving the indelible mark behind.

It seems to have been an indication of entering manhood, just as the assumption of *Toga virilis* marked that stage among the ancient Romans, but, chiefly, was used as a female adornment, and as such, seems to have been in vogue among all the nations of the globe—the Jews being the only exception, as is seen from the Bible. The practice of sailors tattooing themselves with marks of anchors etc., may perhaps be evidence of the system having been in vogue even in England.

3. *Tattoo and Totemism.*—Tattooing seems also to be associated with Totemism, at all events, in cases where the person assimilates himself with his Totem by cicatrising or painting or tattooing his body with the figure of his Totem. This Totem mark signified, at the same time, that all persons having the same Totem tattooed, belonged to one clan practising exogamy.

Possibly the tattooing of the sign of the Cross etc., among Christians and the branding at the hands of a spiritual Guru, a practice in vogue amongst the Vaishnavites even at the present day, may also have had their origin in a modified Totemism, where the Totem, instead of being a species of animal or plant, is a Divine or a Spiritual Being or a mark indicating Him.

It is, perhaps, a survival of the primitive methods adopted by mankind in decorating their bodies by painting them with the juice of plants, as the Celts in England or the Maories of New Zealand or the American Indian of Canada and United States, or the Negro of Senegambia. It is also probable, that, when slavery was prevalent the master had all his slaves tattooed to show that they belonged to him, just as the *Broad Arrow* is now used to distinguish Government property.

4. *Prevalence of Tattooing.*—Few persons are ignorant of the existence of this custom of Tattooing, and it is done, at the present day, by puncturing the skin, generally on the face or arms, with a sharp pointed needle or thorn along the lines of a design, previously drawn on the part to be tattooed, in ink or other material, and introducing into the punctures black or green pigments to render the marks indelible.

5. *Origin of Tattooing.*—The practice is stated to be very ancient in India and to possess divine sanction. It is stated that Vishnu tattooed the arm of Lakshmi with the figures of his weapons, and the Sun, the Moon and the Tulasi plant as a protection for her, when he was away on his campaigns against demons, and ordained that those devotees of his who carried these marks on their persons, would always be free from danger and evil. This is, however, a matter which requires verification by an examination of the sacred books.

There is also reason to believe that tattooing may, in some cases, prove medically beneficial, inasmuch as some of the herbs which go to make up the pigment employed in tattooing, are used by Native Vaidyans for medicinal purposes.

In ancient days, it was the custom of the Zenana ladies to have their foreheads, cheeks, chins, breasts and arms painted with artistic designs of flowers, sacred trees, famous birds and charming ornaments, the colouring matter being composed of scents and perfumes to serve the double purpose of decoration and fragrance. The females of the middle and lower classes who could not afford the expense, may well be supposed to have resorted to the cheaper process of getting themselves tattooed with the juice of herbs readily procurable, and thus enjoy the pleasure of an abiding, if not fragrant, decoration.

6. *Folklore about Tattooing*.—As to folklore, there is not much to say; the operators of tattooing recommend it to the superstitious, often on the ground that it is a passport for the forgiveness of sins and admission to heaven; while the absence of tattoo marks is calculated to invoke the displeasure and condemnation of Yama, the God of Death. It is also recommended on the ground that tattoo marks bring riches to those who bear them. All this is sufficient to operate upon the feelings of the rustic population, while the following quaint faith is an irresistible temptation for the fair sex of the raiyat class and perhaps even for their sisters higher in the social scale, to undergo the operation:—

(1) That tattooing makes a married woman predecease her lord. It is considered that the *Summum bonum* of a Hindu woman's existence is to be happy in her relations with her husband and to avoid widowhood by predeceasing him.

(2) That a woman, who has not got her body tattooed with certain designs, is considered as unclean, and not allowed to touch corn heaped on the thrashing floor or serve at dinner.

7. *Age at which persons are usually tattooed*.—It is not obligatory upon any person of whatever age to undergo the operation, the matter being left to his own free choice; but it must be admitted that among the fair sex, influence is brought to bear upon them, so that their consent cannot be deemed to be "free."

Whatever may be the age at which the operation is performed, it is a condition precedent that the subject should possess good physique in order to bear the pain of the operation. Males generally are tattooed when they become adults or in the prime of their manhood, but some Mudaliyars and Konga Holeyas are reported to have resorted to it, while still young.

As regards the fair sex, tattooing is done during the different stages of their womanhood. Some get tattooed while still young, some when they bloom into womanhood, some before and some after marriage, some from their tenth year till they attain their puberty, others, again, after puberty till they become mothers, while some others get themselves tattooed when pregnant, under the belief that it will enable them to have an easy accouchement.

As regards the recorded ages at which tattooing has been performed, it would be interesting to note that the minimum age reported is 4 and the maximum 40, very rarely 50. Between these extremes, therefore, lies the normal period when the operation is generally undergone, and from the reports received, it would not be unreasonable to locate 15 to 35 as the period when most people get themselves tattooed.

As to the number of times the operation is performed, it is sufficient to state that one complete design is tattooed at one time and that no additions are possible to the first one; but this does not stand in the way of enthusiasts getting themselves tattooed as often as they like—old age being considered a bar for further tattooing, probably from humane and physical considerations, rather than any inadaptability inherent in old age for undergoing the operation. Nor is it necessary that all the various parts of the body should be tattooed at one time or at any subsequent period. It is not also necessary that every one of the known designs should be tattooed. These depend on the choice of the enthusiast to be tattooed.

8. *Portions of the body tattooed*.—As tattooing is a very painful operation to undergo, it is not done on the sensitive surfaces of the skin, but is confined to those parts where the skin is tough enough to enable the individual tattooed to endure the pain. The chief object of tattooing being no doubt decoration, one does not get the unexposed parts tattooed.

The order of preference of the various parts of the body is as follows:—First, the forehead; then the junction of the eyebrows; then the cheeks, chin and shoulders; next, the upper arms, elbows and forearms; then the wrists, the back of the hands and the upper surface of fingers, etc.; sometimes the feet and toes; rarely the back, breasts and calf muscles.

The figure attached to this note shows the names and the position of the tattoo marks as on the body of a female. A list of the portions selected for tattooing and the designs tattooed thereon is appended.

In the case of women, tattoo marks are not found about the mouth or abdomen.

or under the armpit. A few are tattooed on their *mammæ* in the form of a bodice whilst the Lambanis and other wild tribes are reported to get their chests, feet and lips also tattooed.

There have been instances of persons getting themselves tattooed on their chests, sides of shoulders and other parts, not with any object of getting themselves beautified by such marks, but as a means to get rid of any pain in those parts.

9. *Religious ceremonies connected with Tattooing.*—There are no religious ceremonies, worth mentioning, performed in connection with tattooing, but it is said that some of the individuals to be tattooed worship Ganesa in the following way:—They stick a blade of green grass into a ball of cow-dung to represent God Vinayaka, burn frankincense and offer cocoanuts and plantains to propitiate him. After the operation, a plate containing salt and chillies is generally waved in front of the person tattooed and the contents emptied into the fire, as this is supposed to avert the effect of evil eyes.

A tattooer generally pronounces a benediction for the welfare of the individuals to be tattooed, and then begins the operation describing their person, or chanting incoherent verses or nursery rhymes or singing Gopigita songs with the object of making the person undergoing the operation disregard the pain.

10. *Designs used in Tattooing.*—Designs for tattooing are not always carried about by the tattooers, but being specially trained for that profession, they generally know how to tattoo figures of various kinds without a design to copy from.

Sometimes they show beforehand sketches of all the designs known or draw them on the ground.

If the individual to be tattooed selects any one or more of these designs, they artistically reproduce the same or the parts of the body to be tattooed.

The designs employed in tattooing are chiefly those of flowers, ornaments usually worn by Hindu ladies, trees, birds, animals and vehicles, articles of dress and sacred symbols of God or other objects connected with worship.

A selection of the designs in use is attached hereto.

If the individual selects any design unknown to the tattooers, he either draws it on the ground or asks the tattooers to draw the same, and when this is approved, they copy the design on the part to be tattooed in ink, and then tattoo the design by puncturing along the lines with a bundle of needles, and rubbing into them a pigment to make the marks indelible. The bundle consists of 2, 3, 5 or 7 needles or an equal number of Jali (*acacia arabica*) Mullu or thorns tied together.

11. *Pigments used in Tattooing.*—The tattooers generally use pigments of black or green colour, rarely of blue or dark green colours. They prepare these pigments by mixing with the juice of certain plants or herbs, fine charcoal powder obtained by burning a cocoanut shell and powdering it finely, or lamp-black or soot, and adding to the mixture, before it is used, either breast milk or water or both.

Different methods are employed for preparing pigments of the same colour. The difference consists chiefly in the juice of plants used in the preparation of the pigment. A list of the herbs used is hereto appended.

12. *Diet, etc., observed by the tattooed.*—There is no diet prescribed for the individuals tattooed, but it is only those of delicate constitution that observe any diet at all. It is said that, as the operation is very painful, some get an attack of sympathetic fever for two or three days. Such persons are prohibited from eating or doing anything which may make them predisposed to an attack of cold. Some do not get fever, but the punctured parts on their bodies swell. These abstain from bathing for two or three days after the operation, but live on simple and nourishing food till the swelling subsides, eschewing vegetable oils, gourd, brinjals, dry cocoanut, butter and the like in their meals. None of the tattooed persons use any special vessels to eat or drink from.

When the punctured parts get swollen, the following recipe is resorted to, to alleviate the pain and reduce the swelling:—juice of the leaves of Chikkadi or Nellavare or Chapradavare (*Dolichos Lablab*) mixed with turmeric and well rubbed in castor oil.

13. *Tattoo marks, their meaning and significance.*—(a) *Not social.*—No design has any particular significance attached to it. It is merely named after the object it represents.

The designs do not vary with the social or family rank of the individual tattooed. There are no separate designs for different individuals. Neither are they in any way hereditary. It is not compulsory that if one member of a family gets tattooed, the others should also have it done; nor are the idols and cattle decorated with ornaments resembling the tattoo designs.

(b) *Not religious*.—Tattooing is not in any way connected with worship or ritual, nor is it considered indispensable as a sign of manhood. It is currently believed that the tattoo marks enhance the beauty of fair youths and girls and improve the appearance of men and women with fair or copper coloured complexions.

(c) *Not personal*.—None of the tattoo marks are reported to be personal, *i. e.*, peculiar to, or distinctive of the individual to be tattooed. Neither are they regarded as charms to ward off danger generally, but a few people suppose that the figure of a scorpion has the power to check the effects of scorpion sting, and that whoever gets tattooed on New and Full Moon days will have no fear from goblins.

(d) *Not evidences of marriage*.—Tattoo marks generally are not evidences of marriage. It is not possible to say by simply looking at the tattoo marks on the body of a female, whether she is married or not, but a few Brahmin girls get the figure of a star tattooed on their foreheads soon after marriage. Other indications of a married state among non-Brahmin women are the tattoo marks in the form of a lotus, a chrysanthemum or a lemon flower or a garland of Mallige (*Jasminum Sambac*) flower, or of a plantain tree, a car or tiger's claws, or the design called "Valeguppu," the three lumps of an Indian hearth, or "Tholachappara" (a waving platter) tattooed on the arm. It is also said that among Mahrattas, a dot on the side of the nose near the right nostril and a figure of a point on the chin of females, indicate that they are married.

(e) *Not of religious dedication*.—None of the tattoo marks are considered as symbols of religious dedication, but some Native Christians get the figure of the Cross tattooed on their foreheads or on the back of their hands, as an indication of the Christian religion to which they belong. Even among enlightened persons, there are examples of gentlemen with the name of their dear friend or wife or their own initials tattooed, but these cases are very rare.

14. *Superstitious meanings attached to certain marks*.—It is observed by some Hindu ladies, that the figure of a dot or point on the forehead or between the eyebrows is essential to a woman in the married state, as an indication of such civil condition, probably because a married woman (*Sumangali*) must always have a mark on her forehead, and a tattoo mark is indelible whereas a kunkuna (Saffron) mark may be rubbed off. It is further supposed that the figure of a single point on the chin or on the middle of the cheek, besides being a beauty spot which heightens the beauty of the complexion, averts the effects of evil eyes; as it is an axiom of faith with most superstitious persons, that beauty or good looks are often spoilt by evil eyes and it is commonly believed by them that a distinct spot or mark diverts the attention of the evil eye.

15. *Tattoo marks and signature*.—No instance of the tattoo marks upon a man's person, being adopted as marks of his attestation in ink of his signature, has been reported. The usual way of the illiterate people to sign is to make a rough drawing of the most familiar instrument used in their respective occupations—a farmer, his plough; a warrior, his dagger; a woman, her bangles; a merchant, his scales, etc.

16. *Tattooers*.—Both the sexes are tattooed by trained women, chiefly of Korwanji Kormas, Kambli Koramas, Kukke Kormas, Silleyatars, Myadars, Jogis, Burade Besthas and puppet show exhibitors of Mahratta caste.

These, generally, occupy the lowest rank in the social scale, being only higher than the Holeya or Madiga inasmuch as they are permitted to enter the house of a Brahmin. They are a set of nomadic beggars with no permanent residence. They roam about the country in every direction and undertake frequent long tours for the purpose of begging. In the course of their tours, in villages and hamlets, they attract numerous folk around them, to whom they relate, with a *naive* grace, the various legends regarding the efficacy of tattooing, and thus persuade them to get themselves tattooed. They receive their fee which consists of rice, plantains, betel leaves and nuts, sometimes enhanced by a present in cash.

17. *Conclusion.*—Tattooing is not as prevalent now as it was formerly, and is rapidly becoming confined to the lower orders. It has almost died out among the Brahmins and other civilized classes, and even some of the rural classes are giving it up. But who can say that this species of decoration may not become fashionable if it be made more artistic and less painful?

Apart from the legendary or the divine origin ascribed to tattooing by interested operators, the following piece entitled “Korathy’s Song,” being the translation of a song, sung when a Korathy was plying her trade, heard by the author (Mr. T. Ramakrishna Pillai of Madars) and published in his “Legends of Ind,” will be found interesting :—

Stay, darling stay—’tis only for an hour
And you’ll be the fairest of the fair ;
Your lotus eyes can soothe the savage beast,
Your lips are like the newly blossomed rose,
Your teeth they shine like pearls ; but what are they
Before the beauties of my handiwork.

Stay, darling stay—’tis only for an hour
And you’ll be the fairest of the fair ;
I’ve left my home, and all day long I toil,
So to adorn the maiden of the land
That erring husbands may return to them.
Such are the beauties of my handiwork.

Stay, darling stay—’tis only for an hour
And you’ll be the fairest of the fair ;
In days of old fair Sita laid her head
Upon the lap of one of our clan,
When with her lord she wandered in the wild,
And like the emerald shone her beauteous arms.

Stay, darling stay—’tis only for an hour
And you’ll be the fairest of the fair ;
And often in the wilds, so it is said,
She also of the Pandus went in quest
Of one of us, but found not even one
And sighed, she was not like her sisters blest.

Stay, darling stay—’tis only for an hour
And you’ll be the fairest of the fair ;
My work is done, rejoice, for you’ll be
The fairest of your sisters in the land
Rejoice for ever more, among them you
Will shine as doth the Moon among the Stars.

— — —

LIST I.

The various methods, reported, of preparing the pigments generally employed in Tattooing may be summarised as follows :—

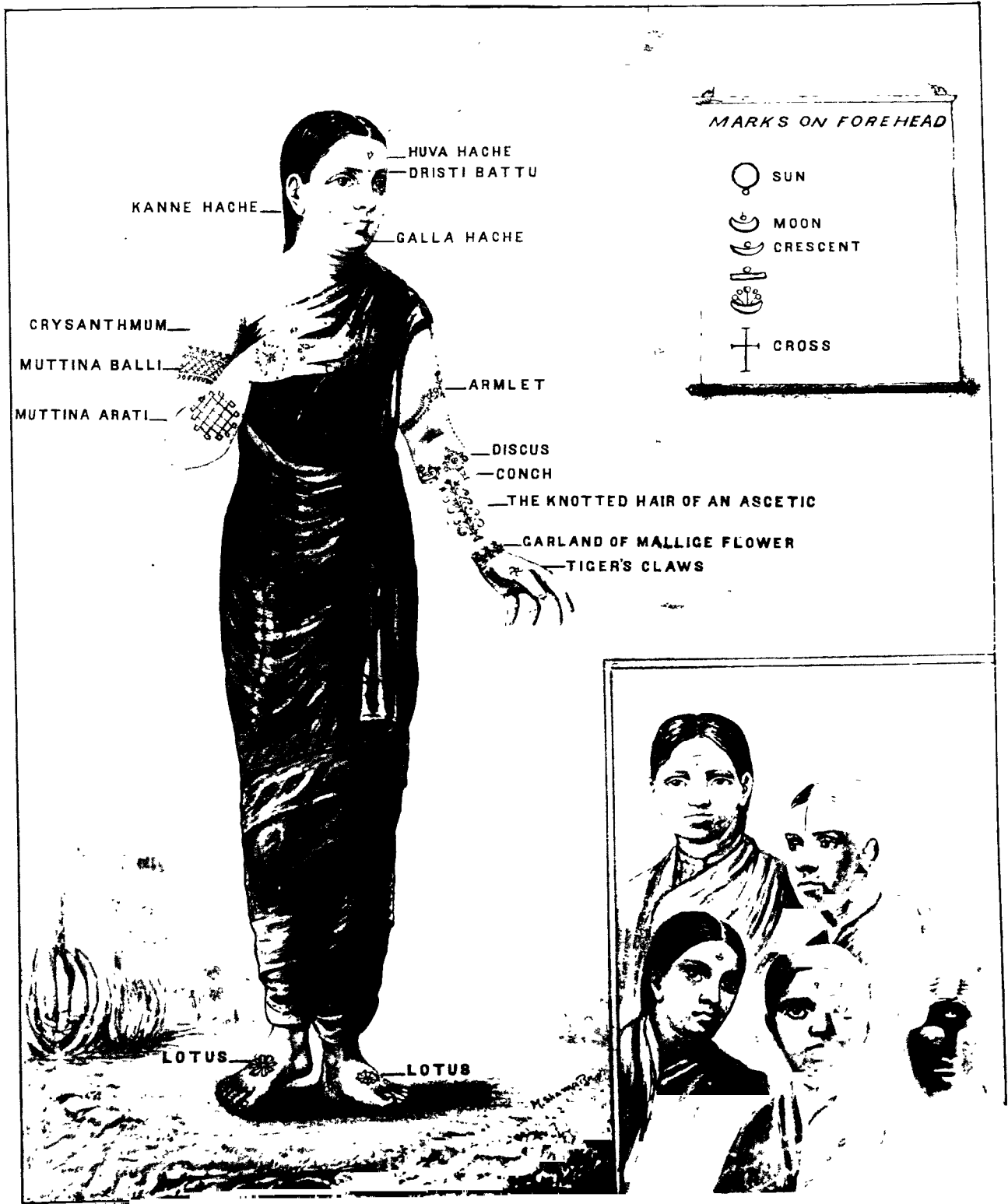
- (1) The juice of (1) Baragaraganasoppu (*Eclipta alba Hassk*) ; or (2) of Hache-soppu (*Calamus Rotang Lin*) ; or (3) Honagane (*Alternanthera sessilis*) ; is mixed with the soot sticking to the bottom of a ragi-cooking earthen pot ; when the mixture is used, breast milk is added to it.
 - (2) The juice of Molahalinasoppu (*Asclepius rosea Roxb*) is smeared over a tile and allowed to dry in the shade. The tile is then held over the flame of a gingili-oil lamp till soot deposits thereon, and the soot is mixed with human milk to form a kind of ink.
 - (3) The juice of Maravarikesoppu is spread over the convex surface of a new tile, then turmeric powder is sprinkled over it. The tile is held over the flame of a gingili or castor-oil lamp to form soot thereon, which is then scraped with a twig and kept in a small earthen vessel ready to be used, at any moment, with a little water added to it.
 - (4) The juice of Maniavaresoppu (*Dolichos lablab Lin*) is rubbed over a tile which is then held over the flame of a castor-oil lamp. The soot is mixed with cold water.
 - (5) Betel-leaf juice is smeared over a new tile which is exposed to the flame of a castor-oil lamp to cause the soot to deposit thereon. The soot is then mixed with cow's milk or breast milk.
 - (6) Betel-leaf juice and cow-dung are spread over a tile. The tile is held over the flame of a castor-oil lamp. The soot that deposits thereon is scraped with a twig and kept in a small earthen vessel and is mixed with cold water before it is used.
 - (7) Human milk is mixed with the soot adhering to the bottom of an earthen frying pan.
 - (8) The soot of gingili-oil lamps is mixed with betel-leaf juice.
 - (9) Fine charcoal powder is mixed with the juice of a plant called Hache-soppu (*Calamus Rotang Lin*) to form a kind of ink.
 - (10) The juice of the plant called Thumbesoppu (*Astera conitha longifolia*) is mixed with breast milk and dry-cocoanut oil.
 - (11) The juice of the leaves of Hagalukayi plant (*Momodica charantia*) or Chapradavare or Nellavare (*Dolichos Lablab Lin*) plant is mixed with ghee and lampblack.
 - (12) The juice of Hagalu (*Mormodica charantia*) or Chapradavare (*Dolichos Lablab Lin*) plant is slightly warmed in a small earthen vessel to form a kind of jelly-like ink.
 - (13) The juice of the leaves of plants called Chapradavare or Nellavare (*Dolichos Lablab Lin*) or Honogone (*Alternanthera Sessilis*) or Garaga (*Eclipta alba-Hassk*) is mixed with the finely powdered charcoal of dry cocoanut shell, or the juice of either of the two latter plants is mixed with breast milk or cow's milk, and to the mixture is then added the soot adhering to the bottom of an earthen pot in which rice has been cooked.
 - (14) The juice of Kirugonisoppu (*Croestigma pisiferum*) which grows on the sides of drains, or Nellisoppu (the greens of *Cassia tora*) is mixed with the soot of gingili-oil lamp.
-

LIST II.

The designs that are generally tattooed on the different parts of the body may be classified as hereunder :—

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| On the foreheads of non-Brahmin girls after their 7th year before they attain their puberty. | Figure of Sun or Moon called <i>Suryanahache</i> and <i>Chandranahache</i> respectively. |
| On the foreheads of a few Brahmin girls after marriage, on the foreheads of non-Brahmin women. | Figure of Star called <i>Nakshatrahache</i> . Figure of a crescent with a dot in it or a perpendicular line or simply a small point called <i>Ardhachandra</i> and <i>Hanehache</i> respectively. |
| On the foreheads of Native Christians as also on the back of their hands. | The mark of Cross called <i>Silubehache</i> . |
| On the junction of the eyebrows of youths. | A small point or a single dot <i>Dhrishti bottu</i> . |
| On the middle of the cheeks of women. | Two points called <i>Kennehache</i> . |
| On the middle of the chin. | A single point called <i>Gallahache</i> . |
| On the upper arm, a little above the elbow. | Figures in imitation of ornaments worn thereon by Hindu women. |
| On the right fore-arm of non-Brahmin women. | Figure of a plaintain tree or either of the designs called <i>Muttinarathi</i> or <i>Jogijade</i> . |
| On the left fore-arm of non-Brahmin women. | Figure of a three-petalled <i>Tavare</i> flower or the design called <i>Gorrigaddige</i> (the throne or seat of Parvati). |
| On the fore-arms of women. | Figure of a plantain tree or a lotus or a crysanthemum. |
| On the arms of Sudra women. | The figure of a square called <i>Tholuchappara</i> . |
| On the arms of a Gollar woman. | A figure in the form of the bodice worn round the breast called <i>Knsadahache</i> . |
| On the hind part of the right elbow a little above the junction of the upper and fore-arms. | The figure called <i>Gorrigaddige</i> or a figure in the form of a sessamum flower called <i>Jearigehuvvinahache</i> . |
| On the hind part of the left elbow near the junction of the upper and fore-arms. | A figure of a lime flower called <i>Nimbehuvvinahache</i> or the design named <i>Muthinarathi</i> . |
| On the back of the hands of high caste females. | A figure of a discus or conch shell, lotus or a <i>Tavare</i> flower or the club of Yama. |
| On the back of the right hand. | The figure called <i>Jogijade</i> or <i>Tavare huvvu</i> . |
| On the back of the left hand. | A figure in the form of an octagonal pond called <i>Ashtakola</i> . |
| At the foot of the right thumb. | A figure in the form of tiger's claws. |
| At the foot of the left thumb. | The design called <i>Valeguppu</i> . |
| On the wrist. | The name in full or the initials of the person tattooed. |
| On the fore-arm a little above the wrist. | The name of the wife or the husband of the individual tattooed. |
| On the back of the feet of women generally. | A figure of a lotus called <i>Kamalahache</i> , or a beautiful and symmetrical figure called <i>Hasay</i> . |
| On the junction of the eye-brows of non-Brahmin males. | The figure of a crescent with a point in the middle of it, or simply a single point. |
| On the back of the hands and on the elbows a little above or below the junction of the upper and fore-arms of non-Brahmin males. | Figures in the form of various flowers. |

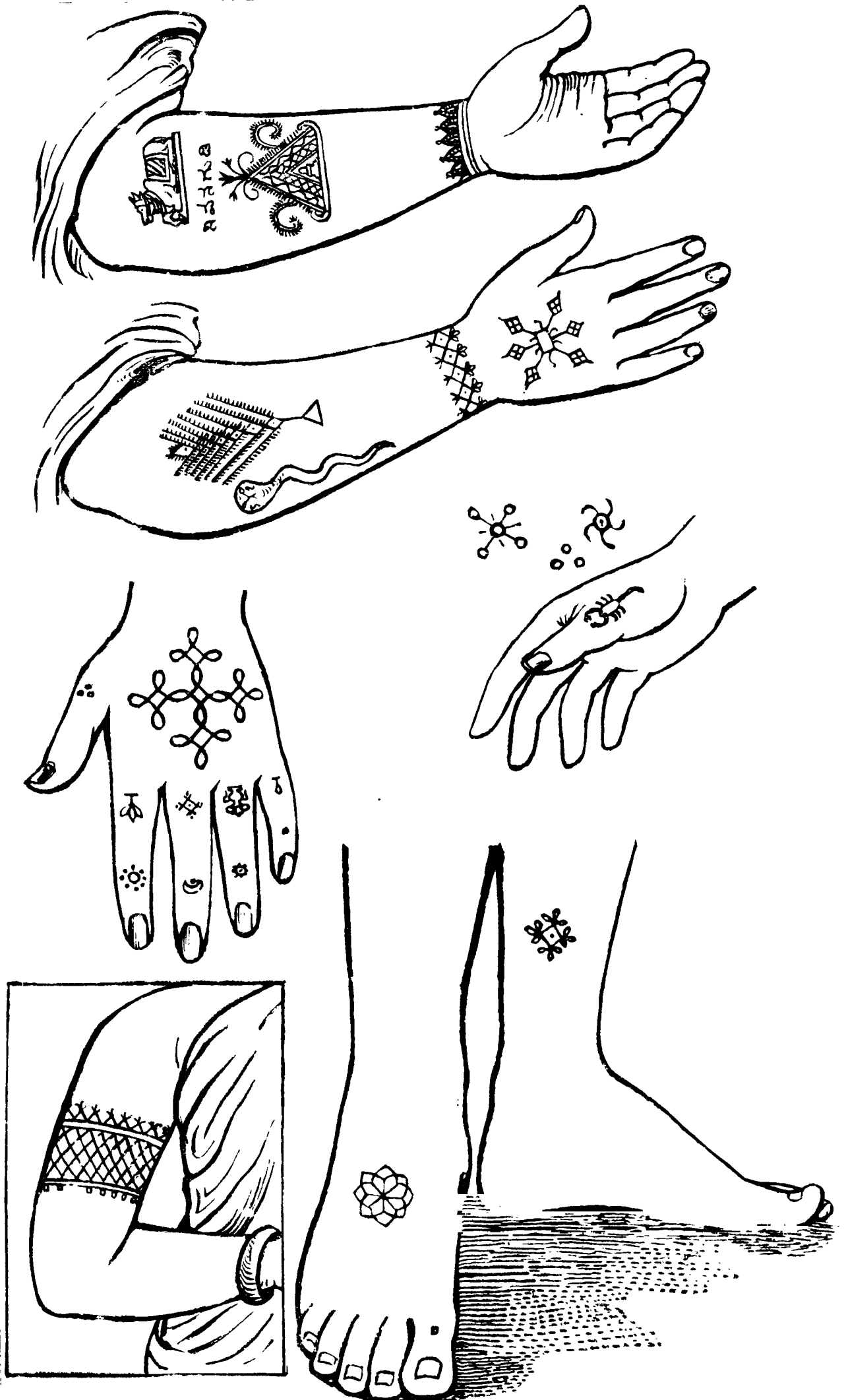
MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.



M. SHAMA RAO

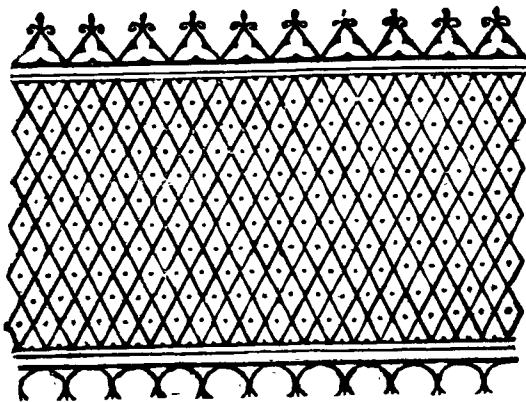
A TATTOOED HINDU FEMALE.

MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

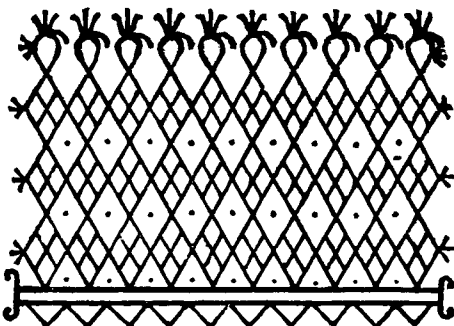


MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

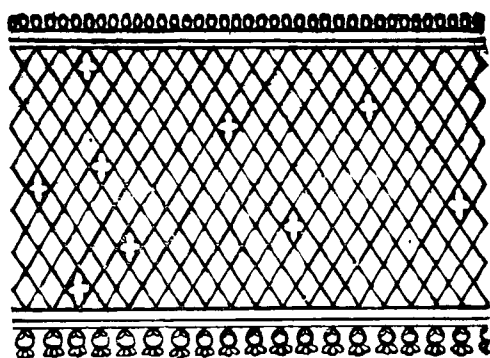
GODHI MANI.



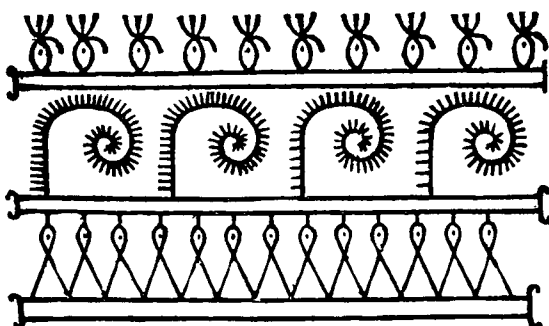
MUTTINA MALAKU.



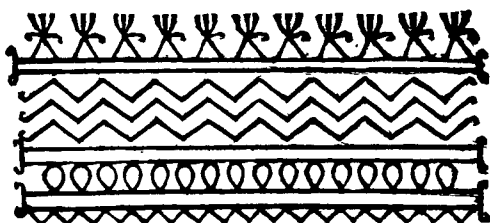
TONDE CHEPPRA.



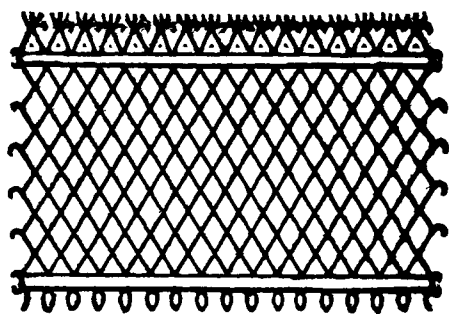
GOWRI'S EYES.



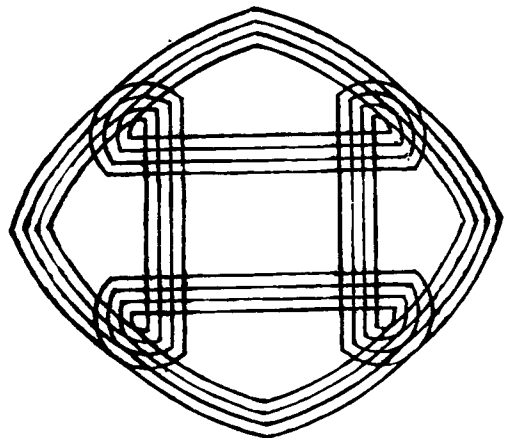
SIVANA SADARU.



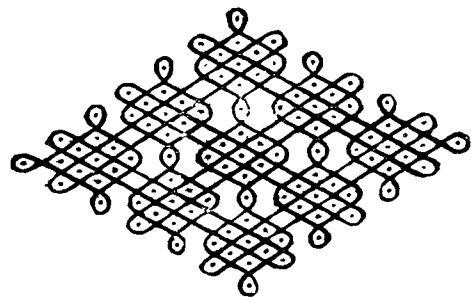
MUTTINA BALLI.



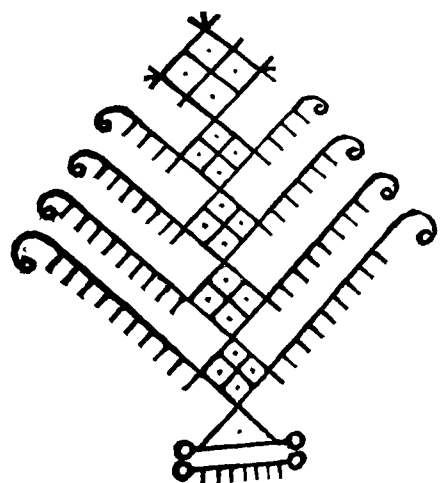
GOWRI'S PEDESTAL.



NELLI HACHE.



CAR.

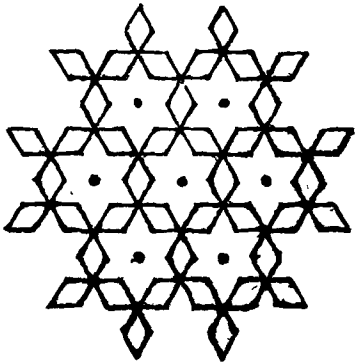


GARLAND OF MALLIGE FLOWER.

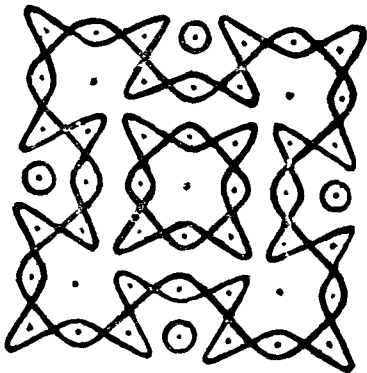


MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

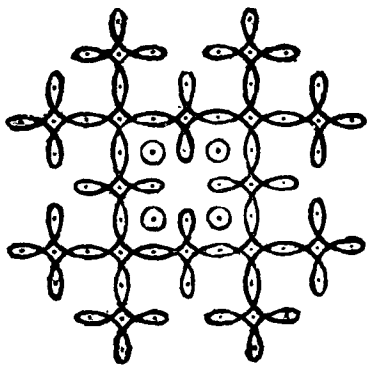
BILPATRE HACHE.



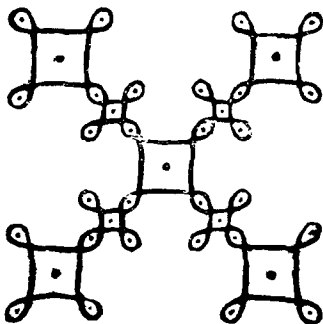
LINGA HACHE.



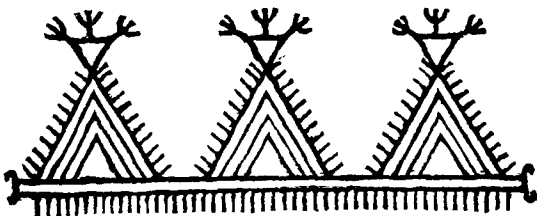
YELIMICHIKOKU HACHE.



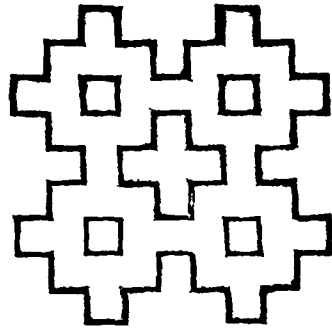
RAKALA RATLA.



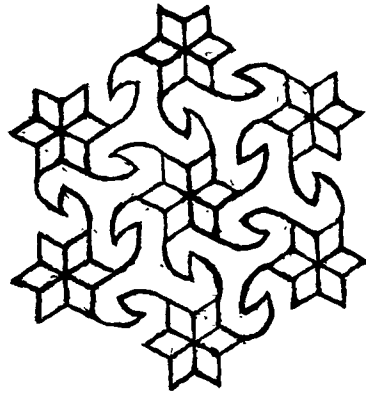
LOOSE END OF SADI OF SITA.



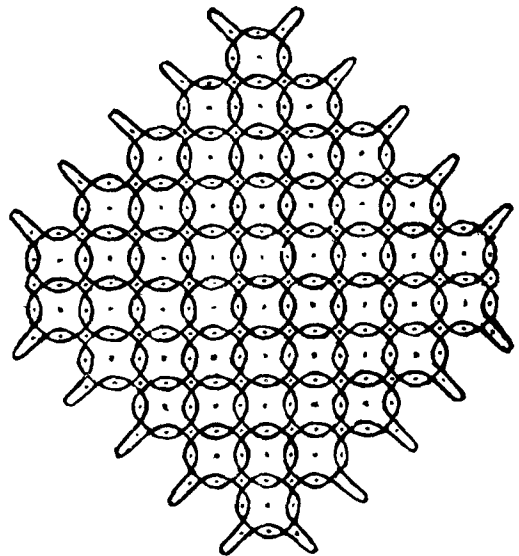
KALSANULA HACHE.



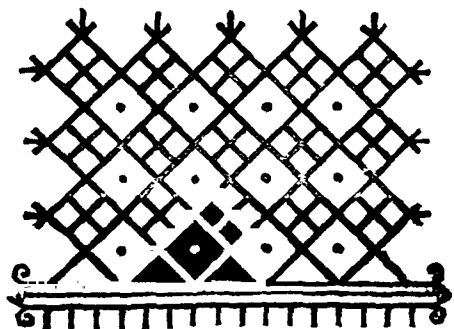
GILIPADMA HACHE.



TAMARAYALE HACHE.

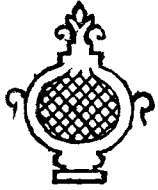


TOLU CHEPPARA.



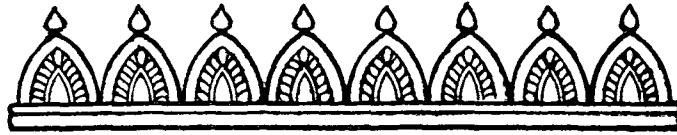
MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

GINDI.



PARIJATADA HACHE.

DICE BOARD.

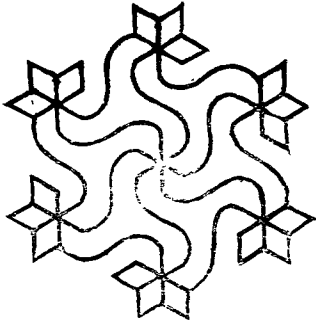


KATTARIKOLU HACHE.

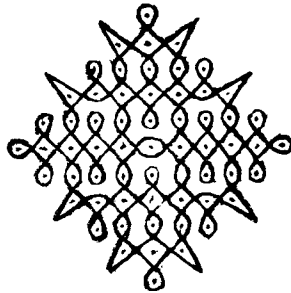
LEMON FLOWER.



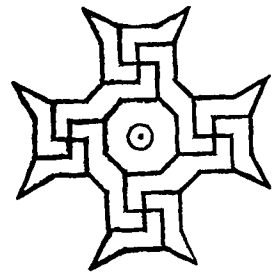
SASTHIGADA HACHE.



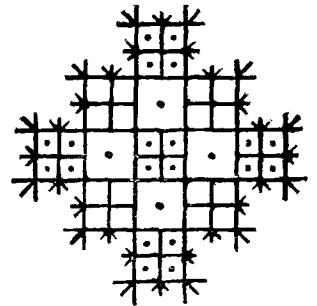
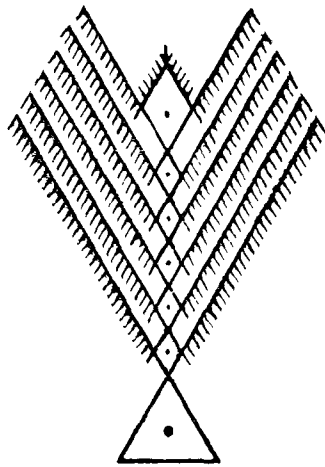
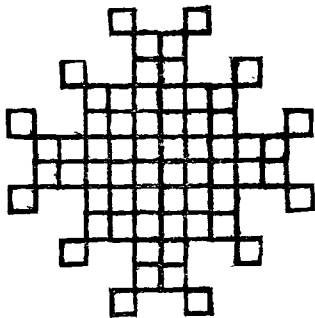
MUTTINA ARATI.



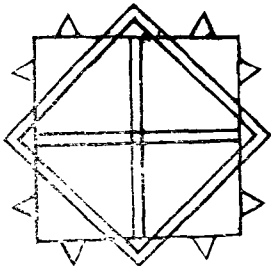
HONNE TREE.



MUTTINA ARATI HACHE.

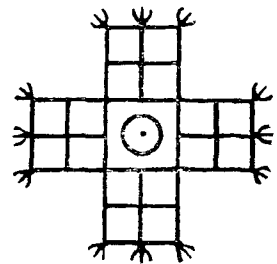


PACHAKOLADA HACHE.



BULL.

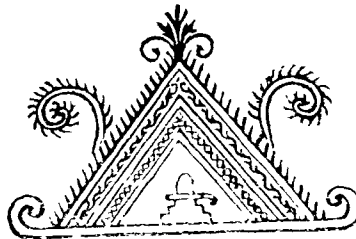
SIVA'S TEMPLE.



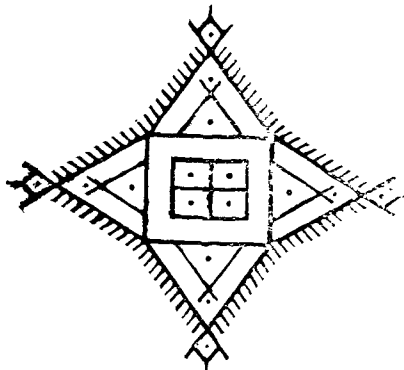
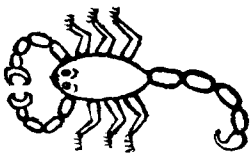
THE HOOD OF A COBRA.



SCORPION.



SEAT OF GODDESS GOWRIE.

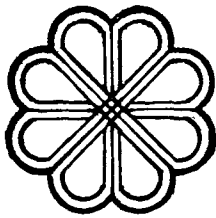


MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

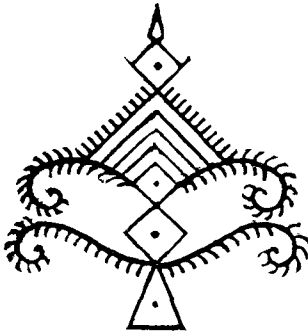
BEETLE LEAF CREEPER.



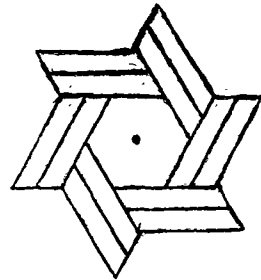
DUDU MALLIGE.



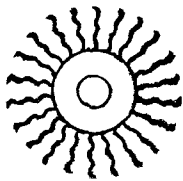
PLANTAIN TREE.



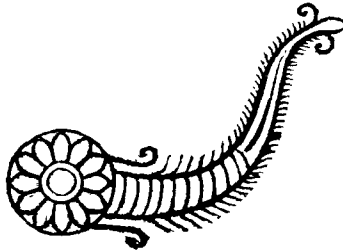
MANGO LEAF.



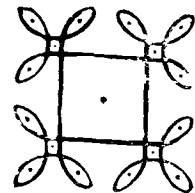
CRYSANTHEMUM.



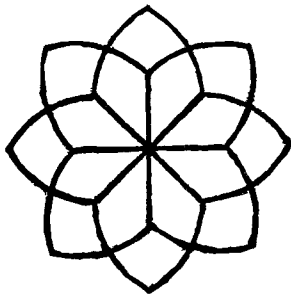
LOOSE END, OF SADI OF SITA.



BUNCH OF LEMONS.



LOTUS.

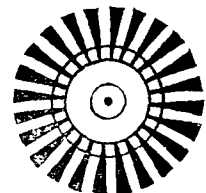
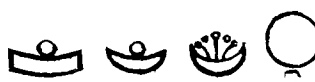


LOTUS.

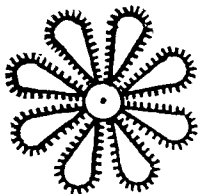
MOON. CROSS.



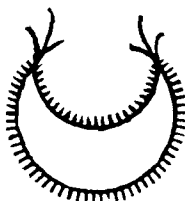
SUN.



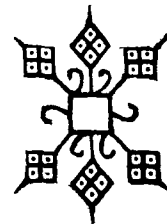
LOTUS.



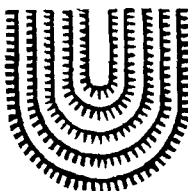
GRESCENT.



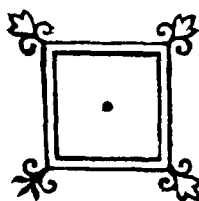
DICE.



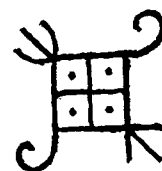
A FLOWER



GINDI.

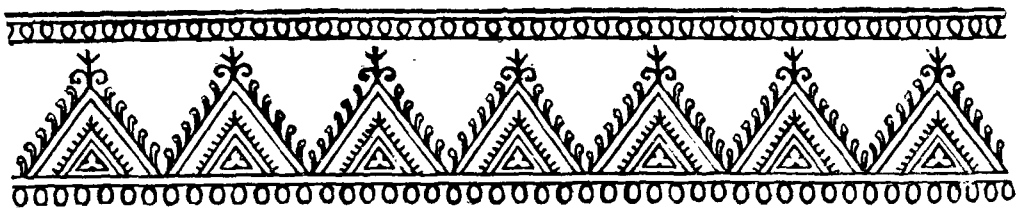


GINDI.

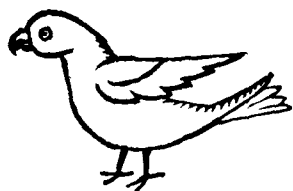


MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

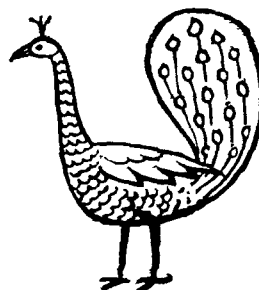
LINGA TEMPLE.



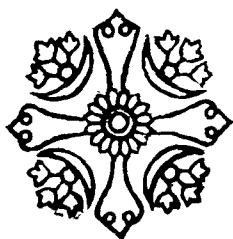
PARROT.



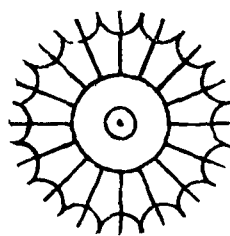
PEACOCK.



CRYSANTHEMUM.



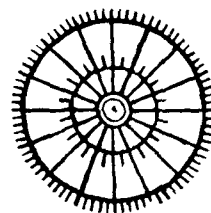
LOTUS.



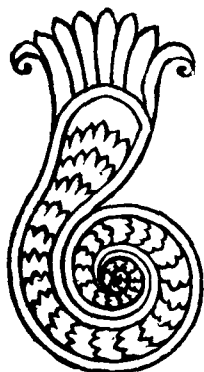
VALE GUPPE.



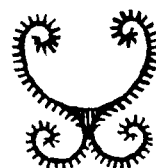
WHEEL.



SIVA'S HAIR.

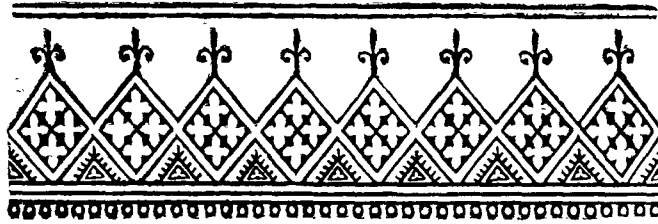


A FLOWER.

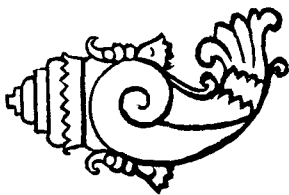


MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

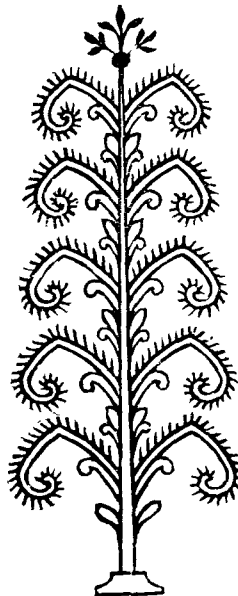
MUTTINA BATTU.



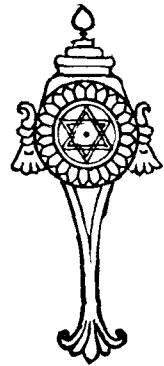
CONCH.



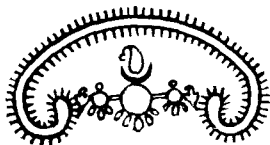
THE KNOTTED HAIR OF AN ASCETIC.



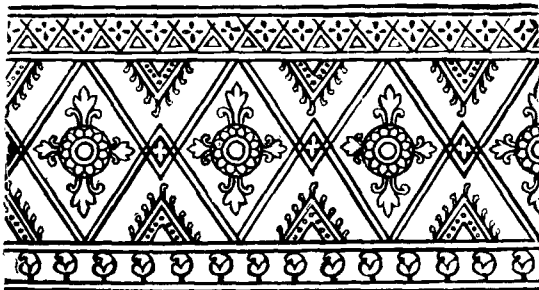
DISCUS.



ARMLET.



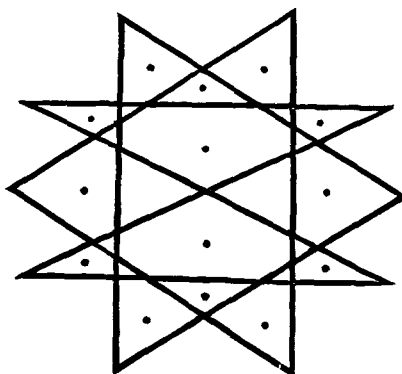
LOOSE END OF SADI.



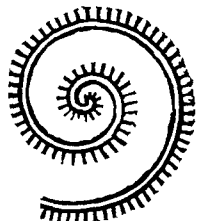
NECKLACE.



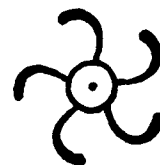
MUTTINA ARATI.



GAVARI MUDI.



TIGER'S CLAWS.



Specimens of Names selected from various Castes, Tribes and Races.

| Name of caste. | | | Name of caste. | | | Name of caste. | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|-----|------------------|-----|-----|
| Hindus. | | | Hindus contd. | | | Mussalmans. | | |
| Agasa | ... | 564 | Kumbara | ... | 574 | Labbe | ... | 587 |
| Bairagi | ... | 564 | Kuruba | ... | 575 | Mogul | ... | 587 |
| Banajiga | ... | 564 | Ladar | ... | 576 | Pathan | | 587 |
| Baniya | ... | 565 | Lingayet | ... | 577 | Pindari | ... | 588 |
| Beda | ... | 565 | Madiga | ... | 577 | Pinjari | .. | 588 |
| Bestha | .. | 566 | Mahratta | ... | 578 | Sheikh | ... | 588 |
| Bhatraju | ... | 567 | Marwadi | .. | 578 | Sheriff | ... | 589 |
| Brahmin | ... | 567 | Meda | ... | 579 | Syed | ... | 590 |
| Budabudiko | ... | 569 | Mochi | ... | 579 | Christians | | |
| Darji | ... | 569 | Mudali | ... | 579 | | | |
| Dasari | ... | 569 | Nagartha | .. | 580 | Native Christian | ... | 590 |
| Dambar | ... | 570 | Natava | ... | 580 | Jains. | | |
| Ganiga | ... | 570 | Nayer | ... | 580 | | | |
| Gardiga | ... | 570 | Nayinda | ... | 580 | Digambara | ... | 592 |
| Gondaliga | ... | 570 | Neygi | ... | 581 | Swetambara | ... | 593 |
| Goniga | ... | 570 | Panchala | ... | 581 | Animists. | | |
| Golla | ... | 571 | Pandaram | ... | 582 | | | |
| Gosayi | ... | 571 | Pille | .. | 582 | Iraliga | ... | 593 |
| Gujarathi | ... | 571 | Rachewar | ... | 583 | Koracha | ... | 593 |
| Holeya | ... | 572 | Sanyasi | ... | 583 | Korama | .. | 593 |
| Idiga | ... | 573 | Satani | ... | 583 | Korava | ... | 594 |
| Jogi | ... | 573 | Tigala | .. | 584 | Kuruba | ... | 594 |
| Kahar | .. | 573 | Uppara | ... | 585 | Lamlani | ... | 594 |
| Kanakkan | ... | 573 | Vadda | ... | 585 | Others. | | |
| Komati | ... | 573 | Vakkaliga | ... | 586 | Parsi | .. | 594 |
| Kshatriya | ... | 574 | | | | Sikh | .. | 594 |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Hindus. | AGASA FEMALES. | Ramalalam | Naidu. |
| AGASA MALES. | Madivali. | Dwarakadas | Chinnappa |
| Madivali. | Neeli | Lalidas | Munisamy |
| Baira | Nagi | Balidevidas | Perumalu |
| Bora | Nanji | Sahajanandaswami | Purushothama Naidu |
| himma | Kempi | Mallikarjunaiya | Kubendra Naidu |
| Gaviya | Chikki | Nanjundaiya | Parthasathya |
| Basava | Thimmi | Ramaprasad | Yattarajalu |
| Chikkaiya | Venkati | Madhavadas | Dhanakoti |
| Honna | Devi | Rookdas | Abboy Naidu |
| Homba | Madamma | Badareesha | Venkatasamy Naidu |
| Putta | Maisuramma | Kasaraksa | Govinda Naidu |
| Naga | Varadamma | Kallikotasha | Subba Naidu |
| Virabhadra | Hanumakka | Kamaladas | Changanna Naidu |
| Yellappa | Arasamma | Santoshadas | |
| Ramanna | Giriyamma | Balaprasad | Telugu. |
| Kalappa | Cheemamma | Garibdas | Krishnaiya |
| Appaiya | Vajree | Thakudas | Srinivasa |
| Kempaanna | Bhimi | Manakkadas | Dasappa |
| Mallaiya | Dali | Bhagavandas | Papaiya |
| Kadarappa | Subbamma | Narayandas | Lokaiya |
| Thotappa | Goriki | Maniydas | Venkatanarasaiya |
| Muninanja | | Narasimhadas | Lakshminarasaiya |
| Vajriga | Telugu. | Ratnadas | Ramadasappa |
| Marilinga | Yelli | Chatradas | Lakshmiathaiya |
| Arasaiya | Rami | Narayani | Narasimha Nayika |
| Chaluvaiya | Kannada. | Kelaram | Krishna Nayika |
| | Bori | Lalabidas | Chikkaia |
| Telugu. | Narasi | Janakidas | Mayanna |
| Yangala | Lingamma | Ramdas | Thimmappa |
| Subba | Singee | Krishnadas | Chinnanna |
| Kannada. | Munivenkati | BAIRAGI FEMALES. | Rangaiya |
| Narasaiya | Kali | Not told. | Appaiya |
| Rangaiya | Kalyani | Chaudamma | Ramaswam |
| Giriya | Putti | Jankibayee | Kallahalli |
| Thirumalappa | Siddi | Eerabayee | Munivenkata |
| Thamanna | Obakka | Sundarabayee | Venkata |
| Not told. | Not told. | Ramabayee | Muniya |
| Marilinga | Mothibayamma | Radhabayee | Nanjaiya |
| Ratnaji | Venkubayamma | Rukkubayee | Kunnaiya |
| Siddoji | Devubayee | Muniyamma | Varadaiya |
| Girimoji | Radhalayee | Akkannibayee | Kallutalu |
| Lingoji | Jeevubayee | Godobayee | Munisamy Naidu |
| Chinnu | Heerabayee | Thulasabayee | Lakshmaiya |
| Sivaji | Parubayee | Akkubayee | Changanna Naidu |
| Sunjeevaiya | Rukmabayee | Lakshmiyayee | Veerasamy |
| Nauja | Lakshmbayee | Panyabayee | Pundarikaksha |
| Lakshmana Rao | Komani | Basavanabayee | Dasa. |
| Muni Rao | Narassamma | Bavanibayee | Shamanna |
| Durgoji | Nauji | BANAJIGA MALES. | Shesha |
| Lunga | Bhavanibayee | Yale. | Raghava |
| Basappa | Gorikee | Venkataramana | Narasimaiya |
| Magadi | Yeera Arsi | Narasaiya | Veeraaghava |
| Munibaira | Eeri | Varadaiya | Sanjeevaiya |
| Venkataramnappa | Lakshmamma | Manchattaiya | Govindaiya |
| Munisawmi | Chikaroma | Krishnappa | Ramakrishnaiya |
| Naujappa | Marakka | Appasetti | Ranga |
| Huchappa | Akki | Rangappa | Thimmarayasetti |
| Laguma | Doddamuni | Muddanna | Puttanna |
| Male | Papamma | Mariyappa | Krishnaiya |
| Mariga | BAIRAGI MALES. | Gavisetti | Subbappa |
| Guruva | Not told. | Venkatagiri | Gundaiya |
| Thimmakrishna | Ramadas | Venkatappa | Seenaiya |
| Krishna | Bacharangada | Govinda | Venkatapathaiya |
| | | | Annaiya |
| | | | Venkatagiraiya |
| | | | Muddappa |
| | | | Sanjeevaraya |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Dasa--entd.</i> | Lingamma Thinnamma Channamma Devamma Venkataramma Venkatalakshmi | Neelamma Ranganayaki Puttathayi Puttachamma Muddamma Sundaramma Singamma Lakshmamma Srirangamma Pummi Venkoobayi Vaidevamma Devajamma Paramma Thirumalamma Padmini Challakkiramma Devajamma | <i>Agnimala.</i> Subrahmanyala Niranmalasala Lakshmanala Dinadayala BANIYA FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i> |
| <i>Setti.</i> | <i>Naidu.</i> Thayamma Gauri Betamma Kalyani Mahiyamma Rajamma Paqa Manikyam Lakshminarayanamma Balaganamma Lokanayaki Varadamma | <i>Setti.</i> Kempadevamma Chammamma Kanthamma Nagamma Gudusiddamma Siddaviramma Govindamma Doddavirakka Honnuramma Channajamma Ranganma Lakshmamma Kempamma Tippamma | Kesarabayi Vijayakaveri Lakshimamma Henabayamma Gauraiyamma Ramabayamma Subhadramma Kamalabayi Ramabayi Motibayi Chotibayi |
| <i>Telugu.</i> | Annamma Alamelamma Singaramma Nacharamma Venkatamma Puttathayi Jakkappa Lakshemamma Ranganma Mutamma Thimmakka Magamma Puttamma Thayamma Channamma Achamma Venkatanarasamma Annanamma Kappamma Subbamma Biageetethy Bonni Chellekeramma Shesha-ani Puttarangasani Moratasani Masani Subbasani Bhavanamma Govindamma Chinna-samma Kuppamma | <i>Huvvaliga.</i> Ranganma Nanjamma Kalyani Venkati Sanjeevi Krishti Lakshmi <i>Kalayi.</i> Peddakka Maligemma <i>Bale.</i> Gaviyamma Mangamma Lingamma Srirangamma | <i>Agnimala.</i> Yasodabayi Samlayamma Amarnabayi Krishnabayi Bhavambayi Radhabayi Munabayi BEDA MALES. <i>Pallaga.</i> Dasanna Nanjunda Boranna Ketla Venkatappa |
| <i>Huvvaliga.</i> | Kalaiya Venkatappa Thinnarayana Venkataramma Muthaiya Thammaliya | <i>Kalaiya.</i> Kalaiya Venkatappa Thinnarayana Venkataramma Muthaiya Thammaliya | <i>Nayatha.</i> Ranganma Ramantha Hanumanaya Durga Mansamy Appamma Ligamma Akkalakka Laguma Subbrayanavaka Ramaswami Nayaka Padivelu Narayanasami Nayaka Varada Adinulam Manikyan Maraina Papava Muniyappa Narayanawamy Perumalu Konamma Venkatanatasa Doddapapaia Ramakrishna Nagappa Kodappa Narasappa Narasimha |
| <i>Bale.</i> | Seenappa Soorappa | Gaviyamma Mangamma Lingamma Srirangamma | |
| <i>Kalay.</i> | Mudaya Venkataramma Kavade Malla | <i>BANIYA MALES.</i> <i>Not told.</i> | |
| <i>BANAJIGA FEMALES.</i> | <i>Dasa.</i> Annamamma Ranganma Andamma Vedugiyamma Kaveramma Sheshamma Sanjeevi Thinnamma Venkatalakshamma Subbamma Ganyamma Lakshmidevi Thulasamma | <i>BANIYA MALES.</i> <i>Not told.</i> Papatta Bayyi Munilal Sankarala Balaji Krishnadasi Anna Gosalal Girdasalal Krishnalal Sammattu Ramadas Lakkerba | |
| <i>Yala.</i> | Chennai Sanjeevamma Ranganma Lakshmi Subbamma Vandamma Gaviyamma Kempamma | | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Nayaka—contd.</i> | Babu | Linga | Kala |
| Yallippanayaka | Saubhagya | Mailari | Mari |
| Sallappa | Kempamma | Siddramaiya | Guli |
| Huteha | Chennamma | Raja | Sidda |
| Mudisami | Tayamma | Bauma | Venkata |
| Giriya | Govindamma | Yerra | Nanja |
| Malla | Ramakka | Chikka | Hanuma |
| Muddaganga | Chikkollamma | Madaiya | Boga |
| Arasa | Kempurami | Maila | Raka |
| Betta | Kenchamma | Dunda | Kailasa |
| Tirumala | Chikkanarasamma | Ranga | Kambalidasa |
| Kunnaiya | Kariyamma | Bannaboyi | Nanjunda |
| Yerrappa Nayaka | Doddanarasamma | Mayiga | Malla |
| Sala | Kalamma | Kulla | Mada |
| Chennarayana | Nanjanma | Kalasa | Lakshma |
| Tippa | Munirangamma | Channaboyi | Thimmappa |
| Kulle | Masthamma | Kariya | |
| Gidda | Puttarami | Kenchu | <i>Parivara.</i> |
| Gammamma | Lakkamma | Venkatadasi | Ranganayaka |
| Gutta | Puttamma | Puttavenkata | Modanayaka |
| Banginanja | Boramma | Arasa | Maranayaka |
| Naranayaka | Narayanamma | Muniya | |
| Sanaganayaka | Hutehi | Honnasala | <i>Gangemakkalu.</i> |
| | Gangamma | Chikkaboyi | |
| | Kovi | Bomma | Tirukaiya |
| <i>Not told.</i> | Hutehiri | Gejje | Giddaiya |
| | Aravamma | Goraka | |
| Busiali | Chandi | Kadumalla | BESTA FEMALES. |
| Eeta | Muddarangi | Szegadimalla | |
| Bangi | Pilladi | Goravamalla | <i>Kannada.</i> |
| Saukaranayar | Siddanahalli | Karichikkamalla | |
| | Boli | Hombaiya | Rangamma |
| <i>Hulu.</i> | Bali | Chauda | Muddamma |
| | Lagumi | Magana | Timmi |
| Appaiya | Kittakka | Honnagahalli | Muni |
| Linga | Guttanuni | Kada | Chikkaraji |
| Sidda | | Venkatagiri | Karki |
| | <i>Pollegur.</i> | Arasanavenkata | Siddi |
| <i>Machi.</i> | | Rama | Bori |
| Kolira | Muni-sathi | Modde | Putti |
| Papaiya | Rangalakki | Maridasi | Chaudamma |
| | Bommakka | Doddadasi | Veeru |
| <i>Telugu.</i> | Chikki | Chikkaraka | Malli |
| | | Konadasa | Chikki |
| Narayana | | Appaiya | Sunnammalli |
| | | Siravaya | Kukkebori |
| <i>Uru.</i> | | Bora | Channaveeri |
| Chikkarangappa | Muniraja | Hamma | Mali |
| Kariya | Sidda | Honna | Botehi |
| Avaliga | Munisidda | Prava | Lingi |
| | Jogi | Anka | Mutti |
| <i>Yamuloru.</i> | Baira | Malige | Kempakka |
| | Channa | Bomma | Malamma |
| | Kala | Kada | Ramakka |
| Pakira | Karimalla | Narasimha | Honni |
| | Chikkamalli | Toturaya | Mayi |
| BEDA FEMALES. | Kottanahalli | Siravi | Kali |
| | Sannamalli | Malekaka | Channamma |
| <i>Nayaka.</i> | Boraboyi | Maranna | Hannumi |
| | Bora | | Madi |
| Narasamma | Muddanaga | <i>Sunnakallu.</i> | Mele |
| Rangi | Chikkanaga | | Lakki |
| Lakshmi | Venkata | Chikkaramaiya | Holasale |
| Nanjamma | Dasa | Hutehasaya | Kalli |
| Lingamma | Kunnadasi | Kemparasa | Bommi |
| Vunyasamma | Siddaboyi | | Hombale |
| Munivenkati | Huteha | <i>Not told.</i> | Bilici |
| Papamma | Halaga | | Chalivamma |
| Timmemma | Konda | Chamehaiya | Honnannuti |
| Butehamma | Mutta | Masana | Bommi |
| Angamma | Putta | Prabhu | Chaluvu |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Kannada—contd.</i> | Maddaiya Dondadi Marigempaiya Sokkappa Homaiya Mariyappa Junjaiya Kempajunja Channamalla Chama Malaiya Chinnavenkata | Krishnabhattacharu Ramanujachar Singalachar Sheshaiengar Venkatanaranaiengar Venkatanarasimhachar Krishnachar Tirunaperumal Tirumalatengar Ramanujaiengar Anantachar Veeraraghavachar Yamberumana Shuddhanarasimhachar Tirunarayanachar Alasingarachar Anantanilarangaingar Bhashyachar | Narayana Rao Shenba Rao Ramu Srinivasa Rao Sheshagiri Rao Hanumantha Rao |
| Marichaudi Kahibaudi Raki Girigi Kadi Gauri Venkati Narasi Dende Chikkahutehi Gujji Deki Masuni Lakshmi Tirumali Malarasi Arasi Akki Chaudi | <i>Bhatraju.</i> Bhattaiya Giriraju Ramaraju Subbaraju Malaraju Pulamaraju | <i>Vadagala.</i> Biligiraiengar Annajaiengar Lakshmanachar Naranaiengar Kasturirangachar Srinivasarangachar Sundarasudarshanachar Srinivasagopala Srinivasajoyisa Ramanujachakravarti Varadanarayana Srinivasatalachar Vajram Raghavachar Varadachar | <i>Veluradu.</i> Narasimha Lakshminarayana Ramachandha Nanjappa Nanjundaya Ramalingaiya Subba Sastri Sheshagiri Sastri Vasudevaiya Ramaswamy sastri Subbramanyaiya Anareswaraia Venkatasubbaiya Anantaiya Lakshminarayanaia Shannamma Gurumanti Sastri Annaiya Venkappa Pannavappa Srikantha Sastri Kumara Sastri Sheshagiraiya Annadani Ganesha Bhatta |
| <i>Sunnakallu.</i> Rayamma Lakshmi Venkattamma | BHATRAJU FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i> Hanumi Marakka Venkatanarasi Akkaiya Narayani Lakshmidēvi Tamma Venkatalakshmi Subbamma Puttatayi Doddamma Ranganamma Rajamma Kempavva Puttamma Akkamma Honnamma Sitamma Chikkeeramma Peeramamma Katirangamma Madamma Bukkamma Parvatamma Kuppamma | <i>Desastha.</i> Hari Rao Narayanaswami Ananda Rao Padmanabha Dada Rao Sanjeevannachar Puttakusachar Vasudeva Murti Vittala Murti Gangadhara Sastri Nana Rao Jaya Rao Govinda Puttu Rao Chandra Rao Jayachar Tammaji Rao Guru Raja Balaji Rao Sivaraya Narasimhamurthyachar Murtiraya Ramachandra Rao Anubaji Rao Dhondurao Nagesha Char Shesha Char Raghunatha Rao Lakshmana Char Venkoba Rao Rama Rao Krishna Rao Srinivasa Rao Subba Rao | <i>Baloganadu.</i> Naranappa Sheshappa Sheshagiri Rao Sitaram Rangappa Suryanarayana Venkatachala joyisa Venkatasubba Venkatesha Subhajoyisa Venkatramu Puttasubbaiya Puttananjappa Subbaiya Srikantha Narasimha Murti Vyasaraia Krishna Murti Srinivasa Murti Sadasiya Rao |
| <i>Not told.</i> Kempi Mari Madi Marikempi Sanjeevi Lingi Siddi Masti Lakki Bori Venku Yalli Rayamma Devu | BHATRAJU MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Munivenkata Muniyappa Arasa Venkataramana Govinda Dasa Dasappa Rachappa Siddharajappa Radhaiya Subbaiya Daiyappa Chikkamma Siddaiya Kadaiya Basavappa Mokandaiya Annaiya | <i>Tengale.</i> Ringaiengar Srinivasaiengar Venkataramanaiyengar Shadagopachar Aparameya Venkataraia Gopalakrishnaiengar Ramakrishnaiengar Narasimhachar Konaiengar | <i>Sanlethi.</i> Keshavaraya Subba Rao <i>Amrethi.</i> Nanjundaiya Anantaiya Nana Narasimha Rao Krishnappa Rangava Venkataramaiya Annaiya Srinivasa Rao |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Gandhi.</i> | Jagardina Setu Rao Vedayya-sachar Swami Ramanarasayi Bhujanga Rao Panduranga Dhararaya Balakrishnaraya Setu Madhayaachar Nagabhushana Rao | Vedamma Andalamma Akkaamma Dedamma Venkattamma | Minakshamma Nanjalakshamma Kamakshamma Tangamma Raghavamma Sannamma Madhuramba Kunnamma Byattamma Shankaramma Rajalakshmi Tunganma Chamundamma Sarasvati Narannamma Rannamma Hemavatamma Nannamma Subbanagamma Vishalakshi Mangalagauri Kasi Gangamma Balisankari Patamma Puttatangamma Goshamma Bhramaramba Kempadevamma Ramakkamma Puttavenu Kokilamba Timmachamma Mangalamma Anantalakshmi Kombalamma Bhimaramba Kupamma Hutchamma Minamba Kamalamba Satyabhama Rajalakshmi |
| Moharatal Raghunatha Prasad Ramaigundu Gangambhavaniprasad. Gajappa Lakshminatal Bairuprasad Lakshminarayana Prasad. Kudu Bhaktani Prasad Sundara Ramaya Subbramaya Kannamaya Srinaya Marti Balakrishna Baladeva Prasad Bhajananda Da Haripatesakara—raghunnatha Prasad Muniram Gubsha Prasad Bijayan Prasad Mohana Prasad Bunsalas Sivalai Niranjana Prasad. Shubhakarnalal Tulasirao Pampayana Prasad Rama Prasad Raja Nagaratnalal | <i>Smarta.</i> Shamanna Prasanna Kallaya Kantabhatta Yaggnarayana Pandita Ayyasami Sastri Paithasaathaiya Vishwanatha Sastri Hirathaiya Kedara Sastri Lingappa Thannamma Kanakambhatta Komari Chendabhatta Devudu Sastri Dakshinamurti Sastri Shingambhatta Appanna Pandita Pattabhi Sastri Ekambha Sastri Kapampati Sastri Jutebama Venkataratnam Pantulu Ramanarasaye | <i>Vadagale.</i> Ranganayakamma Sitalakshmanamma Kamalamma Shambaramma Amritamma Kankuchamma Bharatamma Venkatalakshmanamma Rammamma Janakamma Kittamma Garudamma Thumalamma Kanakamma Chokkamma Perumadevamma Vijayalakshmi Ranganayaki Tangachamma Kasiyamma | |
| <i>Kannadiga.</i> Rangappa Subba Sastri Venkataratnam Sastri Sivasankara Sastri Anantapadmanabha Narasimha Sastri Narahari Sastri Narayana Sastri Sitamma Sastri Krishna Sastri Paramaswamiya Venkataratnam Sastri | <i>Medha.</i> Purnabodha Chari Pramesha Chari Balannarayana Char Bindu Madhava Char | <i>Velanadu.</i> Achamma Sitamma Bhagvathi Minakshamma Gannamma Narasamma Suraamma Gundamma Venkata-subbamma Savitramma Nannamma Pillatayi | <i>Aruvelu.</i> Piliamma |
| <i>Murukadu.</i> Rama-sami Jwalapati Sastri Javaraya Bhatta | <i>Nyogi.</i> Gangadharam Pillai | <i>Bahigunadu.</i> Shankaramma Devamma Gangamma Ajamma Konamma Tippamma Annamamma Puttachamma Kaveramma Bhagirathamma Padmamamma Chaturamma | <i>Sanketi.</i> Channamma Subbamma Timmamma |
| <i>Dravida.</i> Gundappa | <i>Tengale.</i> Alamelamma Jeevamma Kuppanna Singaramma Yaggale Janakamma Tangamma Srinangamma Chandamma Annamayamma Thannamma Anubhavallamma Aravindamma Rukminnyamma Rajamma Tiruvengalamma | <i>Muriknadu.</i> Venkatulakshmi | <i>Desastha.</i> Ramabayi Tunganma Tulasibayi Sonabayi Kasi Choubayi Sitabayi Gopibayi Dhondabayi Rinamma Ambabayi Jeelobayi Gopibayi Kallamma Chandubayi Dwarakabayi Yasodabayi |
| <i>Malaya.</i> Venkateshwar Madhava Rao Ashvathamasayanaya Sripada Rao Nagesha Rao Raghupathachar Brahmarajathirtha Hobalaya | | <i>Smarta.</i> Bandamma Timmamma Akkaamma Jayalakshmi Sundari Sivadamba Sharda Subbagamma Subbalakshmanamma Dyavamma | |

| Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Mulka.</i> | Yalli | Pummaji | Ralubayi |
| Mitrabayi | Munitimmi | Akkani Rao | Nagubayi |
| Annapurnamma | <i>Not told.</i> | Jotiba | Lakshnabayi |
| Bharatamma | | Sonji | Gangubayi |
| Durgabayi | Pilli | Bikkaji | Langubayi |
| Krishnaveni | Muniyala | Maloji | Girubayi |
| Sheshabayi | Tulasi | Sakkuba | Manasabayi |
| Rajibayi | Timmi | Bhagavanta Rao | Dundubayi |
| Namagiriyamma | Gange | Bairoji | Ranubayi |
| Kangalakshamma | Ganri | Amlaji | Settubayi |
| Muttalamma | Pattani | Murti Rao | Sesubayi |
| Chandranamma | Putti | Settappaji | Hirubayi |
| Subhadrabayi | Timmi | Gangaram | Sakubayi |
| Draupadibayi | Timunaji | Pundarika | Bhagubayi |
| | Hanumi | Somaji Rao | Hirubayi |
| | Sanni | Jaruba | Hanasubayi |
| <i>Gouda.</i> | Huluri | | Manakubayi |
| Chudamanibayi | Madduri | <i>Rangare.</i> | Sadubayi |
| Kamalabayi | Rasavi | Tikamuri Rao | Vittabayi |
| Samabayi | Venkat | Bharata Rao | Chandrabayi |
| | | Baloji | Chandrabhaga |
| <i>Dravida.</i> | <i>Basara.</i> | Hannumata | Muktubayi |
| Sugandhi Kuntalamba | Hannui | Ramu | Lunubayi |
| Nagalakshmi | Nagamma | Venkoba Rao | Deepabayi |
| | | Saugoji | |
| <i>Niyogi.</i> | DARJI MALES. | Santuram | <i>Chippiga.</i> |
| | <i>Areru.</i> | Nagendra Rao | Jubayi |
| Kanyamma | Lakshminarayana | Ramanna | Rajamma |
| <i>Unspecified.</i> | Subba Rao | Lakshmana Rao | Venkubayi |
| Indrabayamma | Malhar Rao | Siddoji | Lakshnubayi |
| | Sudday Rao | Dwarakoji | Chalavamma |
| | Ferappa | | Krishnamma |
| BUDABUDIKE | Venkauni | <i>Chippiga.</i> | Sanjeevamma |
| MALES. | Rajappa | Venkata Rao | Mingamma |
| | Govinda | Gangaji Rao | Sublamma |
| <i>Not told.</i> | Nanjunda | Narasimhaiya | Muttamma |
| | Rudrappa | Chaluvaiya | Gauramma |
| | Baloji | Ramaji | |
| Nanjaiya | Hannumantha | Puttamma | DASARI MALES |
| Appanna | Ramu | Lakshmana Rao | |
| Nambu | Venkoba Rao | | <i>Davlu.</i> |
| Sonnepalli | Narasanga Rao | DARJI FEMALES. | Tiruvengadam |
| Lakshmanaga | Chalaya Rao | | Vadavajju |
| Yallaga | Chinnu Rao | <i>Areru.</i> | Chirukada-aiya |
| Chinnaji | Rangappa | Lakshnabayi | Madasa |
| Venkataramana | | Yallamma | Mundari |
| Madda | <i>Number</i> | Eerabayi | Lakshmanadasari |
| Chona | | Chinnamma | Munisamy |
| Javara | Revanna | Venkobayi | Veerabhadra |
| Muniswami | Annaji Rao | Mallamma | Gurumurti |
| Hannumantha | Krishnaji Rao | Manikyanamma | Tirumakdasari |
| Papaiya | Setvaji | Subbamma | Gopaladasari |
| Narayana | Ganaji Rao | | Lakshmoji |
| Sanjeeva | Gundoji | <i>Rangare</i> | Munidasdasari |
| Timma | Acharya Rao | | Gangadasari |
| Uama | Panduranga Rao | Tikka Bayi | Muniya |
| Eera | Viteba Rao | Maniyamma | |
| Ringa | Yasavanta Rao | Chandrabayi | <i>Gilla.</i> |
| Venkata | Kand Rao | Rukmini | |
| | Deva Rao | Nanjubayi | Changalarava |
| <i>Busire.</i> | Unadoji Rao | Sakkamma | Venkatasani |
| | Pondar Rao | Venkamma | |
| Carudaiya | Nagoji Rao | Chandab | DASARI FEMALES. |
| Hannumantha | Bhima Rao | Channi | |
| Bala | Santa Rao | Ranubayi | <i>Not told.</i> |
| | Parashottama | Gangabayi | |
| BUDABUDIKE | Ravalaji | Saviramana | Lingamma |
| FEMALES. | Kaloji | | Atmakavati |
| | Akkaji | <i>Number</i> | Lakambayi |
| Janakamma | Kasirama | | Kudamma |
| Nanji | Mannaji | Keramma | Munji |
| | | Setibayi | |

| Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Not told--contd.</i> | Uligi | <i>Joti.</i> | Channamma |
| Gange | Nanjavva | Ramachandra | Venkatamma |
| Venkati | Papamma | Ramakrishna | Lingamma |
| Bali | Kariyamma | Kantappa | Lakshamma |
| Acchamma | Hutchamma | Kopaiya | Timamma |
| Munnamchamma | Eeramma | Chikkamayanna | Siddamma |
| Vengamma | Muniyamma | Kalasaiya | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Ramakka | Mutti | Ganiyappa | Chikkamma |
| | Gangi | Kempaiya | Satti |
| | Narasi | Chikkauna | Venkati |
| | Siddi | Bellaraiya | Puttanarasi |
| | Kadi | Channaiya | |
| | Narasi | Ajjaiya | GARADIGA MALES. |
| | Kenchu | | <i>Not told.</i> |
| | Sanjeevi | <i>Hegganiga.</i> | Hannamapi a |
| | Kali | Sahapati | Appanna |
| | Eeri | Munisamisetti | Ramaiya |
| DOMBAR MALES, | | <i>Namadhari.</i> | Konappa |
| <i>Not told.</i> | GANIGA MALES. | Alagiseti | Chinna |
| | <i>Kiruganiga.</i> | | Timmaiya |
| Hanuma | Mala | <i>Dusa.</i> | GARADIGA FEMALES. |
| Das | Malla | Mada | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Muniga | Venkatakrishna | Kempa | Lakshmi |
| Boriga | Papanna | Stakkare | Mangamma |
| Munigurava | Mariyappa | | Hanmi |
| Munichanna | Venkatappa | GANIGA FEMALES. | Rami |
| Pidiga | Mayanna | <i>Kiruganiga.</i> | Munivenkati |
| Venkataramu | Timmaraya | Kempi | Siddamma |
| Appaji | Mara | Mayi | Muninani |
| Muni-ami | Appaiya | Mari | |
| Venkatiga | Timraiya | Malakka | GONDALIGA MALES. |
| Venkatasyama | Putra | Lakshmi | Yellappa Rao |
| Hosuriga | Chottelina | Venkatamma | Muni-ami |
| Nasoru | Kyataiya | Channamma | Hannamanta |
| Abbiga | Chikkiraiya | Venkatalakshmi | GONDALIGA |
| Kenchoru | Chikkauna | Puttanarasi | FEMALES |
| Paligogu | Kopaiya | Arasanna | Lakshmanayamma |
| Nanjaya | Puttamari | Timamma | Muniyamma |
| Hannamatha | Tulasaiya | Gauramma | Yarri |
| Mallaiya | Putta Venkata | Lakshmidevi | GONIGA MALES. |
| Nagaji | Channaiya | Papamma | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Nanji | Channigaraya | Chikkauna | Narasappa |
| Chikka | Gavisetti | Manchi | Subbaiya |
| Chikka Hutchahanna | Bairappa | Kallamma | Munisami |
| Timnala | Andani | Lingi | Ganga |
| Kali | Jogaiya | Nanji | Munivenkata |
| Chalva | Krishna | Saddi | Dasappa |
| Sanjeeva | Vobaiya | Siddi | Govinda |
| Hanuma | Madasetti | Giriyamma | Munaiya |
| Channa | Kempaiya | Puttamma | Chinnaiya |
| Kariya | Chunchaiya | Muddamma | GONIGA FEMALES. |
| Narsa | Byate | Bettamma | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Barama | Kallusetti | Sattamma | Narasamma |
| Parasurama | Tirukaiya | Giriyamma | Muhinaarasamma |
| Chikkamutta | Anuvayisetti | Mademma | Hutehi |
| Hutehahanna | Giriyappa | Marachamma | Lakshminarasi |
| Ramaiya | Kengalli | Chayamma | Akkaiyamma |
| Gujari | Boraiya | | Lingamma |
| Huteha | Dasappa | <i>Namadhari.</i> | Madanagiriya |
| | Chattaiya | Akkamma | Channamma |
| | Govinda | Gandamma | Hannamakka |
| | Chikkaiya | <i>Joti.</i> | Yaramma |
| | Madappa | Kullamma | Muniyamma |
| | Chikkasetti | Balakka | Municeamma |
| | Dyavasetti | Mayamma | |
| | Marichikka | | |
| | Puttasetti | | |
| | Mayasetti | | |
| | Bairasetti | | |
| DOMBAR FEMALES, | | | |
| <i>Not told.</i> | | | |
| Hanmi | | | |
| Venkati | | | |
| Muttakka | | | |
| Yalli | | | |
| Guruvu | | | |
| Akkatchi | | | |
| Maniguruvu | | | |
| Channi | | | |
| Rangi | | | |
| Mechari | | | |
| Kenchamma | | | |
| Muddavva | | | |
| Chikkalakshmi | | | |
| Parvati | | | |
| Bodi | | | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GOLLA MALES. | <i>Govardhana.</i> | Pullakka Sampangemma | <i>Not told.</i> |
| <i>Not told.</i> | Annaiya Baiyanna | <i>Uru.</i> | Yallamma Venkataamma Balamma Nagamma Venkamma Palli Hirabayi Tukkabayi Saudhalayi Krishnabayi Janakibayi Devanabayi Bhavanibayi Sakundabayi Subhabayi |
| Venkatu Venkatagiri Giriya Kamaiya Hemavaddi Haliga Somaiya | <i>Adavigolia.</i> Tippaiya | Chintakka Lakkamma Hanumakka Honamma Krishnamma Tayaramma Yellamma Kollapuramma Papakkamma Venkatalakshamma Lakshnamma Tippamma | |
| <i>Bigamudie.</i> | <i>Karne.</i> | <i>Basaralu.</i> | GUJARATI MALES. |
| Yellanayaka Naga | Jalagara Narayana Jalagara Venkatappa | Lakshmi Rangamma | <i>Not told.</i> |
| <i>Vaishnavi.</i> | <i>Halu.</i> | GOSYI MALES. | |
| Sanni Mallanna Narasappa | Timmappa Rama Narasaiya Narasaganda Basappa Ramaswami Naidu Raju Naranappa Muttamma Simhadri Naidu | <i>Garabali.</i> | Gopaldas Ram Singhara Lakki Das Nakku Das Bukana Das Munkachand Andravu Ramsingkali Das Ivareshwara Rameshwara Chandariyan Sampat Ramechandla Lashman Tolasa Naktu Das Hajara Sannu Bhagavat Kannaiya Dharma Singh Gundu Das Shankar Haja Ratna Das Narapataya Giravar Krishna Das Bhagavan Tulasi Das Vishnu Das Devachand Naronam Hari Das |
| <i>Basaralu.</i> | GOLLA FEMALES. | Krishnageri Gosayi Gurubari Chandrasekhara | |
| Boreganda Subba | <i>Not told.</i> | <i>Seematha.</i> | |
| <i>Yadava.</i> | Venkatamma Rama Nanji Timmu Tulasi Giriyanma Puttutayi Changamma Muniguramma | Somagiri Bhavaji Sivalalgiri Santoshagiri | |
| Munisami Papanna Kalappa Lakshmaiya MuniVenkata Rangaswami Abboy Kuppanna Gangaiya Munimajappa Yerrappa Hanumantappa Bora Muddukrishnappa Sollapurappa Bayappa Koniga Byatappa Ganganma | <i>Bigamudie.</i> | <i>Not told.</i> | |
| <i>Uru.</i> | Mudlamma Naras Salamma Peddakka | Harisantaragiri Ramdas Saverigir Bhavagdir Ganeshnath Rmapuri Gosayi Govindaram Sitarampuri Sankarnath Ramaiya Venkaiya Gurappa Yallaiya Lakshmanadas Bavaji Hanumanthagiri Bavaji Lakshmanagiri Bavaji Tulajagi Pumpurargiri | |
| Venkataramanappa MuniVenkatasami Chinnappa Hutchappa Narasappa Changalaraya Vobiga Konda | <i>Telugu.</i> | GOSAYI FEMALES. | GUJARATI FEMALES. |
| <i>Telugu.</i> | Muniyamma | <i>Garabali.</i> | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Rama Dharmaga | <i>Halu.</i> | Gangabayi Suraswatibayi Jannapuri Naramadabayi Tulasibayi | Jannabayi Nisiba Chakanbayi Sarjavati Battuyi Furadiya Maravani Bhagavani Bhagavaran Chandamaji Gauri |
| <i>Kannada.</i> | Narasamma Varadamma Mengi Akkayamma Muttalu Changanamma Narayanamma Tayamma | <i>Seematha.</i> | |
| Annaji | <i>Yadava.</i> | Rukmabayi Anubabayi | |
| | balamma Ramakka Nagamma Muninanjamma Changanamma Muttamma Tirumali | | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Not told—contd.</i> | Mada Timma Balaiya Sanjiva | Lakshmana Nanjappa Bhangiyaraga Muniganga Govindappa Jaganiga Naranappa Chikkakulla Yarlasani Sonnammuniga Rangaliga Bisaga Patelga Pavadiga Navaniga Chikkaguruva Kuntammuniga Martiga Trikanna Gujjaga Aratiga Venkatesha Terahalliga Savariga Mota Ganganna Kollaliga Gurasami Misalugada Misaluvankata Vayaga Anjaniga Punturappa Kundasami Perisami Mangare Tolasi Muragesha Balasundra Ponrangam | <i>Aleman.</i> Muniyamma Nagamma Nanjamuna Hanumakka <i>Valluvar.</i> Srirangamma Chinnatimmi Chikkamma <i>Konga.</i> Ragamma Saravamma Bhupatiyamma <i>Balagai.</i> |
| Levalde Dumubayi Hajarubayi Lakshmbayi Rajavanti Hamsu Chandaniya Rukkaman Rajubayi Bhaga Parvati Niramabayi Chandaniya Champa Ramkolli Surajalaiyi Revu Mevu Singari Sibbu Janakibayi Belryi Putalabayi Rukminibayi | <i>Valluvaru.</i> Kristappa Kuppusani Yaila Sammugam <i>Konga.</i> Tambusami Kannaiya <i>Balagai.</i> Rama Krishna Munisami Bhima Kannasami Munivenkata Govinda Koniga Vanda Munepa Sambuga Guruva Gulla Chikkammuniga Hanumati Lakshmappa Muntga Papa Chinniga Venkatrama Munivagalappa Munirama Baichikka Biri Appadariga Venkata Mukundappa Linga Yanga Murguruva Akkaliga Sanjiva Chikkahanuma Sonnepalli Sajiga Tippa Ganga Bolaga Kencha Madduriga Yaraga Venkataramana Malaga Doddabodaga Manihanuma Chikkapapiga Kodavikada Kuppa Mudiliga Gulla Bellaga Doddammunisami | <i>HOLEYA FEMALES.</i> <i>Marasu.</i> Yalagi Sonni Baiyi Tani <i>Telugu.</i> Muni Anki Timmi Sita Channi Nyata Munivenkati Pati <i>Tigala.</i> Baiya Hanumi <i>Maggada.</i> Tippi | Velli Yalli Munivenkati Tippi Lakshmi Gangamma Muni Sooli Mangi Naranakka Sadamma Hanumakka Muniviramma Kittakka Tani Tolasamma Akkamma Nilakka Ramakka Guramma Guni Krishni Kaveramma Chelamma Bairamma Parakka Sadamma Koni Timmakka Sadi Vatamma Venkati Channi Yalakka Konchi Kati Arasi Baisi Munihanumi Sadi Devi Bandi Malli Korachi Bairi Kempi Eeri Mudi Latchi Salyamma Rangamma |
| HOLEYA MALES. | | | |
| <i>Marasu.</i> | | | |
| Hanuma Goviga Bogya Junja | | | |
| <i>Telugu.</i> | | | |
| Munga Raghavadu Ganga Munisami Jodiga Papanna | | | |
| <i>Tigala.</i> | | | |
| Shonnappa Pilliga Anjaniga Yallaga Junja Halleyatruga Sonna Yarraga Lachiga Kunt Muttiga | | | |
| <i>Maggada.</i> | | | |
| Venkatravana Haruna | | | |
| <i>Aleman.</i> | | | |
| Subba Ananoya Chinnappa Munisami Marisami Nanja | | | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Balagai—contd.</i> | <i>Bilva.</i> | JOGI MALES. | KAHAR MALES. |
| Eerakka | Polaiya | | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Bellamma | Venkatesaiya | | Balaji |
| Yallakka | Papa | <i>Not told.</i> | Ramakishen |
| Sanjakka | Chenniga | | Tikaram |
| Guramma | Puttaiya | | Ramanayak |
| Subakka | Narayani | Jattappa | Lakshmananayak |
| Perakka | Venkatramana | Byrappa | Balaramanayak |
| Sivanima | Cheluvaiya | Mariyappa | |
| Harekka | Ramaiya | Marisamappa | <i>Kali.</i> |
| Venkataikka | Chikka Venkatapathi | Maridevappa | |
| Channakka | | Siddappa | |
| Bisakka | <i>Mudi.</i> | Annaiya | Kasiram |
| Nainakka | | Siddalingappa | Bhavaniram |
| Mudduramma | Kivada | Kappanna | Sivadinmayak |
| Balakka | Dodda Narasa | Guindappa | Kalamananayak |
| Tanakka | Venkatasami | Nanjappa | Mannajiram |
| Ammanuemma | Sanjiva | Linga | Chotaram |
| Papakka | Narasimha | Yacha | Kishenram |
| Sanjivamma | Kariya | Chikkalinga | |
| Chinnakka | Thimmaiya | Thimma | KAHAR FEMALES. |
| Eerakka | Venkata | Byra | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Munihanumi | Obaiya | Hanumantaga | |
| Sadasekki | Naga | | Gaurabayi |
| Yarasani | Vabe Gauda | <i>Pichchakunt.</i> | Lakshambayi |
| Mangamma | | | Ramabayi |
| Yallakka | | | Kamalabayi |
| Devi | IDIGA FEMALES. | | Sitabayi |
| Bhogi | | Thimma | Krishnabayi |
| Guruvi | <i>Not told.</i> | Chikkariga | Gangabayi |
| Marekka | | Doddadeva | Bhavanbayi |
| Dasi | | Narayana | |
| Sadi | Maramma | Chikkadeva | <i>Kali.</i> |
| Kaki | Munemma | | |
| Busi | Ramakka | JOGI FEMALES. | Papabayi |
| Sinni | Kuppamma | | Jamunabayi |
| Bodi | Sali | <i>Not told.</i> | Batnabayi |
| Arimoni | Yallamma | | Bhagiratibayi |
| Angu | Narasamma | | Tungabayi |
| Ponamoni | Vabamma | | Madamma |
| Janaki | Kali | | |
| Parvati | Thimmi | Yallamma | KANAKKAN MALES. |
| Palyamma | Guruvi | Gangamma | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Nayanamma | Bali | Byamma | |
| Alamelu | Guttamma | Lakshamma | Kuppasami Pille |
| Chinnamma | | Haumakka | Chaluvaraya Pille |
| Peritayi | <i>Bilva.</i> | Mariyamma | Devaraja Pille |
| Chinnakolande | | Nagamma | |
| Mari | | Durgamma | KANAKKAN FEMALES |
| Kalpuram | | Narasamma | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Danamma | Akkamma | Puttamma | |
| Allamma | Mollamma | Chikkamma | |
| Purakunemma | Venkatamma | Basamma | Janakamma |
| Kotemma | Nagamma | Junjamma | Kamakotamma |
| | Varadamma | Rudamma | Salanma |
| | Subbamma | Chikka Junji | Sundaramma |
| | Achamma | Liugi | Vijayanmal |
| IDIGA MALES. | | Puttanauji | |
| <i>Not told.</i> | <i>Mudi.</i> | Bodi | |
| | | Siddi | KOMATI MALES. |
| Kale Gauda | | | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Gidda | Dodda Narasi | <i>Pichchakunt.</i> | |
| Yarre Gauda | Tanzamma | | Rangaiya |
| Govindappa | Narasamma | | Somaiya |
| Narasimhaiya | Venkata Natsi | | Srinivasa |
| Vambalaiya | Gargamma | Munemma | Badriya |
| Narasaiya | Gundamma | Yelli | Gurovi |
| Kapanaiya | Thimmakka | Venkati | Ramaiya |
| Bhimaiya | Venkatalakshamma | Thimmi | Sitaramaiya |
| Hannumanthappa | Kondamma | Mari | |
| Machalappa | Masalli | Guruvi | |
| | Channamma | | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Not told—contd.</i> | Aswattamarayana | Saubhagyamma | Ramabayi |
| Nanjundaiya | Ajjappa Setti | Ruchamma | Lakshmiibayi |
| Akkasetti | Rangaiya | Akkayya | Bhavanibayi |
| Timmaiya | Ramakrishna | Achamma | Sitabayi |
| Munirama | Nagappa | Subamma | Sakamma |
| Gurappa | Venkatagiriyappa | Rajamma | Durgabayi |
| Subbaiya | Sesha Setti | Munilakshamma | Manneebayi |
| Munisawmy | Subrayappa | Nancharamma | Alinabayi |
| Sampangi | Venkatachalappa | Anantamma | Paribayi |
| MuniVenkatappa | Thimmappa | Bhagyalakshmi | Jamanabayi |
| Aswattarama | KOMATI FEMALES. | Venkatalakshmi | Kuvarubayi |
| Venkatramanaiya | <i>Not told.</i> | Ningamma | Mannabayamma |
| Narappa | | Yankamma | Gaugabayi |
| Papaiya | | Thimmakka | Irabayi |
| Adeppa | | KSHATRIYA MALES. | Janakibayi |
| Venkatamuneppa | Sitamma | <i>Rajaput.</i> | Hallabayi |
| Lakshmaiya | Yathamma | | Jamanabayi |
| Lakshnipataiya | Ramalak | | Venkatamma |
| Chalamaiya | Lakshmakka | | Devoobayi |
| Sampagirimaiya | Gauramma | Mayaram | Nanjabayi |
| Naranaiya | Butchamma | Mohandal | Motabayi |
| Kotaramanappa | Lakshmiramma | Balaprasad | Gauralaiya |
| Krishnappa | Subbalakshamma | Purnasinh | Parvatabayi |
| Komaia | Papaamma | Lakshmanasingh | Krishnabayi |
| Venkatachalam | Venkataamma | Ramasinh | Kumaribayi |
| Sriramaiya | MuniVenkatamma | Hemthasinh | Durgabayi |
| Honnappa | Muneamma | Sivaram | Sundarammabayi |
| Narayanappa | LakshmiJeevamma | Thulajaram | Jamunabayi |
| Venkatakrishnaiya | Narasamma | Balasinh | |
| Nyatliya | Munilakshamma | Nyalasinh | <i>Kumarapatta.</i> |
| Aswattamarayana | Ramalakshamma | Balaram | |
| Lakshamarayana | Narasamma | Hikarsinh | Munamma |
| Kodanluramaiya | Rukkamma | Hannausinh | Lakshmiibayi |
| Vatadaraja | Papatchamma | Ranja | Narasamma |
| Nanjaiya | Subbamma | Memasinh | |
| Govindaiya | Adeppa | Anna Rao | <i>Araka Kshatriya.</i> |
| Raghavaiya | Rachamma | Lakshmana Rao | |
| Amaranarayana | Venkamma | Venkatasami | Puttamma |
| Seikantaiya | Achamma | Dyayamma | Achamma |
| Narayanassami | Honnamma | Venkoji Rao | |
| Maddaiya | Meenakshamma | Nanjunda | KUMBARA MALES. |
| Venkataiya | Akkamma | Sukaramsingh | |
| Venkatauraiya | Muddamma | Halasingh | <i>Kamada.</i> |
| Chikkatippaiya | Rajamma | Thulasiramasingh | |
| Akkasetti | Kamalakshamma | Rajaramsingh | Narrauna |
| Jayaramma | Savitramma | Bhudasingh | Basappa |
| Papaiya | Kovilambamma | <i>Gauda.</i> | Eeramma |
| Brahmaiya | Papatchamma | Lakshmanalal | Chinnappa |
| Sambaiya | Mangamma | Raghalal | Lingappa |
| Ravanappa | Paventhamma | Krishnalal | <i>Chakrasale.</i> |
| Chikkadeppa | Jayalakshmi | Janakiramalal | |
| Thippaiya | Nancharamma | Devalatramlal | Nilakantappa |
| Padmanabhaya | Chengamma | Bhujalingtakoar | Nanjundappa |
| | Annammamma | | Nagasetti |
| <i>Setti.</i> | Akkemma | <i>Kumarapatta.</i> | Siddaiya |
| Krishnaiyasetti | Gopamma | Ankoji Rao | Nanjaiya |
| Adeppasetti | Saremma | Subboji | Siddalinga |
| Sampangi Setti | Chengamma | Rama | |
| Chinnakrishna | Vasamma | <i>Araka Kshatriya.</i> | <i>Salicahana.</i> |
| Narayana Setti | Vasatamma | | |
| Seshaiya | <i>Setti.</i> | Venkatappa | Hannumantappa |
| Muniyappa Setti | Mangayamma | Magalappa | Muneppa |
| Lakshmaiya | Challamma | Munisami | Ramadasappa |
| Chengalraya | Morilakshmi | KSHATRIYA | Venkatasami |
| Anjanaya | Bhagyalakshmi | FEMALES. | <i>Navige.</i> |
| Chikkatippaiya | Vasanthamma | | Appaiya |
| Nanjundaiya | Venkatalakshamma | <i>Rajaput.</i> | Munisami |
| Butchaiya | LakshmiJeevamma | Radhabayi | Settappa |
| Suryanarayana | Changamma | Subbamma | Hannumantappa |
| Ramakrishnaiya | Parvaramma | | |
| Nanjanna | MuniVenkatamma | | |
| Puttabu | | | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Navige—contd.</i> | <i>Navige.</i> | Thippa | Hosura |
| Manchiseti | Lakshmakka | Yalappa | Badatcha |
| Thimma | Pillamma | Thimmaraya | Swamilinga |
| Pemmalasetti | Gauramma | Hasaba | Busanagappa |
| Ramasetti | Munemma | Hallarappa | Doddadande |
| | Ramakka | Maleppa | Parasurama |
| | Munekka | Keramunappa | Korithimanna |
| <i>Not told.</i> | Narayanamma | Ranganna | Sankappa |
| | Pillamma | Appponu | Gogganna |
| Thimmasetti | Nagamma | Puttanna | Sanka |
| Putta | Marekka | Surappa | Gudehalli |
| Maraiya | Manchi | Subbanna | Dandithimma |
| Sannakatteppa | | Mallaga | Thejappa |
| Chanua | <i>Telugu.</i> | Venkata | Gaviyappa |
| Dyava | Lakshamma | Narayana | Galakappa |
| Chinnasetti | Ademma | Balappa | Parasappa |
| Siddaiya | Hombi | Appoji | Sejappa |
| Nyathappa | Papamma | Bengalarappa | Jediyappa |
| Thimmaiya | Venkatamma | Achappa | Malappa |
| Kamaiya | Muni | Balappa | Chikkappa |
| Marinayatha | Yallamma | Kakappa | Kadappa |
| Gurava | Gauramma | Pillappa | Sanna Jadyappa |
| Seegimuneppa | Motamma | Sunnepalli Naik | Gurupadappa |
| | | Siddagauda | |
| | | Senappa | |
| | | Guravi Nayikanavara- | <i>Hale.</i> |
| | | appane | Eeranna |
| <i>Telugu.</i> | <i>Not told.</i> | Muniparasa | Subbanna |
| Venkatramanappa | Achamma | Guddappa | Nanjundaiya |
| | Kali | Pillanna | Puttappa |
| <i>Banajiga.</i> | Singi | Jnuyappa | Malla |
| | Kauki | Sitarama | Muniga |
| Chinnappa | Venkatamma | Thalla | Lingappa |
| Dasappa | Sanne | Batchappa | Nanjappa |
| Giriappa | Devi | Munivara | Munivenkata |
| Thimmagende | Matti | Thimmanna | Muniyappa |
| Hombale | Chikki | Govinda | Hanumappa |
| Doddapoosetti | Malli | Channappa | Venkatramana |
| Sannappa | Devi | Chikkabidappa | Anoorappa |
| Sannappugejje | | Kempadasappa | Munisami |
| | KURUBA MALES. | Nanjappa | Appoji |
| | | Chikkananjappa | Hanumantha |
| KUMBARA FEMALES. | <i>Halu.</i> | Keelakote Muniga | Sidda |
| | Beerappa | Sitappa | Ujiginiga |
| <i>Kannada.</i> | Munappa | Aneppa | Munivenkatappana |
| | Ankappa | Sitarama | Muninagappa |
| Guramma | Gurappa | Khatheppa | Gangappa |
| Chennamma | Muniga | Ramaswami | Venkatappa |
| | Eera | Giddappa | Muniga |
| <i>Chakrasale.</i> | Chikka | Yaliyappa | Masabakkanamallage |
| | Munikenpa | Vemmanna | Daragamuneppa |
| Eeramma | Ammenna | Chikkakariyappa | Bogappa |
| Nagarva | Annaiya | Beggili Muneppa | Dyavappa |
| Gurusiddappa | Chikkappa | Pillanna | |
| | Chikkabeerappa | Gopala | |
| | Venkatramanappa | Anche Pillanna | |
| | Venkatasami | Anka | <i>Handle.</i> |
| <i>Salivahana</i> | Bhadrapa | Nilakantappa | |
| | Veerappa | Appajeppa | Yallappa |
| Cheluvamma | Munisami | Yathajulu | Munikanu Baichanna |
| Lakshamma | Dodda | Ramanujulu | Nalloorappa |
| Pattalakshamma | Siddappa | Seenappa | Kanakadasa |
| Venkatamma | Hanumantha | Virupakshappa | Ramanujappa |
| Siddamma | Sannamma | Chalibharama | Muneppa |
| Yallamma | Dyavamma | Koli Ajappa | Munigurappa |
| Eeramma | Nanjappa | Kastoorappa | Batheppa |
| Siddi | Channappa | Kenchappa | Gurava |
| Lakshmakka | Papanna | Durgappa | Doddamalla |
| Munemma | Kanakappa | Ramahuteha | Chikkamalla |
| Papakka | Masenna | Basava | Venkatasami |
| Akkamma | Kilarigannu | Baramanna | Ramaswami |
| | | Yanavappa | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Hande— contd.</i> | Malamma | Kuruvakka | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Chikka | Charamma | Kangamadi | Malakanari |
| Bharama | Chakkara | Sivani | Channappa |
| Kastoori | Munibatti | Mastavva | Davalasetti |
| | Chandamma | Kenchavva | Eeranna |
| <i>Birappana Vakkalu.</i> | Banamma | Mallavva | Yallappa |
| | Battemma | Sannalingavva | Ramanna |
| Mastappa | Mali | Siddavva | Tukaram |
| Veernagappa | Sandamma | Hanumakka | Makkajappa |
| Murugappa | Yallamma | | Eshwarappa |
| Somalinganna | Vuchani | <i>Hale.</i> | Nagappa |
| | Seeti | Papavva | Siddaramappa |
| KURUBA FEMALES. | Guruvu | Basavakka | Tulajasavaji |
| | Pillamma | Channakka | Sakkusa |
| <i>Halu.</i> | Devamma | Nanjakka | Ramachendrasavaji |
| | Munkallamma | Chanui | Lakshmanasavaji |
| | Eeramma | Munichikki | Sankarasavaji |
| Thimmi | Muni | Kempakka | |
| Chaudamma | Basamma | Munemma | <i>Chatri.</i> |
| Gangamma | Subbamma | Kotni | Krishnaji |
| Eeramma | Hutchamma | Honnamma | Vitoba |
| Pallihannuni | Thulasamma | Vujjanamma | |
| Kalamma | Nanji | Papamma | <i>Savaji.</i> |
| Ningamma | Channi | Vasabamma | |
| Siddi | Venkati | Kamakka | Srinivasa |
| Bathemma | Hutchamma | Mangamma | Samanna |
| Kempi | Bhadiamma | Bathemma | Narasoji |
| Honni | Kempakka | | Manjaji |
| Subbi | Vasamakka | <i>Hande.</i> | Kamaji |
| Pilli | Malamma | Pillamma | Krishnaji |
| Lakshmi | Balamma | Malamma | Nanjappa |
| Nanjamma | Alagamma | Thulasamma | Sivanna |
| Devamma | Chandi | Mangamma | Anneppa |
| Bathemma | Yangati | Nallooramma | Ramanna |
| Guramma | Doddakka | Thimmakka | Tippanna |
| Deveeramma | Thippakka | Honnamma | Chikkiranna |
| Muneeramma | Kasamma | Eeramma | Doddiranna |
| Chikkamma | Giremma | Hutchamma | Nagoji |
| Guruvu | Beeramma | Siddamma | Venkamma |
| Ankamma | Devamma | Muni | Ranojappa |
| Malamma | Guramma | Arasamma | Venkoba Rao |
| Muddamma | Akkamma | Viralamma | Krishna |
| Eerachikki | Changamma | Munithimmamma | Mahadeva |
| Hutchamma | Siddi | Muddamma | LADAR FEMALES |
| Pillamma | Kamakka | Lakshmi | |
| Kasamma | Lakkamma | Medakaravva | <i>Nayadu.</i> |
| Gauramma | Basamma | Masidakka | Muniyamma |
| Parasamma | Akkaiyamma | Durugi | Singammal |
| Kariachamma | Veeramma | Achalakshamma | Audilakshmi |
| Vujjanamma | Thayi | Honnava | Alamelu |
| Hullori | Pillamuni | Giriyamma | Tayammal |
| Akkachamma | Kambalavva | Sakamma | Devamma |
| Kasakka | Baravva | <i>Birappana rakkalu.</i> | |
| Munivenkati | Mallavva | Girithimmavva | <i>Not told</i> |
| Malli | Baramavva | Krishnasani | Devamma |
| Muninanjamma | Barami | Rungasani | Devakka |
| Thippakka | Sanni | Lakkamma | Tukkamma |
| Muni | Bhoomi | Thulasavva | Ravakka |
| Bathekka | Satavva | Savithravva | Radhabayi |
| Eeri | Kobavva | | Subbamma |
| Muniveer | Dharmakka | LADAR MALES. | Lakshmmamma |
| Devamma | Gutti | <i>Nayadu.</i> | Tippamma |
| Kalli | Seelavva | Mamsami | Yallamma |
| Gaddamma | Limbavva | Krishnamuruti | Nanjamma |
| Hannumakka | Vambalavva | Chinnagadu | Venkamma |
| Malamma | Aralavva | | Ragamma |
| Pillamma | Kollapuri | | Subbamma |
| Beeramma | Varagallamma | | |
| Chandamma | Kamavva | | |
| Lakshmakka | Mangalavva | | |
| Giddamma | Gutteva | | |
| | Thopavva | | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-casts. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Not told—contd.</i> | <i>Jangama.</i> | <i>Chippiga.</i> | Mallavva Eeravva Guruhavva Thuppiada Eeravva Paramma Kenchavva Murigevva Mallavva Gauramma Tikimurage Channaveeramma Basalingavva Gurupadavva Mahadevamma Sangavva Guravva Parvatavva Nilavva Mangemma Halavva Gauramma Nagavva Hampavva |
| Gaurabayi Parvatabayi Talakayi Kerabayi Lakshmibayi | Naduvamudaiya Kooraiya Muppaiya Mungedraiya Virupakshi Munigappa Pompanna | Kotrappa Parappa Dhanasetti | |
| <i>Savaji.</i> | | <i>Sajjima.</i> | |
| Nagubayi Ramamma Lakshmakka Anamma Gangamma Rangamma Savitramma Sakubayi Akkamma Revubayi | Veerasetti Thippaiya Chalamappa Channaveerappa Siddappa | Pubhanna Nimbekayi Kallappa- navaru | |
| <i>Ladar.</i> | <i>Pancha Chira.</i> | LINGAYET FEMALES. | |
| Venkatamma Akkubayi Parubayi | Darappa Saranappa Pala Madivalappa Sivappa Sangappa Halappa Sangama Basappa Puttappa Mallasetti Nanjunda Adivappa Kantappa Siddalingappa Rachappa Channappa Ninga Tholappa Santappa Ranga Channaveerappa Devendra Thotappa Nanjappa Mallappa Mudimallappa Veerabasappa Somappa Rudrappa | <i>Banajiga.</i> | |
| LINGAYET MALES. | | Muddamma Muddarajamma Puttamma Deveeramma Siddalingamma Nilamma Paramma Nanjamma Devakka | <i>Not told.</i> |
| <i>Banajiga.</i> | | <i>Virasaiva.</i> | Sivarudhrama Veerabhadri Hampavva |
| Basappa Annaiyappa Subbappa Maheswarappa Ramajja Marigejja | | Basamma Sillamma Channamma Gauramma Rajamma Kalamma Rachamma Channabasamma Muddaveeramma Rudramma Gangamma Hujeeramma Jijjiramma Muniveeramma Deveeramma | <i>Gonda.</i> |
| <i>Virasaiva.</i> | | | Sanyalra Rajavvera Kallavvera Kempalingavvera Mallavvera |
| Santappa Nanjappa Muddarajappa Eeranna Chikkabasappa Kappaiya Chennabasappa Basappa Munibasappa Malappa Sankara Lingappa Kotoorappa Basalingappa Kalyanappa Karibasappa Gurubasappa Nanjundappa Siddalingappa Channaveerappa | <i>Not told.</i> | | <i>Aradhya.</i> |
| <i>Badagalava.</i> | | <i>Badagalava.</i> | Bhachamma Rudamma |
| Balappa Karibasaiya Bailappa Munnagappa Channanappa Gangadhatappa | Santaveerappa Halappa Marigejja Chikkamma Adaveppa Basappa Mammallappa | | MADIGA MALES. |
| | | | <i>Channur.</i> |
| | | | Rama Gangarama Gangamunga Munga Gurava Giddodu Kandaiya Hannanthan Obi Yallaga Narava Venkatappa Appiga Thippa Channaleriga Doniga Nyathoda Konega Kakmarasiga Kanga Pagg Vagga Laguma Boriga Venkatappa Narayana |
| | | <i>Jangama.</i> | |
| | | Veeramma | |
| | | <i>Panchachara.</i> | |
| | | Deveeramma Channaveeravva Kallamma Kenchavva Neeavva Sintavva Channaveeravva Dyavavva Basamma Bandavva | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Channur—contd.</i> | <i>Chakkili.</i> | MAHRATTA FEMALES | Mothaji |
| Sivaga | Vellamma | | Kasturichand |
| Singa | Kati | <i>Not told.</i> | Dhoolaji |
| Nyathaga | Nagamma | | Nathaji |
| Munipapa | | Lakshmaikka | Mal |
| Venkatasami | <i>Not told.</i> | Munemma | Chogaji |
| Bhangimada | | Yakamma | Prathapaji |
| Basava | Buddi | Narayani | Neeram |
| Kul'a | | Gangabayi | Jerooji |
| Kabali | | Yannabayi | Kovalchin |
| Setti | MAHRATTA MALES. | Krishnabayi | Ranchand |
| Bora | | Kamalabayi | Maggaji |
| Durga | <i>Not told.</i> | Bhavanibayi | Pannaji |
| Hannuma | | Lakshminibayi | Lala |
| Durgi Basava | Venkoba Rao | Ranibayi | Devaraja Suraji |
| Jayara | Khande Rao | Santabayi | Benaji |
| Chunta | Appu Rao | Rachamma | Gomaji |
| Bilaki | Bhava Rao | Sudloobayi | Doopaji |
| Channaiya | Narasoji | Akkabayi | Honnaji |
| Eera ami | Krishnaji | Venkubayi | Bheemaji |
| | Venkoji | Mantabayamma | Mathraji |
| | Narayana | Gangabayamma | Mulasandu |
| | Ratnasingu | Lakshambayamma | Kasturiji |
| | Ratnagiri | Thujamma | Imbaji |
| | Kuberagiri | | Jannaji |
| | Pillappa | <i>Rachewar.</i> | Surabachand |
| | Sivagiri | | Samanaaji |
| | Mahadevagiri | Annamayi | |
| | Nagoji | Papamma | <i>Vasanthapuravara.</i> |
| | Mannoji Rao | Gauramma | |
| | Naraji Annoji Rao | Puttamma | |
| | Muni-ami | Venkamma | Sakathasi |
| | Venkataramaiya | | Hindaji |
| | Venkata Rao | | Hinchaji |
| | Munjoji | <i>Parar.</i> | Annooha |
| | Dondaji | | Dhoolaji |
| | Ranoji | Santubayi | Bhikkaji |
| | Ramu | | Senaji |
| | Venkappa | <i>Marata.</i> | Savalaji |
| | Seshappa | | Bhagavanji |
| | Pharasoji | Dodda Annammamma | Thopooji |
| | Madoji | Chikka Annammamma | Dhoopaji |
| | | Thulasamma | Mulasida |
| | | Manamma | Galbaji |
| | <i>Rachewar.</i> | Krishnamma | Biallaji |
| | | Hemabayi | Doogaji |
| | Munisami | Savitribayi | Hasalaji |
| | | Santubayi | Jithichand |
| | <i>Parar.</i> | Ranibayi | Hannichand |
| | Venka'arata | Muniyamma | Danoji |
| | | Yallakka | Samanaaji |
| | <i>Marata.</i> | Pattabavi | |
| | | Anigubayi | |
| | Appoo | | MARWADI FEMALES. |
| | Venkoji | <i>Desayi.</i> | |
| | Sankaraji | | <i>Vasanthapuravara.</i> |
| | Kadoji | Narasamma | |
| | Subboji | Krishnabayi | Lakshmaiva |
| | Kandoji | Sitamm | Siddayva |
| | Venkatammama | | Ajaya |
| | Venkoji Rao | MARWADI MALES. | Voojaya |
| | Suntoji Rao | | |
| | Narasoji Rao | | |
| | | <i>Not told.</i> | <i>Not told.</i> |
| | <i>Savanth.</i> | | |
| | Keroji Rao | Samanaaji | |
| | Sambhoji Rao | Lakumaji | Gelayva |
| | Parasurama | Navaaji | Khasava |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| MEDA MALES. | MOCHI MALES. | <i>Not told.</i> | <i>Chenra'lest.</i> |
| <i>Not told.</i> | <i>Telugu.</i> | Mankabayi | Pondranga Mudali |
| Mastahi | Ranga | Muttabayi | Janakihara Mudali |
| Neela | Kalaiya | Ranubayi | Kodandarama Mudali |
| Kandi | | Haladu | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Samtiya | <i>Marathi.</i> | Ellubayi | Ponnaiyanga |
| Papanma | | Sitabayi | Sivaya |
| Chikkanna | Annappa | MUDALI MALES. | Maha Ieva Mudali |
| Chaudaiya | Krishnaji | <i>Vellala.</i> | Sat b'la anda Mudali |
| Yallappa | Mailari | Subraya Mudali | Masilamani Mudali |
| Rangaiya | Sivanna | Saminatha Mudali | Narasimma Mudali |
| Krishna | Naganna | Thiruvengada Mudali | Kannappa Mudali |
| Madaiya | Karianna | Nanjunda Mudali | Sandharaja Mudali |
| Giriya | Manjappa | Aiyaswami Mudali | Govindaraja |
| Javaraiya | Manjanna | Varadaraja Mudali | Krishnasami |
| Gopa | Bikkoji setvaji | Kumarasami Mudali | Gopalasami Naidu |
| Thopa | Siddoji | Krishnasami Mudali | Munisami |
| Parangi | Mailari Row | Krishnasami | Gopali |
| Siddabasava | Baia | Devaraja Mudali | Chidambara Mudali |
| Anka | Govinda | Munisami | Jayarom Mudali |
| <i>Kannada.</i> | Janoji | Gopalaratna Mudali | Anna-sami Mudali |
| Subba | Setvaji | Damodara | Kumarasami Mudali |
| Kaliappa | Ningoji | Kuppusami | Ratnavelu Mudali |
| Mara | Ramoji | Sundararaja | Shampekha Mudali |
| | Elloji | Ramachandra | Sambasiva Mudali |
| Chamundi | Tukkoji | Maruga | Ranganatha Mudali |
| Karapa | <i>Not told.</i> | Kodandarama Mudali | Doraswami Mudali |
| Aiya | Narayana | Chokkalingam | Ranga-sami Mudali |
| Madaiya | Manjanna setti | atesan | Chellappa Mudali |
| Rami | Nanjappa | Angappa | Velayudha Mudali |
| Beeda | Sarvoji | Venkatachala Mudali | Thiruvenkata Mudali |
| MEDA FEMALES. | MOCHI FEMALES. | Kandasami Mudali | Bannan |
| <i>Not told.</i> | <i>Telugu.</i> | Arunachala Mudali | Sivalingappa |
| Bajjamma | Eeri | Appalarai | Murugaya |
| Ramakka | Settavayi | Thangavelu Mudali | Subrahmanya |
| Thimmakka | Sakkubayi | Kesava Mudali | Kuttappa Mudali |
| Somakka | | Subbaiya | Ratnam |
| Chaudamma | <i>Kannada.</i> | Saravana Pille | Aiyadurai |
| Basamma | | Varadaraju | Venкатasami |
| Narasi | Chamundamma | Saminatham | Virasami |
| Anki | Siddamma | Saravana Mudali | Thanduraya |
| Kempi | <i>Marata.</i> | Raju Mudali | Murugesam |
| Gopi | | Ellappa | Audimudam |
| Thimmi | Edamma | Munisami | Rangasami |
| Lakshmi | Mariamma | Kullappa | MUDALI FEMALES. |
| <i>Kannada.</i> | Nagamma | Arumukham | <i>Vellala.</i> |
| Arayi | Kenebi | Vellakkanna | Swarnamba |
| Kuppi | Devakabayamma | Mayadiperumal | Krishnammal |
| Marakka | Ellubayi | Perumal Mudali | Annamma |
| Arasi | Lakshmbayi | Murugesam | Annamma |
| Chamundi | Ambabayi | Karuppanna | Rajambal |
| Beerakka | Akkubayi | Nayanappa | Bachamma |
| Subbakka | Gauramma | Sachapathi | Lakshmmamma |
| Kapamma | Kamalanamma | Cheluvvaraju | Annamma |
| Nanjamma | Sabbabayi | Sivagnana Mudali | Rajaratnamudali |
| Sankrayi | Dugamma | Singaravelu Mudali | Gajalakshnamma |
| Achamma | Lakshmi | Kandasami | Yesanamma |
| Thiramali | | Ratnavelu | Sabbadamma |
| Thippa | | Krishnasami Mudali | Thimmalamma |
| | | Masilamani | Paivanayammamma |
| | | Palaniandi Mudali | Devakiamma |
| | | Sivagnanatha Mudali | Alandamma |
| | | Lokanatha | Maragathamma |
| | | Muthukumarasami Pille | Annammamma |
| | | Kannasami Mudali | Vaithanma |
| | | Kodandam | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Vellala—cont'd</i> | Kalamma Manoramamaniamma Saradamba | Maligamma Kantamma Dyevamma Chennabasamma Rudramma Pillamma Honnamma Ammannamma Siddaveeramma Doddatangamma Kenchamma | Sundari Madi Nanjamma Srikantasani Chamasani Kamakshi Rukmaniamma Kamalamma |
| Ramambal Minakshamma Audiamma Alamelamma Janakiamma Ellamma Meenmaniammal Rajamma Ammalamma Sundaramma Adilakshamma Gangabhavanammal Ratnammal Kullamma Honnamma Munisi Nallayamma Thayamma Kamamma Karupayamma Kalamma Nanjamma Bhadrahalamma Ponganyamma Puttamma Sundaramma Bhagyamma Ponnarangamma Ammakannu Kaveramma Sivagamma Marakadamma Jaya'sakshi Parvati | <i>Sivachara.</i> Mariappa Nagappa Nanjundappa Kencharasappa Chennabasappa Chennappa Kantappa Arasappa Kanchilappa Mannappa Rudrappa Puttappa Ramaswami Appuraya Samanna Subraya Appasetti Nanjappa Veerabhadrasetti | <i>Namadhari.</i> Arasamma Munilakshamma Lakshmiddevamma Thimmanma Kempamma Sakamma Krishnamma Akkachamma Sounamma Ramakka Puttamma Muniamma Thippamma Girianna Gangamma Venkatalakshamma Meenakshamma Chennamma Appamma | <i>Not told.</i> Janakasani Deviramma Nagamma Bhogamma Chinnamma |
| <i>Not told.</i> | <i>Namadhari.</i> Darappa Appaiyanna Venkatappa Kenganna Ramappa Lakshmaia Appanni Giddanna Venkataraya Munisami Hanumanta Gopalasetti Naranappa Sampangiamasetti Lakshmanasetti Muddukrishna-setti Chikkaiaiyappa Muniappa Narasappa Gurumurti Pullaiya | <i>NATUVA MALES.</i> <i>Naiksani.</i> Gopali Lakshminarasimmaia Krishnamurti Ramasevaka Ramakrishnaappa Appaiya | <i>NAYER MALES.</i> <i>Kiriakal Nayer.</i> Madhava Nayer Krishna Nayer |
| Muttamma Letchmakka Dhanakotiammal Bhagirathammal Mohananbanammal Dhanalakshmi Bhagyamma Unnamalaiamma Janakiamma Meenakshamma Ekambaramma Alamelu Logamma Bhadramma Audiamma Sivagamiamma Manikkamma Mangan Manamba Gangamma Visalakshamma Vellakshamma Adilakshamma Jaiamma Kuppamma Tayaramma Rukkamma Kamakshiamma Sannamma Narayana Rukmani Lakshmi Kavivemba | <i>Not told.</i> Arumukha chetti Hutchannasetti | <i>NATUVA FEMALES.</i> <i>Naiksani.</i> Puttuthayi Tulasamma Gouri Lakshamma Lakshmiddevamma Puttamma Rukmini Rajamma Karigiri Ranganayaki Nagamma Subhadra Venkamma Ramamani Puttunarasamma Rajaratna | <i>NAYINDA MALES.</i> <i>Kelasigaru.</i> Venkataiya Rangappa Bhimaranga Kempa Linga Dodda Chikka Chennabasava Narasaiya Lakshminarasa Doddathinma Basavalinga Chikkabasava Ganga Rudrappa Puttubasava Nanjundaiya Chikkanarasa Seebaiya |
| | <i>Sivachara.</i> Muddamma Kotamma Akkennamma Mariamma Girijamma Eeramma Siddalingamma | | <i>Hojam.</i> Muddaranga Rangaiya Bhimaranga Sanjiva Venkataramanaiya Doddavenkata Garudappa Sugappa Rangasami Chikkaranga Balaiya Koniga Venkatasami Venkataramu Appala Ramanna Hanumanta Dasappa Narasimma Subbanna |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Hujam—contd.</i> | NEYGI MALES. | | |
| Guruvappa | <i>Padmasale.</i> | Sampangi | Lakshmakka |
| Nanja | | Narasimma | Doddamma |
| Andura | Kondaiya | Rangadasaiya | Lingamma |
| Munisami | Narasimma | Thimmadasappa | Venkatalakshamma |
| Pillaga | Anjanappa | Hanumanta | Gangamma |
| Venkatasada | Avalaiya | Papaiya | Kempamma |
| Honnurappa | Venkataramana | Govinda | Chennamma |
| Sangappa | Lakshma | Venkataramana | Sakamma |
| Chandraiya | Rama | Lakshmaiya | Narasamma |
| | Hanumanta | Hutchaiya | Bairamma |
| | Narasaiya | Settiahallappa | Rundamma |
| NAYINDA FEMALES. | Kumbinarasimha | Chennappa | Siddaramamma |
| | Mallappa | Hanumaiya | Hanumakka |
| | | Puttaiya | Ellamma |
| | | Setti | |
| <i>Kelasigaru.</i> | <i>Not told.</i> | Siddarama | <i>Thogata.</i> |
| | | Bhima | Udanuramma |
| Rangi | Gurusiddappa | Suraiya | Ramakka |
| Thimmakka | | Narayani | Muttamma |
| Lakkamma | <i>Bilimogga.</i> | Sanjivaiya | |
| Gangamma | | Ganganna | <i>Deranga.</i> |
| Doddakempi | Ranga | Thirumalaiya | Lakshmakka |
| Ujjenamma | Kesava | Honnagiriappa | Thimmakka |
| Hutchamma | Bairanna | Chamarajarangappa | Bairamma |
| Chikkakempi | Marisiddappa | | Rangamma |
| Akkamma | Siddappa | <i>Pattegar.</i> | Sanjivi |
| Seebakka | Narasimhaiya | | Balamma |
| Puttabasamma | Lingappa | Venkoji | Nauji |
| Puttamma | Nanjappa | <i>Kannada deranga.</i> | Muniamma |
| Rudramma | Ellappa | | Basamma |
| Sanjivamma | Rangasami | Suryanarayana | Nagamma |
| Narasamma | Adaviappa | Dodda amala | Chennamma |
| Venkati | | Hanumanta | Chikkamma |
| Nanji | <i>Kuruvinaru.</i> | Bairappa | Lingamma |
| Doddi | | Thimma amala | Ketapakka |
| Kalamma | Kempaiya | | Honnamma |
| | Malayappa | NEYGI FEMALES. | Thimmakka |
| <i>Hujam.</i> | Belura | <i>Padmasale.</i> | Pillamma |
| | Chennaiya | | Hutchamma |
| Thimmakka | Channasetti | Rami | Sanjivamma |
| Rangamma | Chennigaraya | Lakshmakka | |
| Sanjeevi | Dasappa | Venkatamma | <i>Pattegar.</i> |
| Lakshmakka | Lakshmaiya | Rangamma | Gangamma |
| Narasamma | Bairanna | Muniamma | |
| Muddamma | Sivalingappa | Narasamma | <i>Kannada deranga.</i> |
| Puttarangamma | Siddaiya | Chikkamma | Bairamma |
| Siddagangamma | Neelakantaiya | Sanjivamma | Doddaputti |
| Garudamma | Sangappa | Atchakka | Chennamma |
| Siddamma | | | Ramakka |
| Subbamma | <i>Thogata.</i> | <i>Bilimogga.</i> | Venkataramamma |
| Venkatasubbi | Mudda | Gangamma | Venkatalakshmi |
| Chikkamma | Nagappa | Narasamma | Hanumakka |
| Nagamma | Rangappa | Chikkamma | Gariamma |
| Naranamma | Choudaiya | Rangamma | |
| Venkatamma | Ramaiya | Puttamma | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Ammanemma | Venkatappa | Hutchamma | |
| Akkamma | Patappa | Chennamma | Ramakka |
| Hanumi | | Siddamma | Puttamma |
| Revamma | <i>Deranga.</i> | Somakka | |
| Konamma | Gundappa | Ellamma | |
| Ellamma | Batappa | Nanjamma | PANCHALA MALES. |
| Sitamma | Rangappa | Gouramma | |
| Venkatalakshmi | Chikkanna | Adavemma | <i>Akkasale.</i> |
| Kalyanamma | Dodda | | Siddalingaiya |
| | Kempa | <i>Kuruvinaru.</i> | Lingachari |
| <i>Not told.</i> | Venkata | | Venkataramachari |
| Chellamma | Thimmaiya | Puttamma | Subbanachari |
| Raji | Nanjundaiya | Rangamma | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Akkasale—contd.</i> | Chennabasavachari | Sangamma | Alamelu |
| Nagalingachari | Agaduraiya | Velamma | Govindamma |
| Chandrasekharaiya | Kempachari | Manakshamma | <i>Vallucar.</i> |
| Gurumurti | Appaji | Lakshamma | |
| Ganganna | Thandavachari | Lakshmiddevamma | Changu |
| Linganna | Basavachari | Swarnamba | Ellamma |
| Panchalingaiya | Naranappa | Lingamma | <i>Vulagera.</i> |
| Eeswaraiya | <i>Viswakarma.</i> | Mariamamma | |
| Chandraiya | | Gouramma | |
| Siddaveera | Balakrishnachari | Parvatamma | Thayi |
| Chennadyavarappa | Nanjundappa | Veeramma | Muniamma |
| Lingadevaru | Bhaskara | Kamalamma | Meenakshi |
| Srikanta | <i>Kunchugara.</i> | Nanjamma | Santalingamma |
| Junjappa | | Mallamma | |
| Kempananjaiya | | Vanajakshamma | |
| Gopalachari | Rajachari | <i>Viswakarma.</i> | PILLE MALES. |
| Narasimmachari | Basavachari | Lakshamma | <i>Vellala.</i> |
| Anjanachari | Subbachari | Kuppamma | |
| Narasanna | Lingappa | Subbalakshamma | Mamandipille |
| Visvagnachari | Srikantha | Narayanamma | Sivagnanapille |
| Sankarachari | <i>Not told.</i> | Muniamma | Sivasankarapille |
| Puttaveeraiya | | Nanjamma | Dakshnamurti |
| Kalachari | Chokkaiya | Chengamma | Namassivayi |
| Nanjundappa | PANCHALA FEMALES | Giriamma | Vaidyalampille |
| Raghavachari | <i>Akkasale.</i> | Narasamma | Vaiyal Pille |
| Neelakantachari | Basavalingamma | <i>Kanchugara.</i> | Natesapille |
| Puttachari | Sakamma | Ankamma | Sundarampille |
| Chinasamachari | Basamma | Parvatamma | Udivelpille |
| Ratnachari | Bhagamma | Puttalakshamma | Kuppusami |
| Thammaiya | Lingamma | | Sivalingappa |
| Rudrappa | Gangamma | PANDARAM MALES. | Gangadhara |
| Veerabhadrappa | Thayamma | <i>Not told.</i> | Viswanatha |
| Mallappa | Bhadramma | Thandaraya | Ramalinga |
| Subraya | Nanjamma | Perumal | Subbaraya |
| Agaduraiya | Chandramma | <i>Namadhuri.</i> | Namassivayampille |
| Nagappa | Puttamma | Ramaswami | Narayanawampille |
| Gnanappa | Siddalakshamma | <i>Vallucar.</i> | Varadarajapille |
| Chinnappa | Ammaiya | | Rajagopalapille |
| Ramasanjeevaiya | Kalamma | | Parthasarathy pille |
| <i>Kammar.</i> | Parvatamma | | Ponnasami |
| Parvataiya | Gouri | | Ramaswami |
| Rudraiya | Veeramma | | Rangaswami |
| Veeraiya | Jayalakshamma | | Govindarajapille |
| <i>Achari.</i> | Kuppamma | | Karuppannapille |
| Kuppachari | Deviramma | Jagannatha | <i>Karanikaru.</i> |
| Puttaiya | Kalyanamma | Madhure | Sachidanandapille |
| Mailaraiya | Eeramma | <i>Vulegera.</i> | Ponnarangam |
| Siddilingaiya | Bhadri | | Chinnasamipille |
| Marappa | Akkamma | Murugesam | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Subbachari | Muniamma | Dhorasami | Chellandi |
| Narayanachari | Suramma | Munisami | Pallyandi |
| Maniachari | <i>Kammar.</i> | Guruparanjinathan | Madhuremuttu |
| Ramanna | | Arani | Ramadasa |
| Venkataramanaiya | Kalamma | PANDARAM FEMALES. | Sivamuni |
| Thimmappa | Nanjamma | <i>Not told.</i> | Velarapille |
| Lakshmana | Puttamma | | Kannappa |
| Honnappa | <i>Achari.</i> | Muniamma | Chennaiyapille |
| Bhadrappa | | <i>Namadhuri.</i> | Murugapille |
| Veerachari | Alamelamma | | Thopapille |
| Chennappa | Sellamma | Thayamma | Natesapille |
| Muddappa | Ammannamma | Ammanai | Mathanapille |
| Chikkaveerachari | Neelamma | | Puttasami |
| Lingachari | | | Govindasami |
| Neelakantachari | | | Piritambi |
| Puttusamy | | | Munisami |
| Chennachari | | | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Vanniyar.</i> | <i>Konga.</i> | RACHEWAR FEMALES. | Bhikshappa Sidda Sitarama Gulliga Linga |
| Singaram | Uttaradam Madirayamma Krishnamma | <i>Rachewar.</i> | |
| <i>Konga.</i> | Parvati Pamli Nayakamma Akhilandamma Muttamma Rangamma Palachyamma Tulasamba | Thijyamma Nagamma Suramma Sanjivamma Rukmabayi Giriyamma Anantamma | SANYASI FEMALES. |
| Durupille Sabhpathi Arjuna Kadirvelu Marimattu Krishnasamipille Balasundrampille Duraswamipille Phakiri | RACHEWAR MALES. | <i>Chitragara.</i> | <i>Not told.</i> Muni Gangakka Thirumalakka Gurakka Venkatakkka Baiyakka Chengamma Simpai Munithimmi Papakka Papaguruvi Lakshmi Venkati |
| PILLE FEMALES. | <i>Rachewar.</i> | Lakshamma Puttamma Sakamma | |
| <i>Vellala.</i> | Thimmaraju Pillanna Mavarasu Anantaraju Chengalraju Subbaraju | <i>Sarige.</i> | SATANI MALES. |
| Kaveramma Ponnamma Amritamma Janakiamma Sundaramma Meenakshiamma Muniamma Panchalamma Narasamma Kuppamma Nagamma Papathiamma Ammannamma Nacharamma Alaganachamma Swarnamma Kamalavalli Nagaratnam Kanakavalli | <i>Chitragara.</i> | Rangamma Alamelu Achechamma Allamma Venkatamma Thippamma Papamma Akkamma Lokamma Narasamma Muttamma Krishnamma Gouramma Kullamma Ramakka Yengamma Achechamma Tayamma Pathamma Parvatamma Thannamma Papamma | <i>Satani.</i> Sinappa Samaiya Ramanujaiya Appaiya Subrayadas |
| <i>Kannikaru.</i> | <i>Sarige.</i> | <i>Jetti.</i> | <i>Not told.</i> Ethirajaiya Narasimmaiya Lakshminarasimmaiya Chikkararasimmaiya Ramanujaiya Thiruvengadaiya Krishnappa Rangappa Narasaiya Krishnappa Chinnaiya Thirumalasamy Venkatajiyar Raghnatbappa Krishnaswami Naidu Nammalvar Alvaraiya Narayanacharru Bhashyakarlu |
| Ammayamma Kamakshamma | Puttanna Dasappa Sri Krishna Ramaia Muttaiya Venkataramana Nanjunda Munisamy Narasimma Venkatappa Gopala Ramasubbappa Kesavaiya Narayana Vasantappa Sreenivasa Mauvanappa Sanjivappa Muttappa Rayanna Tirupataiya Ramadasappa Venkatasubbaiya Murti | Nanjamma Ammannamma Puttajamma Sakamma Akkannamma Rukminiamma Subbamma Perundevamma Doddasankamma | |
| <i>Not told.</i> | <i>Jetti.</i> | SANYASI MALES. | |
| Chellamma Alamelamma Pachamma Velamba Janakiamma Bhagyamma Velandamma Andalamma Durgamma | <i>Jetti.</i> | <i>Not told.</i> | <i>Venkatapura.</i> Varadaramanujadasalu Hanumanta |
| <i>Vanniyar.</i> | Gundappa Yellappa Lakshmajetti Venkatarangaiya Sampengirama-jetti Thittajetti Arasa Seshappa Appajetti | Muniappa Yatraganga Ramachandra Venkataramana Gurappa Muniga Kasirama Gangaiya Kuruvaganga Chikkarama Porpugurappa | <i>Telugu.</i> Sreenivasa Seshaiya Nadamuni |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Hartipura.</i> | Venkataraaya | Eeradasi | Avalappa |
| Sreenivasapanditharu | Dasa | Eerasami | Narayani |
| <i>Krishnapura.</i> | Manni | Chenna | Aiyamkeremappa |
| | Sanjeevaiya | Rama | Aiyanna |
| Varadaiya | Kariyanna | Narasa | Thanappa |
| Chinnaiya | Karehanuma | Thiramala amala | Gudappa |
| | Chikkahanumaiya | Surappa | Rudrappa |
| | Kempaiya | Kumbinaraasa | Ellappa |
| | Thimmappa | Settaballi | Settappa |
| | Chikkathimmaiya | Veeradasa | Tharagappa |
| SATANI FEMALES. | Venkatramana | Puttusamaiya | Ettappa |
| | Lanke | Sibanaiya | Chandappa |
| <i>Satuni.</i> | Ranga | Suladaiya | Munikunjappa |
| | Kalluveeraiya | Hosahalli | Lakshappa |
| Puttamma | Puttaiya | Gudda | Gouranna |
| Maugamma | Chikkaranga | | Venkatadasappa |
| Lakshamma | Karethimma | <i>Palli.</i> | |
| Muniamma | Narasimha | Tataraya | <i>Desabhaya.</i> |
| | Kadaiya | Thoonda | Narasimmaiya |
| <i>Not told.</i> | Giriappa | Payatanna | Thoombi |
| Kalyanamma | Govindaiya | | Chikkanarasa |
| Narasamma | Mudalaiya | <i>Vannu.</i> | |
| Anmaiya | Sidlingaiya | Nalletambinarayana | TIGALA FEMALES. |
| Ramanujamma | Eeranna | Goviada | |
| Thirumalamma | Buddaveeraiya | Muniya | <i>Ulli.</i> |
| Rangamma | Chikkaveeraiya | Perumalu | Chikkaramakka |
| Honnamma | Basava | Subrayadu | Siddhahanumi |
| Dodivenkatalakshamma | Chikkasidda | Pullappa | Thimmi |
| Sanjeevamma | Marisidda | Chintayiga | Kempahanumi |
| Anmajamma | Marusidda | Sama | Puttahanumi |
| Andalamma | Kallasidda | Mankappa | Chikkahanumakka |
| Adamma | Eerasidda | Motatarappa | Chennabasavi |
| | Kempusidda | Tayappa | Lakkamma |
| | Kirigiri | Andyappa | Narasi |
| <i>Telugu.</i> | Siddahanuma | Gurappa | Byakatamma |
| Nachalamma | Kopaiya | Mungarappa | Chaudi |
| Mangatayi | Bhargi | Muniellappa | Tippamma |
| | Puttihanuma | Muthanna | Hutemma |
| <i>Venkatapura.</i> | Gurusidda | Pavalappa | Siddalingamma |
| Venkatamma | Chikkabasava | Doddakuttiappa | Revamma |
| Subbamma | Honnaiya | Appanna | Bhimakka |
| Thimmi | Givanna | Papa | Hombali |
| | Gangadhara | Munisamy | Bhadri |
| | Doddahonna | Muniappa | Siddamma |
| <i>Hartipura.</i> | Mariganga | Doddabuddappa | Kariyamma |
| Akkannamma | Ganaiya | Munikata | Ananti |
| Lakshamma | Rudra | Kuntappa | Tinmajamma |
| Srirangamma | Chelaveera | Mallappa | Doddattimmi |
| | Chikkanarasa | Iyappa | Chikkattimmi |
| | Karinarasa | Junjappa | Lakshmi |
| <i>Krishnapura.</i> | Puttusamy | Raghuapatappa | Saka |
| | Achaiya | Bheemappa | Nanjamma |
| Alamelamma | Tunkuraiya | Muniveerappa | Kempasiddi |
| | Sudugadi | Irasappa | Honnamma |
| | Annaiya | Murtappa | Gaviyamma |
| | Chikkanna | Akkappa | Kamma |
| TIGALA MALES. | Kappanna | Gollappa | Eeramma |
| <i>Ulli.</i> | Doddadasa | Motappa | Sanjeevamma |
| | Giriappa | Nagaiya | Kempamma |
| | Doddanaisaiya | Munikrishnappa | Kumbinarasamma |
| Papaiya | Thimbi | Sallapurappa | Karehanumi |
| Chinnupaiya | Chikkaveeranna | Govindappa | Kunbi |
| Nanja | Huchhaiya | Lakshmana | Arehanumi |
| Kempahanuma | Dodlaveeranna | Itappa | Venkatamma |
| Beema | Hulluraiya | Honnagiri | Giriyamma |
| Siddaiya | Subbanna | Mariappa | Maritimamma |
| Anjeni | Thirukappa | Thathanna | Puttaviramma |
| Hannavenkataiya | Thirumala | Thopiya | Putti |
| Hannumanthaiya | Veerahanumataiya | Munrama | |
| Chikkahanumanta | Revaiya | | |
| Ajjaiya | Jediappa | | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Boop — contd.</i> | <i>Gangadikara.</i> | <i>Morasu.</i> | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Mungeramma | Maviga | Pillappa | Narasamma |
| Tirumalamma | Thimmaraya | Muniivenkata | Mutyalamma |
| Seapakka | Kempinaiya | Narayanasamy | Meenakshamma |
| Anam | Venkataramana | Ramiswami | Kaveri |
| Muni aksami | Rangamma | Vemanna | Muttamma |
| Nallamma | Puttaiva | Kyatappa | Annapurni |
| Goramma | Lakshmaiya | Chennarayana | Ammakani |
| Gutti | Kambaya | Marasamaiya | Manikyan |
| Muddamma | Nanja | Cheluvaiya | Dyavakka |
| Chinnamma | Anjanaiya | Devanna | |
| Venkatamma | Nanjunda | Munnaujappa | <i>Gangadikara.</i> |
| Kuttamma | Chennappa | Chikkappaiva | Rangamma |
| Munekka | Hannamantaiya | Subba | Venkatamma |
| Sakava | Baba | Kempanna | Lakkamma |
| Tayamma | Giramma | | Ramamma |
| Akkachu | Kaputaiya | <i>Sala.</i> | Singamma |
| Grange | Lingamma | Kondappa | Puttanarasamma |
| Chali | Nannayaka | Eerappa | Nanjamma |
| Nallayi | Ramaiya | Anasappa | Rudramma |
| Pachamma | Appanna | | Narasi |
| | Balegauda | <i>Roddujuru.</i> | Avalamma |
| VAKKALIGA MALES. | Karemaiya | Gangaiya | Ningi |
| <i>Nonabot.</i> | Nannappa | Nanjundappa | Hannakka |
| Mallaiya | Sanjeevappa | Hobalappa | Boramma |
| | Gopala | | Tirumalamma |
| | Buddanna | | Doddi |
| | Gangappa | VAKKALIGA | Chennamma |
| | Andanappa | FEMALES. | Chikkamma |
| | Cheluvappa | | Malige |
| <i>Uppinakolaga.</i> | Gunda | | Mayi |
| Mariappa | Nagappa | <i>Vellala.</i> | Aravi |
| Kalinga | Doddakuppanna | Sellamma | Ankamma |
| Mallikamma | Satyappa | Lakshamma | Annamamma |
| Kattamma | Ramakrishnappa | Vallamma | Nanjamma |
| Puttanilaiya | Giddappa | | Muniyenkati |
| Venkatappa | Mariappa | | Mari |
| Rama | Tammanna | <i>Uppinakolaga.</i> | Muniamma |
| Lakshmaiya | | Ramakka | Baiyamma |
| Allappa | <i>Kunchitiga.</i> | Banamma | Audamma |
| Mallava | Rama | Siddi | Uchamma |
| Narasaiya | Huchamma | Chaudamma | Gutti |
| Hombaiya | Nanjegauda | Achamma | Muniekempakka |
| Puttananga | Hosura | Lakshmakka | Eeramma |
| Veerananga | Bhozanna | Kempathimakkka | Mallamma |
| Nagananga | | Thimamma | |
| Kabbalaiya | <i>Vellala.</i> | Kalyanamma | <i>Kunchitiga.</i> |
| Vajaiya | Madhuraiya | Boramma | Ramakka |
| | Narasappa | Gaviamma | Thimrakka |
| <i>Poddi.</i> | Munisamy | Chennaveeramma | Narasamma |
| Munisamreddi | Kuppasamy Pille | Huchchanarasi | Eeramma |
| Kondappareddi | Madhura Pille | Kabbalamma | |
| Andappareddi | | Nagatangi | <i>Hallikara.</i> |
| Narasimma | <i>Hallikara.</i> | Puttahuchamma | Sakava |
| Alkara | himmaiya | Sannathimakkka | |
| Trasari | <i>Not told.</i> | | <i>Sada.</i> |
| Perasam | Venkata | Kemjakkai | Rangamma |
| Dharmam | Vennupalaiya | Thimmakka | Eeramma |
| Kudla | Velavulham | | |
| Pediyareddi | Veerabhalu | <i>Reddi.</i> | <i>Namadhari</i> |
| Mallappareddi | Eesan | Visalakshi | Thimmi |
| Dharmaiya | Parasurama | Varadamma | |
| Kappana | Rappa | Mangatayi | <i>Morasu.</i> |
| Anuppi | Guttappa | Annamma | Nagamma |
| Gurappa | Appanna | Guddi | Baiya |
| Bettappa | | | |
| Eugareddi | | | |
| Thimmaraya | | | |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Morasu—contd.</i> | Abdul Razak Pinoyitula Chota Sab Amir Pacha | <i>Hambali.</i> | Kassim Sabi Hussain Khan Shamsudin Khan Tyata Sabi |
| Venkatamma Akki Papachebi Akkaiyamma Maij Thagyamma Tharagamma Munisonni Pillakka Nallamma Bajji Muninanji Munilakshmi Munichenni | <i>Hanifi.</i> Hussain Sabi Abdul Rahim Usman Sabi Dalamea Usman Sabi Rahman Sabi Miran Sabi Abdul Rahiman Abdul Satar Sabi Abdul Wahab Alaudin Aham Hussain Ali Sabi Babu Sabi Ibrahim Abdul Karim Abdul Gaffar Abdul Satar | Kassim Sabi Gudusabi Madar Sabi Karim Sabi Raja Sabi Imam Sabi | <i>Hanifi.</i> Sher Khan Hali Khan Obedulla Gouskhan Nazamnah Sahib Abdul Mahazar Abdul Rahiman Mahabub Khan Budun Khan Akbar Khan Ramzan Khan Mahamad Sabi Chankhan Sahib Mahamad Ali Khan Audun Khan Aziz Min Gafar Khan Nyafar Khan Khader Navaz Khan Amir Khan Tarejan Ambaskhan |
| <i>Hale.</i> | | <i>Hambali.</i> | |
| Sonnakka | | Jamalbee Raj Bee Imam Bee | |
| <i>Beralukodura.</i> | | <i>Hanifi.</i> | |
| Bisakka | | Madar Bee Gudu Bee Amir Bee Miram Bee Chamamsee Hayat Bee Sakin Bee Kulsum Bee Hazarat Bee Fatma Bee Hajasunnisa Kulam Bee Robit Begum | |
| <i>Rodduguru.</i> | | | |
| Huchchakka Achchakka | LABBE FEMALES. <i>Hanifi.</i> Amir Bee Maimasabi Ramijabibi | | |
| Mussalmans. | | | |
| LABBE MALES. | <i>Not told.</i> | PATHAN MALES. | <i>Unspecified.</i> |
| <i>Not told.</i> | Fatmabibi | <i>Hambali.</i> | Raj Bee Hussain Bee Fatma Bee Khar Bee Makum Bee Kulsum Bee Madar Bee Hayat Bee Kharoo Bee Jamalal Bee Halunkatu Goussa Bee Budun Bee Amir Bee Mariam Bee Rahiman Bee Kassime Asha Bee |
| Abdul Chee Hyder Pacha Sahib Abdul Raheeb Sabi Kamarudin Sabi Abdul Kareem Birivadeen Abdul Khader Syed Sab Mahamad Cassim Fathe Muhamad Abdul Wahab Abul Razak Abdul Kareem Sabi Ibrahim Sabi Abdul Ahmed Raja Sahib Kassim Sahib Pachamea Mira Sabi Abdul Aziz Mahamad Yakub Mahamad Usman Shamsudin Abdul Khudus Pickir Sab Mahamad Jaffer Abdul Subin Mushkam Sabi Abchutilla Abdul Latiff Abdul Wahab | MOGHUL MALES. <i>Hanifi.</i> Kassim Sabi Phakar Sabi Hayat Sabi Budun Sabi Jamadin Sabi Peer Sabi Gousabi Mahamad Baig Hassan Baig Syed Hussain Karim Mahamad Hussain Ibrahim Baig Gulam Hussain Baig Khader Baig Amiludin Gous Baig Ladaf Baig Mir Alla Wali Mir Yadusar Ali Akbar Asujolah Rasul Baig Rahim Baig Khader Baig Abdul Wazar Ali Imam Sheriff | Chamarakhan Sabi Dadime Sabi Amarakhan Sabi Hyatkhan Sabi Hussainkhan Sabi Murukhan Sahib Mahamadkhan Sahib Gafarkhan Sahib <i>Unspecified.</i> Sileman Mutya sabu Mohidin Sab Budun Sab Lalkhan Sab Dastgiri Sab Ahmed Sab Abdulla Khader Chamal Sabi Roshan Sabi Rusum Sabi Huzurshah Ali Shah Navaskhan Sabi Hussanmeah Molu Sabi Imam Suli Mira Sabi Hayat Khan Sabi Majikhan Abidbeah | |
| | | | <i>Hanifi.</i> Chaham Bee Hajara Bee Kassim Bee Sufiah Bee Hamir Bee Mastin B. Hassan Bee Jakra Bee Goussu Bee Bee Bee Kalander Bee |

| Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. | Names of sub-caste. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PINDARI MALES. | PINDARI FEMALES. | Fakrudin Sabi Karim Sabi Sait Sabi | Nabi Sabi Maula Sabi Hassanmeah |
| <i>Hunji.</i> | <i>Unspecified.</i> | <i>Pinjari.</i> | <i>Hunji.</i> |
| Syed Sabi Iskal Sabi Ahmed Sabi Imam Sabi Dadu Sabi Fatmab Kassim Sabi Ismael Baig Hayat Paig Peer Baig Karim Sabi Mahamud Imam Mahamud Ali Mahamud Sahib Gasim Sabi Javan Veera Sabi Jamaudin Marnodeen Alayadhi Kamal Sabi Gulam Mohideen Gouse Sheik Imam Akbar Sabi Soliman Sabi Abdul Rahim | Dadi Bee Imam Bee Hussain Bee Peeram Bee Marin Bee Imam Bee Amir Bee Sultan Bee Bano Bee Sibu Bee Khasim Bee Kasha Bee Rastul Bee Saitan Bee Balamura <i>Hunji.</i> Sunni Bee Kulasasam Bee Rajamma Kassim Bee Malu Bee Hativa Bee Imam Bee Alim Bee Rased Bee Amisa Bee Gousei Bee Gulak Bee Veeri Bee Hayat Bee Khaler Bee Beem Sakira Bee Kassim Bee Bano Bee Satirama Bama Bee | Usman Sabi Yakub Sab PINJARI FEMALES. <i>Unspecified.</i> Ajjama Amin Bee Biravva Bhudavva Saravva Javamma Alibu Hussainamma <i>Ladaf.</i> Budan Bee Akki SHEIK MALES. <i>Hambli.</i> Budan Sabi Imam Sabi Mahamad Hussain Sabi Bade Sabi Chanarkhan Sabi Mahamad Hayat Hussain Sabi Fakrudin Abdul Rahiman Abdul Khader Mahamad Reef Sabi <i>Pinjar.</i> Chaman Sabi Peer Sabi Fakir Sabi Bepu Sabi Budan Sabi Raja Sabi Honour Sabi Jamal Sabi Amin Sabi Meeyaa Sabi Hassan Ali Sabi Abdul Razak Iman Sabi Ja'al Sabi Syed Peer Sabi Sheik Mohidin Sabi Dastgir Sabi Gulam Hussain Budna Sabi Pan Sabi Sarish Sabi | Kalandar Sabi Abdul Rahim Sheikmeah Sheik Ali Sheik Mamnu Sabi Chamandin Sabi Gabor Sabi Kassim Sabi Dadu Sabi Gouse Sabi Lala Husani Khan Sabu Ummar Sabi Amir Usmal Sabi Hussain Khan Khadura Sabi Nanna Sabi Abdul Razak Mahamad Gous Mahamad Hasan Abdul Azir Abdul Sattar Hayat Khan Hyder Khan Makhadum Khan Modin Khan Amin Khan Jamal Khan Gafar Khan Hanaf Khan Budan Khan Hamid Khan Mahabubun Ha'aval Khan Gaj Khan Patrulla Khan Alla Sabi Esaf Sabi Khaji Sabi Vadasabaru Mahamad Hanifi Mrityuja Sabi Dayu Sabi Chabu Abdul Shakur Mahamad Darud Mabud Malin Sabi Sharaj Sabi Abdul Khudusi Mahamad Saleha Abdul Samar Fajal Rahiman Mohidin Padishah Bahudin Baba Abdul Musjil Shamsudin Alibulla Khader Ali Khajisaman Sabi Gulam Amir |
| <i>Unspecified.</i> | | | |
| Mahamad Hayat Sabi Hussain Sabi Hayat Sabi Nasid Dadu Sabi Sho'f Ahmed Pata Sabi Garka Sabi Nasira Sabi Dadumeah Ali Sabi Abdulla Sabi Mahamad Peer Rajammudde Usman Padi Sabi Isab Sabi Peer Sabi Hyder Davud Sabi Ada Sabi Hanif Sabi Kamal Sabi Mahamud Hussain Mogdur Sabi Abdul Rahiman Molar Sabi Abba Sabi | PINJARI MALES. <i>Unspecified.</i> Gondala Sabi Hassan Sabi Budna Sabi Kimsimam Hussaini Karim Sabi Imam Sabi Hassan Sabi Hayat Sabi Hayatuddin Daval Sabi Dair Sabi Honour Sabi <i>Ladaf.</i> Hussain Sabi Paya Sabi Mujavar Hassan Sabi | | |
| <i>Pinjari.</i> | | | |
| Sho'f Budan Sabi | | | |

| Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Hanifi—contd.</i> | Jamadin | <i>Sheik.</i> | <i>Meman.</i> |
| Madar Sheriff | Gouriyabar | Mohidin Bee | Hayat Bee |
| Fasuludin | Abumasabi | Sannatayee | |
| Arabi Sabi | Mardan Sabi | Mirambavva | SHERIEF MALES. |
| Gulam Nambi | Honnu Sabi | Fakiravva | |
| Shayar Pacha | Daval Sabi | Badiamma | <i>Hanifi.</i> |
| Amir Pacha | Bhaja Sabi | Jamal Bee | Jaffar Hussain |
| Syed Abbash | Mog-layi Sahib | Hussain Bee | Fakrudin |
| Gulam Tatarak | Muradi | Amin Bee | Khader Navaz |
| Attar Sabi | Mammu Sabi | | Kas-im Sabi |
| Alaudin | Mattu S bi | <i>Not told.</i> | |
| Chabumeah | Tam lemali Sabi | Bibima | |
| Sileman | Makhadum Sabi | Batibibima | |
| Manodin | Chameludin | Madar Bee | SYED MALES. |
| Malik Sabi | Jani Sabi | Mohidin Bee | |
| Nazar Khan | Nana Sabi | Fatma Bee | <i>Hambali.</i> |
| Takal Sabi | Mahamad Musirab | Budan Bee | Gaffar Sali |
| Mahamad Salar | Razak | Jamal Bee | Hinif Khan Sabi |
| Kare Khan Sheik | Yasan Sabi | Mirayil Bee | Mahamad Khan Sabi |
| Papumeah | Sanna Raja | Hayat Bee | Rahiman Khan Sabi |
| Mahamad Umar Binturi | Mahamid Syed | Maseema | Gousu Sabi |
| Mahamad Divan Binturi | Abdul Khader Sabi | Chandamma | Hussain Sabi |
| Galaf Khan | | Begam Bee | |
| Madar Shab | SHEIK FEMALES. | Patan Bee | <i>Sunni.</i> |
| Nazurdin | <i>Hanifi.</i> | Mahata Bee | |
| Yavarallishah | | Jairu Bee | |
| | | Jain Bee | Dadu Sabi |
| <i>Sheik.</i> | Imam Bee | Budnamma | Syed Fakuru Sabi |
| | Budna Bee | Saram Bee | Kassim Sabi |
| | Aziz Takum Bee | Ajaram Bee | Khazi Hussain Sabi |
| Gudu Sabi | Chamum Bee | Hayatavv | Bade Sabi |
| Nabur Shah | Bibasa Bee | Mattumavv | Sheik Hussain Sabi |
| Chaman | Chaman Bee | Anjivv | Abdul Karim Sabi |
| Dhar | Hamida Bee | Budavv | |
| | Sakhina Bee | Fakiravv | <i>Syed.</i> |
| <i>Sunni.</i> | Gous Bee | Jamna Bee | |
| | Hussain Bee | Chand Bee | Khader Sabi |
| Rustum Sabi | Ramija Bee | Sakravv | Inam Sali |
| Sheik Imam | Jahara Bee | Babamma | Maula Sabi |
| Rajanmeah | Jameela Bee | Rajma | Chaman |
| Kassim Baig | Abisa Bee | Hano Bee | Mahamad |
| Mahamad Gous | Amina Bee | Kulsumbamma | Abdulla Sabi |
| Abdul Gafur | Khader Bee | Badramma | Rahman Sali |
| Bakshi Sab | Karim Bee | Guddavva | |
| Jainalabdin | Sultanamma | Thalamma | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Malik Rahiman Sab | Vajee Bee | Imavva | |
| Sujanjan | Fatma Bee | Gadanavva | Badal Sabi |
| Gaji Ahmed Abdul | Saram Bee | Balimavva | Chamal Sabi |
| Gous Peer Mahamad | Aasha Bee | Takumbi | Kassim Sabi |
| Gaji Mahamad Kassim Sab. | Razak Bee | Bakar | Gund Sabi |
| | Ralim Bee | Beeamva | Syed Mohidin |
| | Mahazan Bee | Bidamma | Gous Sabi |
| | Halim Bee | Chamanakka | Flam Bak-h |
| <i>Sheriff.</i> | Mahajurya Bee | Chamal Bee | Fakir Shah |
| | Hasha Bee | Halam Bee | Chaman Sabi |
| Nassim Mohidin Sherif | Asa Bee | Daman Bee | Syed Mir Sabi |
| | Imamsa | Mamu Bee | Syed Sabi |
| <i>Not told.</i> | Sufia Bee | Ranjama | Syed Karim Sabi |
| | Nasib Bee | Kasim Bee | Abdul Salam |
| Ummar Sabi | Vajeer Bee | Hadut Bee | Abdul Raha'k |
| Mukari Sab | Livamree | Imamavva | Abdul Munhak |
| Ibrahim Sabi | Mati Bee | Syeda Bee | Hussain Moun Sabi |
| Sheik Abdoue | Rabia Bee | Fata Bee | Mastan Sabi |
| Abdul Hakim | Lal Bee | Isamma | Fakir Sabi |
| Abdul Haja | Jano Bee | Mastan Bee | Chamandin Sabi |
| Adam Sabi | Javal Bee | Bibisa | Nabishah |
| Mahamad Chakera | Asu | Fakiramma | Syed Gouse |
| Dadameah | Roshan Bee | Sabar Begum | |
| Fakrudin Sabi | Gafur Bee | Bea Bee | |
| Nabi Sab | Yasan Bee | | |
| | Sultan | | |

| Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Not told—contd.</i> | <i>Not told—contd.</i> | <i>Not told—contd.</i> | Tambu Agambaram John George Maridasipille (Mudali) Arumugam Ponnusamy Chouri Chelvagam Perumal Santayavoo Neppan Ismahil Doraswami Joseph Krishnasamy Arivas Lar Mariyan Yallevandrum Rayappa Santanam Ponnusami Pille (Vakkaliga) Sundaram " Velaznani " Koltir " |
| Syed Hanimashah Chamali Sabi Rafilishah Mohidin Sabi Abdulla Sabi Ruza Sabi Imam Sabi Syedameah Madan Shah Fakir Sammi Sabi Rahiman Sabi Syed Gafar San Syed Syed Ibrahim Raja Sabi Sabi Sabu Taukal Sabi Syed Mitynja Syed Abdul Satar | Jamalavva Rinjavva Jano Bee Giri Bee Baira Bee Lal Bee Abee Rucha Bee Syeduudin Bee Fatmavva Imamavva Mahabu Bee Halaja Bee <i>Syed.</i> Amanavva Budiavva Cheesa Bee <i>Hanifi.</i> Jano Bee Muna Bee Roshan Bee Mohaya Bee Jahira Bee Bareja Bee Bijam Bee Mohajam Bee Jilebam Bee Biehu Bee CHRISTIANS, MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Nicholas (Konkani Roman Catholic.) Manual Suprena Ya Decaster John Decaster Paul Naronha Salwater Saldanha John Saldanha Rajendra (Indian Chr.) Joel (Prot.) Sunanda Raju (Prot.) Jeeappa " Arokya-samy " Peter (Konar R. C.) Subrahmanya Pille(R.C.) D'Sousa | Fernandes Verava Salvador Tumale Lumisa Mindos Vedrunrogam Baltijar (Konkani R. C.) Sab Lores Ekoreskre Haleschendri D'Sousa Pedaru Rajappa (Tel. Banajiga R. C.) Annaiya Muthanna Aralappa (Banajiga (R. C.) Arogyappa Raphiel Kirita (Banajiza R. C.) Gurayappa (Banajiga R. C.) Tenkalasu (R. C.) Paul Charanna (Tel. Pan. R. C.) Mikkalas Kiril (Tel. Ban. R. C.) Jephases (Devanga). Desia (Banajiga R. C.) Gregory (Devanga R.C.) Michael John William (Prot.) Bhaktiviraiya " Satyapekshi " Harnist " Peter Antony (R. C.) Philompas " Lofus " Solomon " Mattarayana Arokysamy Susan Antony Ankaisamy Ragu Utrimari Samuel Jaimari Velayudhan Edward James Rangasamy Roman Nannaprakasam Perinayagam Tappan Calicut Bab Francis Luke Arakkam Chinnappa Mirnean | Tambu Agambaram John George Maridasipille (Mudali) Arumugam Ponnusamy Chouri Chelvagam Perumal Santayavoo Neppan Ismahil Doraswami Joseph Krishnasamy Arivas Lar Mariyan Yallevandrum Rayappa Santanam Ponnusami Pille (Vakkaliga) Sundaram " Velaznani " Koltir " Tanram Abraham Jacob Bastian Selastian Yatiyan Devasagam Yassaiya Devadasa Bhangarasamy Mudali Appadurai Sandappan Gnanaprakasam Jayam Kurusu Xavier Beda Sebastian Rayappan Tambu Pakanathan Singaram Marshal Naveri Selvan Shadraj Satyan Saverimu Sampson Neetiappan Soudappan Sam Adam Aruladas Devadasam Veran Johnson Anapille Lajar Sanjeevu Arlandu Kurumeri |
| <i>Hanifi.</i> Syed Mohidin Sabi Syed Ahmed Syed Gous Sabi Syed Usman Ummar Sheriff Navaz Khan Syed Abdul Aziz Syed Abdul Mahamad Syed Abdul Rahim Syed Ahmed Syed Imam Jainulabdin Kassim Sabi Khaja Mohidin Mir Mulla Sabi Mir Mohidin Mir Hassan Mir Azimudali Syed Mahamad Kassim Syed Bahudin | | | |
| SYED FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i> Chanda Bee Halani Bee Hayat Bee Mohulin Bee Jamal Bee Machu Bee Chimmavva Budun Bee Imun Bayva | | | |

| Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Not told—contd.</i> | <i>18 Phanas.</i> | <i>Telugu.</i> | <i>Not told—contd.</i> |
| Soundaram (Wesleyan) | Josias | Stephen (R. C.) | Arikam |
| Sikhamani | Benedict (R. C.) | Innasakhai | Madhuramma |
| Aralidas | Simeon | Jovasi | Alamelu |
| Yesuratnam | Domonic (R. C.) | Andreas | Charlie |
| Yesudas | Raya | Yogappa | Sisimary |
| Abajanigo | Gabriel | | Madalamma |
| Devasiddaiva | Franco-sisk | | Antonyamma |
| Benjamin (Wesleyan) | Jacob | <i>Chakli.</i> | Catherine |
| Sundara | Ambroji | | Davokiramb |
| Samon | Pava (R. C.) | | Jasseli |
| Guruputhra | | Kondadu (Chakli) | Rachel |
| Satyasura | <i>Konkani Br. Xian.</i> | | Seluvanayagam |
| Vedaratna | | <i>Konga.</i> | Santamma |
| Satyaveera | | | Sigamma |
| Stephen | Jenivivu | | Annamary |
| Samakal | | Japamani | Murtinamma (R. C.) |
| Ezikael | | Bastian | Teklamma (R. C.) |
| Praemakka | <i>Indian Chr.</i> | Madalamuttu | Chikkappalanjitvelle |
| Guruvara | | Susanartha | Anriti (R. C.) Mahara- |
| Ebinezar | | Selvam | sbtra. |
| Gabriel | Asirvadani (R. C.) | Manam | Jivani |
| Jakkaya | Nichael Andirega | Arokoff | Niriyani (Wesleyan) |
| Bamba | Joje Raju | | Arpudamani |
| Jabba | Marian | <i>Banajiga.</i> | Lissie |
| | Samiyar (Protestant) | | Varamani |
| | Arulappa (R. C.) | Mari Rajendra (Ban. | Kanakaratnam Komari |
| | Joshemari | R. C.) | Yamalamma |
| | Pavanasthaiya (Prot.) | | Mary Dayasali |
| <i>Pariah.</i> | Chinnasomaiva | <i>Mahratta.</i> | Puthramma Komari |
| | Joseph (R. C.) | | Gnanappau |
| | Edwiana (Prot.) | Andrews (Mahratta) | Nayigam |
| | Chudamanaiya (Wesle- | Michaelappa | Annammari |
| | yan.) | Annoji | Jayamari |
| Mariyan | | | Amariamamma |
| Gnanaprakasam | <i>Tamil R. C.</i> | <i>Hajam.</i> | Mari |
| Chavarimuttu | | | Maari |
| Nagarmuttu | | Chinna | Roji |
| Mochel | | | Balamma |
| Abrael | Solapuri (R. C.) | <i>Telugu.</i> | Krishnamma |
| Pavarvedi | Sauryapapille (R. C.) | | Annamma |
| | Gnanadhikam | Janappa | Chouramma |
| | | Jaki | Valerkani |
| <i>Tangalan.</i> | <i>Prabhu.</i> | Rozori | Arikkam |
| | | | Asuppam |
| | | <i>Marati.</i> | Lydia |
| | | Pedya | Selvam |
| Suse | Rijamasakhir | | Adiammal |
| Thomas | John Musker | | Aruputtammal |
| Choarempau | | CHRISTIAN FEMALES | Rassu |
| Rayappar | <i>Devanga.</i> | | Paripuram |
| Isaac | | <i>Not told.</i> | Nachithram |
| Nannaprakasam | | | Egalmar |
| David | | | Aravikkamma |
| Michiyal | Dovinir (Devanga R. C.) | Gnanammani | Velankanni |
| Jesalrayan | | Agyuas | Kousi |
| Lajar | <i>Hale.</i> | Kalayanmari | Santanumari |
| Jagannath | | Nayakam | Chelvam |
| Ponnurungan | | Nayigam | Samathanam |
| Venkatasamy | | Yangatam | Sabsiammal |
| Kanaganayan | Nicholas (Kuruba) | Yagalam | Mangalammal |
| | | | Haines |

| Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Not told. —contd.</i> | <i>Not told—contd.</i> | <i>18 Phanas.</i> | <i>Telugu—contd.</i> |
| Susan | Purnammal (Roman Konkani) | I ugge | Alamma (Roman) |
| Yegata | Kalaramma " | Agnes (Roman) | Clara " |
| Minchi | Maddalena " | Chirnaditta " | Mattilba Victoriavas |
| Sara | Jagela " | Hajam. | (Konkana Brahmana Roman) Christian. |
| Pyankumary | Sobilapintu " | Aruli | Konkana Braman |
| Maragadam (Vakkaliga) | Sarapina " | Telugu. | Christian. |
| Balammal | Thremeda " | | Konga Halalkor. |
| Gnanammal | Marimanonmaniamma | Dominjek | Sujanna |
| Devamani | (Roman Kuruba) | Sanaistina | |
| Siromani | Prastamma (R. C.) | Julianamma (R. C.) | Indian Christian. |
| Bangaramma (Mudali) | Marichese " | Jettrudamma (R. C.) | |
| Ratnamma (Brahmana) | Amavavati (Wesleyan) | Romonamma | Andiramma (Roman) |
| Chounegaramma | Peechu (Prot.) | Romari | |
| Terrasa | Neethalamma (Roman) | | Tamil. |
| Ubbararam | Annesamma " | | |
| Choudimma (Tel. Ban. R. C.) | Parpuramma (Roman) | Maharashtra. | |
| Sinalamma (Roman Banajiga) | Pavalina " | Jivarabayi | Philawena (Roman) |
| Antamma | Pera'ayi " | Chondabayi | Ambubayamma (Roman) |
| Kilaramma " | | Rojee bayi | Marati |
| Innasi (Roman) " | <i>Pariash.</i> | | Badavakkalaru |
| Kirisamma (Ban. Rom.) | Chonriamma | Rajput. | |
| Martina Roman | Ruth | Manisa | Jains. |
| Anjaja (Tel. Ban.) | Iadaramma | Augustine | DIGAMBARA MALES |
| Marthna " | Kali (R. C.) | | Vasantapur. |
| Barbari (Roman) | Padavatta | Devanga. | |
| Matele | Meachi | Christianamma (R. C.) | |
| Heronica | Cheamallam | Dustina (R. C.) | |
| Naviammal (Ban. Rom.) | Ammakutti | | |
| Thiraj " | Pillamma | Banajiga. | Lakshmajji |
| Nettharamma " | Madhurangam | | Kasturji |
| Jovakim (Ban. Roman.) | Maria | Ketijamma | Jotaji |
| Tiruja (Devanga R. C.) | Pennamma | Claramma | Savaji |
| Pijayamma (R. C.) | Muniyamma | | Kesaji |
| Subatrile (Prot.) | Lusana | Gangadikara. | Galabaji |
| Liunamma " | Ratnam | | Toraji |
| Taranamma " | Lichi | Dartevamma | Kauraji |
| Taranakshi " | Chamoni | Philomanamma | |
| Yesthe " | Victorid | Sehina | Parsvanatha. |
| Sudasi " | Mariamma | Vakkaliga. | |
| Raichan " | Arokan | | Annappa |
| Dacina " | Arokyamary | Ludeman (R. C.) | Nagamangala. |
| Sumitri " | Jesse | Jeerva Joseph | Brahmasuraiya |
| Halmais " | Madhure | Anastasi | Sravaka. |
| Elasti " | Santavi | Konkani. | Anantaraja |
| Prakasi " | Mary | | Not told. |
| Santoshi " | Panar | Annes Mary (R. C.) | |
| Tungamattu " | Ammakan | | Parmanna |
| Cathermanamma " | Anis | Vellala. | Hombanra |
| Jadai " | Sasila | | Annappa |
| Rubekka " | Arogyam | Anjalamma (Roman Vellala) | Brahmappa |
| Kripe " | Marinavampu | | Devendrappa |
| Peranjoti " | Marthal | Wesleyan. | Dharmappa |
| Emmi " | | | Mahadevappa |
| Milka " | <i>Tanqalan.</i> | Salome (Wesleyan) | Ramachandra |
| Rinbalu " | | | Padmappa |
| Deviputri " | Marabharanam | Konga. | Satyappa |
| Sopavi " | Mangalamari | | Vijayappa |
| Kasturi " | Savitrammal | Kanikkam | Chikkannaiyasetti |
| Gurubhakti " | Tannam | Sindroj | Naganna |
| Sandhana " | Arapurthan | Lorda | Dharmendrapa |
| Ithiris (R. C.) | Paragosan | Pakkiyam | Nagurajaiya |
| Rojindinolo | Navamani | Santonamary | Chinnappa |
| Pulorinpwre (Konkani) | Paragosan | Viatholamani | Sripada |
| Kanukamma " | | Paranjoti | Audiraja |
| Anambayi (Roman Konkani) | <i>18 Phanas.</i> | | Padmasetti |
| Dunambayi " | Martha (Tel. Ben.) | Telugu. | Brahmaraja |
| Saubhazamma (Roman Konar) | Trisa (Kuruba Roman) | Kathhari (Roman) | Nagakumaraiya |
| | Hale | Heronica " | Arakurti |
| | | | Paravanathaiya |
| | | | Padmanabha |

| Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Not told—contd.</i> | Lakshminariamanna Dharanamma Pommakka | Halasi Madi Chadekori Veeri Kere Bommi Jugi Chademadi Rangi Nanji Mori Dhasti Gopi Rami Masani Maveni Sivini Hanimi Belasi Malli Masti Gouri Homa Ket Kempi Santi Bedi Hucchi Chami Javani Vidhi Pandi Haladi Thombi Kumbi | <i>Namadhari.</i> Govinda KORACHA FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i> Venkatamma Timmakka Tulasi Gangi Giddi Guddatayi Guttri Kani Eli Kaki Choudamma Govindi Rami Balli Desi Mutteli Naranamma Nagamma KORAMA MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Mathanna Mansamy Narayani Rama Narja Madduranga Nagaiya Venkataramanna Narasimha Muniappa Mansurappayyappa Munisamy Muniyankata Ninga Elappa Sottiga Channappa Hudalappa Anaiyappa Hannappa Munisamy Gumla Chennaiya Govula Varatagira Dasappa Muninaja Subla Nararappa Venkata-samy Marisamy Siddananjunda Munihanuma Kavera Hanumantaiya Bailappa Tirumallappa |
| Samarajaiya Mylari Puttasamanna Anarta Nemarajappa Padmarajappa Andiappa DIGAMBARA FEMALES. <i>Not told.</i> Padnavva Padnavatamma Mahadevayya Balamma Saraswammma Devakka Lakshnavva Nagamma Amritamma Chinnamma Ammamma Subhadie Parvatamma Gangamma Doddavva Bharmakka Kamma Kamalamma Sitamma Gunavatamma Jayavatamma Srimati Mallama Puttayellamma Sarasamma Puttatayi Bukkamma Bommakka Puttamma SWETAMBARA MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Nagappa Srikanta Manaji Bikkabi Suttanabangi Henaji Homaji Tannilabaji Charcema Devanaj Bhinaji Hinnaji <i>Jinnadevaru.</i> Brahmaiya SWETAMBARA FEMALES <i>Not told.</i> Pushavati | <i>Jinnadevaru.</i> Brahmamma Animists. IRALIGA MALES. <i>Soliga.</i> Jadiya Eera Malla Mada Halaga Channoji Adavi Rangekada Deva Siddha Veera Keta Mutta Jogi Naga Hanuma Dasa Cheluvaji Naravani Ranga Mara Siddha Hanuma Dasa Nanji Kutaba Bilighi Kariya Bomma Maveni Kara Sivana Beera Kari Eera Bedaiya Pala Bela Ketti Gorava Nada Masanegouda Ajja Vanga Gunda Kalle Gouda Mylari Javara Thumba Paradesi IRALIGA FEMALES. <i>Soliga.</i> Siddi | <i>Not told.</i> KORACHA MALES. <i>Not told.</i> Nagappa Venkatappa Gurava Muniya Ganga Dasa Palli Morua Puddacaddi Amappa Krishnappa Ella Malliga Thanadu Venkata-samy Doddagunta Raghava Eerappa Balaiya Madda Lachappa Gopali Kandadu Muttappa Mugappa Gullevi Kulla <i>Kavadi.</i> Malla | |

| Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. | Names of sub-castes. |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Setti.</i> | Kala | Kasia | Jamlayi |
| Gumunanti | Mada | Bolanayaka | Mangalli |
| Settiga | Chikka | Munia | Gomli |
| Krishna | Masti | Ganiya | Sali |
| Muniranga | Cheluva | Anija | Gopali |
| Narasinga | Hotte | Soma | Ganali |
| Sontiga | Thunta | Gangya | Dagali |
| Appanna | Bhanga | Labmo | Badli |
| | Kariya | Somya | Devali |
| | Chinna | Sakrile | Jauvali |
| | Anka | Gomya | Ramani |
| KORAMA FEMALES. | Gova | Davaji | Sitriki |
| <i>Not told.</i> | Kudla | Khandya | Phimani |
| Nanjamma | Eera | Gomla | |
| Mutti | Vanakalla | Hemla | <i>Sukali.</i> |
| Madduri | Baicha | Kriya | Iakkumadi |
| Akkaiyamma | Komma | Sabaja | Soyili |
| Kenchiamma | | Tulasiya | Vaulaki |
| Nagi | <i>Bettada Kuruba.</i> | Geeya | Janaki |
| Muniyamma | Nara | Mattriya | Rapile |
| Hanumakka | Bomma | Tavariya | Hemali |
| Girianna | Soma | Thokya | Hasakhi |
| Tirumalakka | Padava | | Kogadi |
| Arasamma | Kempa | <i>Thamburi.</i> | Gujari |
| Papachi | Mada | Budda | Paemli |
| Kempi | Jedea | | Paapla |
| Sakamma | Kyata | <i>Tenasutta.</i> | Honaki |
| Galamma | Muruda | Gopanayaka | OTHERS |
| Tayamma | Chinna | | PARSI MALES. |
| Manikkamma | Tirukala | | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Papi | Tochira | <i>Vadate.</i> | Baasoji |
| Munimadduri | Bhukta | Krishna | Dinsaji |
| Nombi | Gopa | | Bharjoji |
| Gangamma | KURUBA FEMALES. | <i>Bukya.</i> | Palanji |
| Salapuramma | <i>Jenu Kuruba.</i> | Kalyagouda | Ardek Shek |
| Hombale | | | Maavakji |
| Sampigamma | Machi | <i>Sukali.</i> | Kebusmaurakji |
| Kalibanini | Kali | | Nadirshah Manakji |
| Sunki | Bommi | | |
| | Mari | Matya | <i>Churigaum.</i> |
| <i>Setti.</i> | Chikki | Palya | |
| <i>Not told.</i> | Beli | Gogya | Ratambe Sait |
| Masi | Madi | Chanya | Para Sait |
| Siddamma | Kenehi | Sakarya | |
| Lachumakka | Basavi | Lalya | PARSI FEMALES. |
| Tirumalakka | Chutte | Neetiya | <i>Guru.</i> |
| Nanji | Hulli | Chatriya | |
| Topi | Chimi | Titu | Dinbayi |
| Edamma | Chille | Sopya | Alamalai |
| Sakamma | Kandakki | Seyya | Baumalai |
| Galamma | | | Misses |
| | <i>Bettada Kuruba.</i> | LAMBANI FEMALES. | Dhanamaunakbe |
| KORAVA MALES. | | <i>Not told.</i> | <i>Cherigar.</i> |
| <i>Not told.</i> | Mali | Edi | Ratamalai |
| Vadirama | Kali | Kumbi | Motibayi |
| | Devi | Chamli | Gulumayi |
| KURUBA MALES. | Mari | Madi | |
| <i>Jenu.</i> | Bommi | Lacchi | SIKH MALES. |
| | Somi | Gonchali | <i>Not told.</i> |
| | Topi | Kolasi | Takur Singh |
| | Masti | Bali | |
| | | Gomali | SIKH FEMALES. |
| Basava | LAMBANI MALES. | Mangali | <i>Not told.</i> |
| Gunda | <i>Not told.</i> | Latchmi | |
| Mara | | Thari | Ramabayi |
| Venagala | Eera | Lakki | Patubayi |
| Kandata | Mada | Muni | Padmabayi |
| | | Danu | |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | | Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Total. | Males. | Females. | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. |
| | | | | | Hindus. All Religions. |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 6 |
| I 1 Barber— | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | 5,724 | Details not available | | 0 0 |
| Nayinda | ... | 39,090 | 19,883 | 19,207 | 1 1 |
| Total | ... | 44,814 | Details not available | | 1 1 |
| 2 Blacksmith— | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | 10,900 | Details not available | | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | 10,900 | " | | 0 0 |
| 3 Brass and Coppersmith— | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | 2,262 | " | | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | 2,262 | " | | 0 0 |
| 4 Carpenter— | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | 23,355 | " | | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | 23,355 | " | | 0 0 |
| 5 Cowherd— | | | | | |
| Golla | ... | 143,249 | 72,957 | 70,292 | 3 3 |
| Total | ... | 143,249 | 72,957 | 70,292 | 3 3 |
| 6 Cultivator— | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | 1,287,273 | 643,578 | 643,395 | 25 23 |
| Tigala | ... | 64,847 | 32,983 | 31,864 | 1 1 |
| Nayar | ... | 677 | 592 | 85 | 0 0 |
| Lingayet | ... | 359,343 | ..... | ..... | 7 7 |
| Pille | ... | 1,794 | 1,011 | 783 | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | 1,713,934 | ..... | ..... | 33 31 |
| 7 Dancers and singers— | | | | | |
| Natuva | ... | 2,180 | 788 | 1,392 | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | 2,180 | 788 | 1,392 | 0 0 |
| 8 Devotees— | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | 1,029 | ..... | ..... | 0 0 |
| Sanyasi | ... | 805 | 380 | 425 | 0 0 |
| Gosayi | ... | 585 | 346 | 239 | 9 0 |
| Bairagi | ... | 160 | 101 | 59 | 0 0 |
| Bavaji | ... | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | 2,586 | ..... | ..... | 0 0 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. | |
| | | | | Hindus. | All Religions. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 9 Distillers and Toddy-drawers— Idiia | 48,227 | 25,651 | 22,576 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 48,227 | 25,651 | 22,576 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 Earth-workers and Stone-dressers Vadda | 134,664 | 68,681 | 65,983 | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 134,664 | 68,681 | 65,983 | 3 | 2 |
| 11 Fishermen and Boatmen— Bestha | 153,299 | 76,156 | 77,143 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 153,299 | 76,156 | 77,143 | 3 | 3 |
| 12 Gold-lace makers— Rachewar | 366 | ... | ..... | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 366 | ..... | .... | 0 | 0 |
| 13 Goldsmiths' refuse collectors— Panchala | 189 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 189 | " | | 0 | 0 |
| 14 Goldsmith— Panchala | 86,784 | " | | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 86,784 | " | | 2 | 2 |
| 15 Hunters and fowlers— Beda | 245,901 | 123,349 | 121,652 | 5 | 4 |
| Total | 245,901 | 123,349 | 121,652 | 5 | 4 |
| 16 Jugglers and snake charmers— Garadiga | 427 | 192 | 235 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 427 | 192 | 235 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 Leather workers— Mediga | 279,611 | 140,860 | 138,751 | 6 | 5 |
| Mochi | 2,121 | 1,105 | 1,016 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 281,732 | 141,965 | 139,767 | 6 | 5 |
| 18 Mason— Panchala | 2,059 | Details not available. | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2,059 | " | | 0 | 0 |
| 19 Mat-makers and Cane-splitters— Meda | 5,867 | 2,960 | 2,907 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 5,867 | 2,960 | 2,907 | 0 | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | | Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Total. | Males. | Females. | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. | |
| | | | | | Hindus. | All Religions. |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 20 Military and dominant— | | | | | | |
| Mahratta | ... | 53,393 | 27,712 | 25,651 | 1 | 1 |
| Kshatriya | ... | 25,428 | 13,062 | 12,366 | 1 | 0 |
| Rachewar | ... | 2,244 | Details not available. | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 81,065 | " | | 2 | 1 |
| 21 Miscellaneous and disreputable | | | | | | |
| livers— | | | | | | |
| Jogi | ... | 12,875 | 6,677 | 6,198 | 0 | 0 |
| Budabudike | ... | 1,701 | 831 | 820 | 0 | 0 |
| Gondaliga | ... | 32 | 13 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Karaman | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 0 |
| Mondaru | ... | 141 | 99 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Pandaram | ... | 545 | 301 | 244 | 0 | 0 |
| Saniyar | ... | 25 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sillekyata | ... | 997 | 373 | 624 | 0 | 0 |
| Sudugadusidda | ... | 811 | 443 | 368 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 17,128 | 8,803 | 8,325 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 Musicians and ballad reciters— | | | | | | |
| Bhatraju | ... | 1,230 | 644 | 586 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 1,230 | 644 | 586 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 Occupations not specified— | | | | | | |
| Hatagar | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kahar | ... | 46 | 32 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Baliga | ... | 4,637 | 2,203 | 2,434 | 0 | 0 |
| Malayali | ... | 269 | 206 | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Handichikka | ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kallan | ... | 148 | 82 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Maravan | ... | 21 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Oddi | ... | 506 | 265 | 241 | 0 | 0 |
| Palli | ... | 2,319 | 1,202 | 1,117 | | 0 |
| Total | ... | 7,954 | 4,013 | 3,941 | 0 | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. | |
| | | | | Hindus | All Religions. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 24 Oil-pressers— | | | | | |
| Ganiga | 40,736 | 20,473 | 20,263 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 40,736 | 20,473 | 20,263 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 Painters— | | | | | |
| Rachewar | 2,082 | Details not available. | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2,082 | .. | | 0 | 0 |
| 26 Potters— | | | | | |
| Kumbara | 43,545 | 22,898 | 20,647 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 43,545 | 22,898 | 20,647 | 1 | 1 |
| 27 Priests— | | | | | |
| Lingayet | 74,180 | Details not available. | | 2 | 1 |
| Brahmin | 188,950 | .. | | 4 | 4 |
| Dasari | 2,844 | 1,413 | 1,431 | 0 | 0 |
| Satani | 22,378 | 11,342 | 11,036 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 288,352 | Details not available. | | 6 | 5 |
| 28 Salt, etc workers— | | | | | |
| Uppara | 106,207 | 53,836 | 52,371 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 106,207 | 53,836 | 52,371 | 2 | 2 |
| 29 Shepherds and wool weavers— | | | | | |
| Kuruba | 377,582 | 187,343 | 190,239 | 7 | 7 |
| Total | 377,582 | 187,343 | 190,239 | 7 | 7 |
| 30 Tailors and Dyers— | | | | | |
| Darji | 12,666 | 6,684 | 5,982 | 0 | 0 |
| ... .. | 12,666 | 6,684 | 5,982 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 Temple service— | | | | | |
| Lingayet | 5,865 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Brahmin | 1,100 | .. | | 0 | 0 |
| Maleru | 1,501 | 685 | 816 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 8,466 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | | | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Total. | Males. | Females. | Hindus. | All Religions. |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 32 Traders— | | | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 225,047 | Details not available | | 4 | 4 |
| Baniya | ... | ... | 72 | 39 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Banajiga | ... | ... | 132,504 | 66,838 | 65,666 | 3 | 3 |
| Ladar | ... | ... | 1,527 | 812 | 715 | 0 | 0 |
| Marwadi | ... | ... | 241 | 155 | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| Mudali | ... | ... | 11,755 | 6,668 | 5,087 | 0 | 0 |
| Vellala | ... | ... | 4,917 | 2,358 | 2,559 | 0 | 0 |
| Multani | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagarta | ... | ... | 9,318 | 4,542 | 4,776 | 0 | 0 |
| Komati | ... | ... | 32,686 | 17,140 | 15,556 | 1 | 1 |
| Jat | ... | ... | 77 | 67 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cherty | ... | ... | 816 | 221 | 595 | 0 | 0 |
| Gujarati | ... | ... | 164 | 89 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 419,137 | Details not available | | 8 | 8 |
| 33 Tumblers and Acrobats— | | | | | | | |
| Rachewar | ... | ... | 1,291 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Dombar | ... | ... | 2,911 | 1,390 | 1,521 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 4,202 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| 34 Unspecified— | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | 1,492 | 822 | 670 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,492 | 822 | 670 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 Village watchmen— | | | | | | | |
| Holeya | ... | ... | 595,846 | 299,946 | 295,900 | 12 | 11 |
| Total | ... | ... | 595,846 | 299,946 | 295,900 | 12 | 11 |
| 36 Washermen— | | | | | | | |
| Agasa | ... | ... | 91,959 | 46,228 | 45,731 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | ... | ... | 91,959 | 46,228 | 45,731 | 2 | 2 |
| 37 Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers | | | | | | | |
| Neyige | ... | ... | 97,033 | 49,226 | 47,807 | 2 | 2 |
| Goniga | ... | ... | 513 | 277 | 236 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 97,546 | 49,503 | 48,043 | 2 | 2 |
| 38 Writers— | | | | | | | |
| Kanakkan | ... | ... | 80 | 45 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Kayastha | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 86 | 49 | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 5,099,176 | 2,566,183 | 2,532,993 | 100 | 92 |

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | | Mussalman | All Religions |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| II 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin— | | | | | | |
| Arab | ... | 25 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Mogul | ... | 8,241 | 4,515 | 3,726 | 3 | 0 |
| Pathan | ... | 41,156 | 21,423 | 19,733 | 14 | 1 |
| Sheikh | ... | 178,625 | 92,652 | 85,973 | 62 | 3 |
| Sheriff | ... | 185 | 100 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Syed | ... | 42,468 | 22,212 | 20,256 | 15 | 1 |
| | Total | 270,700 | 140,921 | 129,779 | 94 | 5 |
| 2 Mixed Asiatic Races— | | | | | | |
| Khakar | ... | 65 | 23 | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Labbe | ... | 6,908 | 4,583 | 2,325 | 2 | 0 |
| Maple | ... | 1,345 | 1,208 | 137 | 0 | 0 |
| Pindari | ... | 2,097 | 1,059 | 1,038 | 1 | 0 |
| Punjari | ... | 4,558 | 2,296 | 2,262 | 2 | 0 |
| | Total | 14,973 | 9,174 | 5,799 | 5 | 0 |
| 3 Occupation not specified— | | | | | | |
| Afghan | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Memar | ... | 187 | 105 | 82 | 0 | 0 |
| Shafee | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 192 | 107 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 Unspecified— | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | 3,832 | 2,075 | 1,757 | 1 | 0 |
| | Total | 3,832 | 2,075 | 1,757 | 1 | 0 |
| | Total | 289,697 | 152,277 | 137,420 | 100 | 5 |

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | | Christians | All Religions |
| III 1 Christians— | | | | | | |
| Eurasian | ... | 5,721 | 2,615 | 3,106 | 11 | 0 |
| European | ... | 4,753 | 3,002 | 1,751 | 10 | 0 |
| Native Christian | ... | 39,585 | 20,671 | 18,914 | 79 | 1 |
| | Total | 50,059 | 26,288 | 23,771 | 100 | 1 |
| | Total | 50,059 | 26,288 | 23,771 | 100 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Jains | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| IV 1 Devotees— | | | | | |
| Digambara | 11,723 | 6,192 | 5,531 | 86 | 0 |
| Swetambara | 884 | 661 | 223 | 6 | 0 |
| Total | 12,607 | 6,853 | 5,754 | 92 | 0 |
| 2 Priests— | | | | | |
| Pitambara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tirthankara | 13 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 13 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 Traders— | | | | | |
| Marwadi | 145 | 121 | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 145 | 121 | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 Occupation not stated— | | | | | |
| Sada | 387 | 173 | 214 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 387 | 173 | 214 | 3 | 0 |
| 5 Unspecified— | | | | | |
| Unspecified | 530 | 309 | 221 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 530 | 309 | 221 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 13,682 | 7,463 | 6,219 | 100 | 0 |

| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Animists | All Religions |
| V 1 Forest and Hill Tribes— | | | | | |
| Iraliga | 8,338 | 4,428 | 3,910 | 10 | 0 |
| Koracha | 9,530 | 4,789 | 4,741 | 11 | 0 |
| Korama | 14,527 | 7,285 | 7,242 | 17 | 0 |
| Kerava | 171 | 118 | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuruba | 8,482 | 4,442 | 4,040 | 10 | 0 |
| Lambani | 45,579 | 23,654 | 21,925 | 53 | 1 |
| Total | 86,627 | 44,716 | 41,911 | 100 | 1 |
| Total | 86,627 | 44,716 | 41,911 | 100 | 1 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1.—contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Others | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| VI 1 Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin— | | | | | |
| Brahue | 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 2 Military and Dominant— | | | | | |
| Sikh | 12 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Total ... | 12 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 Occupation not specified— | | | | | |
| Parsi | 101 | 59 | 42 | 64 | 0 |
| Jew | 34 | 21 | 13 | 22 | 0 |
| Japanese | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 0 |
| Burmese | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 0 |
| Total ... | 139 | 84 | 55 | 88 | 0 |
| 4 Unspecified— | | | | | |
| Unspecified | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Total ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Total .. | 155 | 97 | 61 | 100 | 0 |
| Grand Total ... | 5,539,399 | 2,797,024 | 2,742,375 | ... | 100 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| | | | | Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | | Total | Males | Females |
| | | | | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | | |
| | | | | Hindus | All Religions | |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I. 1 Barber— | | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 5,724 | Details not available | ... | ... |
| Nayinda | ... | ... | 38,179 | 19,420 | 18,759 | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | 43,903 | Details not available | 1 | 1 |
| 2 Blacksmith— | | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | ... | 10,900 | " | " | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 10,900 | " | " | 0 |
| 3 Brass and Coppersmith— | | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | ... | 2,262 | " | " | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 2,262 | " | " | 0 |
| 4 Carpenter— | | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | ... | 23,355 | Details not available | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 23,355 | " | " | 0 |
| 5 Cowherd— | | | | | | |
| Golla | ... | ... | 142,291 | 72,485 | 69,806 | 3 |
| Total | ... | ... | 142,291 | 72,485 | 69,806 | 3 |
| 6 Cultivator— | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | 1,283,947 | 642,245 | 641,702 | 26 |
| Tigala | ... | ... | 64,847 | 32,983 | 31,864 | 1 |
| Nayer | ... | ... | 636 | 569 | 67 | 0 |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 359,343 | Details not available | 7 | 7 |
| Pille | ... | ... | 1,794 | 1,011 | 783 | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,710,567 | Details not available | 34 | 32 |
| 7 Dancer, and Singers— | | | | | | |
| Natava | ... | ... | 2,163 | 784 | 1,379 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 2,163 | 784 | 1,379 | 0 |
| 8 Devotees— | | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 1,029 | Details not available | 0 | 0 |
| Sanyasi | ... | ... | 805 | 380 | 425 | 0 |
| Gosayi | ... | ... | 585 | 346 | 239 | 0 |
| Bairagi | ... | ... | 158 | 99 | 59 | 0 |
| Bavaji | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 2,584 | Details not available | 0 | 0 |
| 9 Distillers and Toddy Drawers— | | | | | | |
| Idiga | ... | ... | 48,156 | 25,620 | 22,536 | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | 48,156 | 25,620 | 22,536 | 1 |
| 10 Earth-workers and stone dressers— | | | | | | |
| Vadda | ... | ... | 134,664 | 68,681 | 65,983 | 3 |
| Total | ... | ... | 134,664 | 68,681 | 65,983 | 2 |
| 11 Fishermen and Boatmen— | | | | | | |
| Bestha | ... | ... | 153,174 | 76,107 | 77,067 | 3 |
| Total | ... | ... | 153,174 | 76,107 | 77,067 | 3 |
| 12 Gold-lace makers— | | | | | | |
| Ruchewar | ... | ... | 366 | Details not available | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 366 | " | " | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table. I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Hindus | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 13 Goldsmiths' Refuse Collectors— | | | | | |
| Panchala ... | 189 | Details | not available | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 189 | " | " | 0 | 0 |
| 14 Goldsmith— | | | | | |
| Panchala ... | 85,925 | " | " | 2 | 2 |
| Total .. | 85,925 | " | " | 2 | 2 |
| 15 Hunters and Fowlers— | | | | | |
| Beda ... | 244,990 | 123,345 | 121,645 | 5 | 5 |
| Total ... | 244,990 | 123,345 | 121,645 | 5 | 5 |
| 16 Jugglers and Snake Charmers— | | | | | |
| Garadiga .. | 427 | 192 | 235 | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 427 | 192 | 235 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 Leather Workers— | | | | | |
| Madiga ... | 276,821 | 139,386 | 137,435 | 6 | 5 |
| Mochi ... | 1,963 | 1,028 | 935 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 278,784 | 140,414 | 138,370 | 6 | 5 |
| 18 Mason— | | | | | |
| Panchala ... | 2,059 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 2,059 | " | " | 0 | 0 |
| 19 Mat makers and Cane splitters— | | | | | |
| Meda ... | 5,774 | 2,918 | 2,856 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 5,774 | 2,918 | 2,856 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 Military and Dominant— | | | | | |
| Maharatta ... | 52,204 | 27,132 | 25,072 | 1 | 1 |
| Kshatriya .. | 24,825 | 12,699 | 12,126 | 1 | 0 |
| Rachewar ... | 2,244 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 79,273 | " | " | 2 | 1 |
| 21 Miscellaneous and disreputable livers— | | | | | |
| Jogi ... | 12,875 | 6,677 | 6,198 | 0 | 0 |
| Budabudike ... | 1,701 | 881 | 820 | 0 | 0 |
| Gondaliga ... | 31 | 13 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Karaman ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Mondaru ... | 141 | 99 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Pandaram .. | 433 | 242 | 191 | 0 | 0 |
| Saniyar ... | 25 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sillekyata ... | 997 | 373 | 624 | 0 | 0 |
| Sudugadusidda ... | 811 | 443 | 368 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 17,015 | 8,744 | 8,271 | 0 | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Hindus | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 22 Musicians and ballad reciters— | | | | | |
| Bhatraju | 1,230 | 644 | 586 | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 1,230 | 644 | 586 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 Occupation not specified— | | | | | |
| Hatagar | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kahar | 46 | 32 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Baliga ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| Malayali | 269 | 206 | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Handichikka | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kullan ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maravan ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oddi ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Palli ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 323 | 242 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 Oil-pressers— | | | | | |
| Ganiga | 39,655 | 19,897 | 19,758 | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | 39,655 | 19,897 | 19,758 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 Painters— | | | | | |
| Rachewar | 2,082 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 2,082 | „ | „ | 0 | 0 |
| 26 Potters— | | | | | |
| Kumtara | 43,418 | 22,839 | 20,579 | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | 43,418 | 22,839 | 20,579 | 1 | 1 |
| 27 Priests— | | | | | |
| Lingayet | 74,180 | Details not available | | 2 | 1 |
| Brahmin | 188,074 | „ | „ | 4 | 3 |
| Dasari | 2,839 | 1,412 | 1,427 | 0 | 0 |
| Satani | 22,325 | 11,513 | 11,012 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 287,418 | Details not available | | 6 | 4 |
| 28 Salt etc., workers— | | | | | |
| Uppara | 106,207 | 53,836 | 52,371 | 2 | 2 |
| Total ... | 106,207 | 53,836 | 52,371 | 2 | 2 |
| 29 Shepherds and wool weavers— | | | | | |
| Kuruba | 377,091 | 187,082 | 190,009 | 7 | 7 |
| Total .. | 377,091 | 187,082 | 190,009 | 7 | 7 |
| 30 Tailors and Dyers— | | | | | |
| Darji | 11,123 | 5,835 | 5,288 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 11,123 | 5,835 | 5,288 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 Temple Service— | | | | | |
| Lingayet | 5,865 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I —contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| | | | Total Mysore State excluding Civil & Military Station, Bangalore | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | | | Hindus | All Religions |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 31 | Temple Service—concl'd. | | | | | | |
| | Brahmin | ... | 1,100 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| | Maleru | ... | 1,501 | 685 | 816 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | ... | 8,466 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Traders— | | | | | | |
| | Lingayet | ... | 224,455 | Details not available | | 4 | 4 |
| | Baniya | ... | 30 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| | Banajiga | ... | 132,467 | 66,825 | 65,642 | 3 | 2 |
| | Ladar | ... | 1,527 | 812 | 715 | 0 | 0 |
| | Marwadi | ... | 226 | 142 | 84 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mudali | ... | 11,621 | 6,576 | 5,045 | 0 | 0 |
| | Vellala | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Multani | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Nagarta | ... | 9,318 | 4,542 | 4,776 | 0 | 0 |
| | Komati | ... | 31,871 | 16,546 | 15,325 | 1 | 1 |
| | Jat | ... | 27 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | Chetti | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Gujarathi | ... | 160 | 86 | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | ... | 411,705 | Details not available | | 8 | 7 |
| 33 | Tumblers and Acrobats— | | | | | | |
| | Rachewar | ... | 1,291 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| | Dombar | ... | 2,911 | 1,390 | 1,521 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | ... | 4,202 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Unspecified— | | | | | | |
| | Unspecified | ... | 1,098 | 638 | 460 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | ... | 1,098 | 638 | 460 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Village watchmen— | | | | | | |
| | Holeya | ... | 577,166 | 290,992 | 286,174 | 11 | 11 |
| | Total | ... | 577,166 | 290,992 | 286,174 | 11 | 11 |
| 36 | Washermen— | | | | | | |
| | Agasa | ... | 90,962 | 45,714 | 45,248 | 2 | 2 |
| | Total | ... | 90,962 | 45,714 | 45,248 | 2 | 2 |
| 37 | Weavers, Calenderers and dyers— | | | | | | |
| | Neyige | ... | 96,981 | 49,195 | 47,786 | 2 | 2 |
| | Goniga | ... | 477 | 263 | 214 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | ... | 97,458 | 49,458 | 48,000 | 2 | 2 |
| 38 | Writers— | | | | | | |
| | Kanakkan | ... | 19 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kayastha | ... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | ... | 24 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total... | | 5,048,449 | 2,541,037 | 2,507,412 | 100 | 92 |

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I —contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Total Mysore State excluding Civil & Military Station, Bangalore | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. | |
| | | | | | | Mussalmans | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | |
| II 1 Asiatic races of reputed | | | | | | | |
| Foreign Origin— | | | | | | | |
| Arab | ... | 17 | 14 | 3 | 0 | | |
| Mogul | ... | 7,761 | 4,267 | 3,494 | 3 | | |
| Pathan | ... | 38,226 | 19,873 | 18,353 | 14 | | |
| Sheikh | ... | 165,205 | 85,760 | 79,445 | 62 | | |
| Sheriff | ... | 116 | 62 | 54 | 0 | | |
| Syed | ... | 39,458 | 20,559 | 18,899 | 15 | | |
| Total | ... | 250,783 | 130,535 | 120,248 | 94 | | |
| 2 Mixed Asiatic Races— | | | | | | | |
| Kahar | ... | 65 | 28 | 37 | 0 | | |
| Labbe | ... | 6,310 | 4,227 | 2,083 | 2 | | |
| Maple | ... | 537 | 454 | 83 | 0 | | |
| Pindari | ... | 2,097 | 1,059 | 1,038 | 1 | | |
| Pinjari | ... | 4,558 | 2,296 | 2,262 | 2 | | |
| Total | ... | 13,567 | 8,064 | 5,503 | 5 | | |
| 3 Occupation not specified— | | | | | | | |
| Afghan | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Memar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Shafee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 4 Unspecified— | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | 3,781 | 2,048 | 1,733 | 1 | | |
| Total | ... | 3,781 | 2,048 | 1,733 | 1 | | |
| 5 Unclassified— | | | | | | | |
| Unclassified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Total | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | | |
| Total | ... | 268,131 | 140,647 | 127,484 | 100 | | |

[Subsidiary Table I—1] —contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | | Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Total. | Males. | Females. | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. | |
| | | | | | Christians. | All Religions. |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| III 1 Christians— | | | | | | |
| Eurasian | ... | 2,450 | 1,298 | 1,152 | | 0 |
| European | ... | 1,792 | 1,174 | 618 | | 0 |
| Native Christian | ... | 28,691 | 15,592 | 13,099 | 87 | 1 |
| Total | ... | 32,933 | 18,064 | 14,869 | 100 | 1 |
| Total | ... | 32,933 | 18,064 | 14,869 | 100 | 1 |
| | | Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | | | | |
| Caste, Tribe or Race. | | Total. | Males. | Females. | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. | |
| | | | | | Jains. | All Reli- gions. |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| IV 1 Devotees— | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | 11,723 | 6,192 | 5,531 | 86 | 0 |
| Swetambara | ... | 884 | 661 | 223 | 7 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 12,607 | 6,853 | 5,754 | 93 | 0 |
| 2 Priests— | | | | | | |
| Pitambarā | ... | 13 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Tirthankara | ... | 13 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 13 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 Traders— | | | | | | |
| Marwadi | ... | 145 | 121 | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 145 | 121 | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 Occupation not stated— | | | | | | |
| Sada | ... | 387 | 173 | 214 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 387 | 173 | 214 | 3 | 0 |
| 5 Unspecified— | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | 426 | 232 | 194 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 426 | 232 | 194 | 3 | 0 |
| 6 Unclassified— | | | | | | |
| Unclassified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 13,578 | 7,386 | 6,192 | 100 | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table 1—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. | |
| | | | | Animists. | All Reli- gious. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| V 1 Forest and Hill Tribes— | | | | | |
| Iraliga | 8,338 | 4,428 | 3,910 | 10 | 0 |
| Koracha | 9,530 | 4,789 | 4,741 | 11 | 0 |
| Korama | 14,527 | 7,285 | 7,242 | 17 | 1 |
| Korava | 171 | 118 | 53 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuruba | 8,482 | 4,442 | 4,040 | 10 | 0 |
| Lambani | 45,579 | 23,654 | 21,925 | 52 | 1 |
| Total | 85,627 | 44,716 | 41,911 | 100 | 2 |
| Total | 86,627 | 44,716 | 41,911 | 100 | 2 |
| | | | | | |
| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | | | | |
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. | |
| | | | | Others. | All Reli- gious. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| VI 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin— | | | | | |
| Brahmo | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 0 |
| 2 Military and Dominant— | | | | | |
| Sikh | 11 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| Total | 11 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| 3 Occupation not specified— | | | | | |
| Parsi | 46 | 29 | 17 | 56 | 0 |
| Jew | 21 | 12 | 9 | 25 | 0 |
| Japanese | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | 0 |
| Burmese | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 70 | 44 | 26 | 85 | 0 |
| 4 Unspecified— | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Total | 82 | 52 | 30 | 100 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 5,449,800 | 2,751,902 | 2,697,898 | ... | 100 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | | | Eastern Division. | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Total. | Males. | Females. | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. |
| | | | | | | Hindus. All Religions. |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 6 |
| I 1 Barber— | | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | .. | 3,439 | Details not | available | 0 0 |
| Nayinda | .. | ... | 32,229 | 16,112 | 16,117 | 1 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | 35,668 | Details not | available | 1 1 |
| 2 Blacksmith — | | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | ... | 8,014 | " | " | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 8,014 | " | " | 0 0 |
| 3 Brass and Coppersmith— | | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | ... | 1,771 | " | " | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,771 | " | " | 0 0 |
| 4 Carpenter— | | | | | | |
| Panchala | .. | ... | 14,174 | " | " | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 14,174 | " | " | 0 0 |
| 5 Cowherd— | | | | | | |
| Golla | ... | ... | 128,579 | 65,381 | 63,198 | 3 3 |
| Total | ... | ... | 128,579 | 65,381 | 63,198 | 3 3 |
| 6 Cultivators— | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | .. | 970,038 | 482,684 | 487,354 | 26 24 |
| Tigala | .. | ... | 62,642 | 31,783 | 30,859 | 2 2 |
| Nayar | .. | ... | 583 | 529 | 54 | 0 0 |
| Lingayet | ... | .. | 207,084 | Details not | available | 6 |
| Pille | ... | ... | 1,442 | 833 | 609 | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,241,789 | Details not | available | 34 31 |
| 7 Dancers and Singers— | | | | | | |
| Nattava | ... | ... | 1,981 | 720 | 1,261 | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,981 | 720 | 1,261 | 0 0 |
| 8 Devotees— | | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 770 | Details not | available | 0 0 |
| Sanyasi | ... | ... | 791 | 369 | 422 | 0 0 |
| Gosayi | ... | ... | 245 | 127 | 108 | 0 0 |
| Banasi | ... | ... | 143 | 89 | 54 | 0 0 |

[Subsidiary Table I-I]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race, | Eastern Division. | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population. | |
| | | | | Hindus. | All Religions. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 8 Devotees—concl'd. | | | | | |
| Bavaji | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 1,956 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| 9 Distillers and Toddy drawers— | | | | | |
| Idiga | 25,491 | 12,802 | 12,689 | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | 25,491 | 12,802 | 12,689 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 Earth-workers and stone-dressers. | | | | | |
| Vadda | 105,816 | 53,860 | 51,956 | 3 | 3 |
| Total ... | 105,816 | 53,860 | 51,956 | 3 | 3 |
| 11 Fisherman and Boatmen— | | | | | |
| Bestha | 125,821 | 61,943 | 63,878 | 3 | 3 |
| Total ... | 125,821 | 61,943 | 63,878 | 3 | 3 |
| 12 Gold-lace maker— | | | | | |
| Rachewar | 347 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 347 | " | " | 0 | 0 |
| 13 Goldsmiths, refuse collectors— | | | | | |
| Panchala | 174 | " | " | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 174 | " | " | 0 | 0 |
| 14 Goldsmith— | | | | | |
| Panchala | 60,277 | " | " | 2 | 2 |
| Total ... | 60,277 | " | " | 2 | 2 |
| 15 Hunters and fowlers— | | | | | |
| Beda | 211,564 | 106,670 | 104,894 | 6 | 5 |
| Total ... | 211,564 | 106,670 | 104,894 | 6 | 5 |
| 16 Jugglers and snake-charmers— | | | | | |
| Garadiga | 359 | 164 | 195 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 359 | 164 | 195 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 Leather workers— | | | | | |
| Madiga | 229,957 | 115,738 | 114,219 | 6 | |
| Mochi | 853 | 466 | 387 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 230,810 | 116,204 | 114,606 | 6 | 6 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Eastern Division | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Hindus | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 18 Masons— Panchala | 1,137 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,137 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| 19 Mat makers and cane splitters— Meda | 2,906 | 1,466 | 1,440 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2,906 | 1,466 | 1,440 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 Military and Dominant— Maharatta | 31,022 | 15,963 | 15,059 | 1 | 1 |
| Kshatriya | 17,238 | 8,727 | 8,511 | 1 | 0 |
| Rachewar | 1,329 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 49,589 | Details not available | | 2 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous and disreputable livers— | | | | | |
| Jogi | 9,627 | 4,919 | 4,708 | 0 | 0 |
| Budabudike | 1,264 | 687 | 597 | 0 | 0 |
| Gondaliga | 29 | 13 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Karaman | 1 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| Mondaru | 104 | 66 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Pandaram | 374 | 210 | 164 | 0 | 0 |
| Saniyar | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Sillekyata | 448 | 227 | 221 | 0 | 0 |
| Sadugadusidda | 195 | 112 | 83 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 12,046 | 6,215 | 5,831 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 Musicians and ballad reciters— Bhatrapu | 1,209 | 637 | 572 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,209 | 637 | 572 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 Occupation not specified— Hatagar | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kahar | 44 | 30 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Baliga | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malayali | 23 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Handichikka | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kallan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Eastern Division | | | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Total | Males | Females | Hindus | All Religions |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 23 Occupation not specified—concl'd. | | | | | | | |
| Maravan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Odde | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Palli | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Total | ... | ... | 70 | 47 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 Oil pressers— | | | | | | | |
| Ganiga | ... | ... | 35,683 | 17,812 | 17,871 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | 35,683 | 17,812 | 17,871 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 Painters— | | | | | | | |
| Rachewar | ... | ... | 1,645 | Details not | available | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,645 | „ | „ | 0 | 0 |
| 26 Potters— | | | | | | | |
| Kumbar | ... | ... | 31,699 | 16,250 | 15,449 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | 31,699 | 16,250 | 15,449 | 1 | 1 |
| 27 Priests— | | | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 47,265 | Details not | available | 1 | 1 |
| Brahmin | ... | ... | 124,592 | „ | „ | 3 | 3 |
| Dasari | ... | ... | 2,255 | 1,126 | 1,129 | 0 | 0 |
| Satani | ... | ... | 16,144 | 8,171 | 7,973 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | 190,256 | Details not | available | 5 | 5 |
| 28 Salt etc. workers— | | | | | | | |
| Uppara | ... | ... | 74,418 | 37,041 | 37,377 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | ... | ... | 74,418 | 37,041 | 37,377 | 2 | 2 |
| 29 Shepherds and wool weavers— | | | | | | | |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | 278,353 | 138,166 | 140,187 | 8 | 7 |
| Total | ... | ... | 278,353 | 138,166 | 140,187 | 8 | 7 |
| 30 Tailors and dyers— | | | | | | | |
| Darji | ... | ... | 6,558 | 3,395 | 3,163 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 6,558 | 3,395 | 3,163 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 Temple service— | | | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 5,195 | Details not | available | 0 | 0 |
| Brahmin | ... | ... | 898 | „ | „ | 0 | 0 |
| Maleru | ... | ... | 26 | 16 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | .. | .. | 6,119 | Details not | available | 0 | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | Eastern Division | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | | Hindus | All Religions |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 32 Traders— | | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | 133,679 | Details not available | | 4 | 3 |
| Baniya | .. | 27 | 14 | 13 | | 0 |
| Banajiga | ... | 114,346 | 57,310 | 37,036 | 3 | 3 |
| Ladar | ... | 1,037 | 549 | 488 | 0 | 0 |
| Marwadi | ... | 213 | 130 | 83 | 0 | 0 |
| Mudali | ... | 10,069 | 5,552 | 4,517 | 0 | 0 |
| Vellala | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Multani | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Nagarta | ... | 8,866 | 4,321 | 4,545 | 0 | 0 |
| Komati | .. | 26,333 | 13,660 | 12,673 | 1 | 1 |
| Jat | ... | 20 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Chetti | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Gujarathi | .. | 159 | 85 | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 294,750 | Details not available | | 8 | 7 |
| 33 Tumblers and acrobats— | | | | | | |
| Rachewar | .. | 986 | | | 0 | 0 |
| Dombar | ... | 2,385 | 1,147 | 1,238 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 3,371 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| 34 Unspecified— | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | 1,081 | 635 | 446 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 1,081 | 635 | 446 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 Village watchmen— | | | | | | |
| Holeyá | ... | 397,256 | 198,595 | 198,661 | 11 | 10 |
| Total | ... | 397,256 | 198,595 | 198,661 | 11 | 10 |
| 36 Washermen— | | | | | | |
| Agasa | ... | 63,704 | 31,719 | 31,985 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | ... | 63,704 | 31,719 | 31,985 | 2 | 2 |
| 37 Weavers, calenderers and dyers— | | | | | | |
| Neyige | ... | 64,662 | 32,884 | 31,778 | 2 | 2 |
| Goniga | ... | 411 | 203 | 208 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 65,073 | 33,087 | 31,986 | 2 | 2 |
| 38 Writers— | | | | | | |
| Kanakan | .. | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Kayastha | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 9 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 3,711,523 | 1,858,566 | 1,852,957 | 100 | 93 |

[Subsidiary Table I-I]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Eastern Division | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Musalmans | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| II. 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin— | | | | | |
| Arab | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mogul | 3,900 | 3,223 | 2,677 | 3 | 0 |
| Pathan | 30,492 | 15,715 | 14,777 | 15 | 1 |
| Sheikh | 118,056 | 60,926 | 57,130 | 59 | 3 |
| Sheriff | 101 | 53 | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Syed | 31,123 | 16,079 | 15,044 | 16 | 1 |
| Total | 185,679 | 96,000 | 89,679 | 93 | 5 |
| 2 Mixed Asiatic races— | | | | | |
| Khakar | 26 | 14 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Labbe | 4,722 | 3,011 | 1,711 | 2 | 0 |
| Maple | 15 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Pindari | 2,009 | 1,011 | 998 | 1 | 0 |
| Pinjari | 4,521 | 2,285 | 2,236 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 11,293 | 6,332 | 4,961 | 5 | 0 |
| 3 Occupation not specified— | | | | | |
| Afghan | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Memar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shafee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 Unspecified— | | | | | |
| Unspecified | 3,754 | 2,032 | 1,722 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 3,754 | 2,032 | 1,722 | 2 | 0 |
| 5 Unclassified— | | | | | |
| Unclassified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Total | 200,726 | 104,364 | 96,362 | 100 | 5 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion

| Eastern Division | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Christians | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| III. 1 Christians— | | | | | |
| Eurasian | 2,210 | 1,159 | 1,051 | 10 | 0 |
| European | 1,439 | 948 | 491 | 6 | 0 |
| Native Christian | 19,634 | 10,211 | 9,423 | 84 | 1 |
| Total | 23,283 | 12,318 | 10,965 | 100 | 1 |

| Eastern Division | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Jains | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| IV. 1 Devotees— | | | | | |
| Digambara | 5,493 | 2,877 | 2,616 | 83 | 0 |
| Swetambara | 249 | 179 | 70 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 5,742 | 3,056 | 2,686 | 87 | 0 |
| 2 Priests— | | | | | |
| Pitambaras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tirthankaras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 Traders— | | | | | |
| Marwadi | 72 | 64 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 72 | 64 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 Occupation not stated— | | | | | |
| Sada | 387 | 173 | 214 | 6 | 0 |
| Total | 387 | 173 | 214 | 6 | 0 |
| 5 Unspecified - | | | | | |
| Unspecified | 426 | 232 | 194 | 6 | 0 |
| Total | 426 | 232 | 194 | 6 | 0 |
| 6 Unclassified | | | | | |
| Unclassified | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| Total | 6,627 | 3,525 | 3,102 | 100 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Eastern Division | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Animists | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| V. 1 Forests and hill tribes— | | | | | |
| Iraliga | 2,934 | 1,537 | 1,397 | 7 | 0 |
| Koracha | 6,932 | 3,518 | 3,414 | 16 | 0 |
| Korama | 9,824 | 4,977 | 4,847 | 22 | 0 |
| Korava | 10 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuruba | 7,952 | 4,151 | 3,801 | 18 | 0 |
| Lambani | 16,517 | 8,468 | 8,049 | 37 | 1 |
| Total .. | 44,169 | 22,660 | 21,509 | 100 | 1 |

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Eastern Division | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Others | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| VI. 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin— | | | | | |
| Brahmo | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 0 |
| Total .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 0 |
| 2 Military and Dominant— | | | | | |
| Sikh | 11 | 7 | 4 | 17 | 0 |
| Total ... | 11 | 7 | 4 | 17 | 0 |
| 3 Occupation not Specified— | | | | | |
| Parsi | 45 | 28 | 17 | 69 | 0 |
| Jew | 5 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Japanese | 2 | 2 | .. | 3 | 0 |
| Burmese | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 0 |
| Total ... | 53 | 34 | 19 | 82 | .. |
| 4 Unspecified— | | | | | |
| Unspecified ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total ... | 65 | 42 | 23 | 100 | 0 |
| Grand Total .. | 3,986,393 | 2,001,475 | 1,984,918 | ... | 100 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE. I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Western Division | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | | | Hindus | All Religions |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| I 1 Barber— | | | | | | | |
| Lingayets | ... | 2,285 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 | |
| Nayinda | .. | 5,950 | 3,308 | 2,642 | 1 | 1 | |
| Total | ... | 8,235 | Details not available | | 1 | 1 | |
| 2 Blacksmiths— | | | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | 2,886 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | ... | 2,886 | .. | | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 Brass and Coppersmith— | | | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | 491 | .. | | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | .. | 491 | .. | | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 Carpenter— | | | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | 9,181 | .. | | 1 | 1 | |
| Total | ... | 9,181 | .. | | 1 | 1 | |
| 5 Cowherd— | | | | | | | |
| Golla | ... | 13,712 | 7,104 | 6,608 | 1 | 1 | |
| Total | .. | 13,712 | 7,104 | 6,608 | 1 | 1 | |
| 6 Cultivator— | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | 313,909 | 159,561 | 154,348 | 24 | 21 | |
| Tigala | ... | 2,205 | 1,200 | 1,005 | 0 | 0 | |
| Nayai | .. | 53 | 40 | 13 | 0 | 0 | |
| Lingayets | ... | 152,259 | Details not available | | 11 | 11 | |
| Pille | ... | 352 | 178 | 174 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | .. | 468,778 | Details not available | | 35 | 32 | |
| 7 Dancers and singers— | | | | | | | |
| Natuva | ... | 182 | 64 | 118 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | ... | 182 | 64 | 118 | 0 | 0 | |
| 8 Devotees— | | | | | | | |
| Lingayets | ... | 259 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 | |
| Sanyasi | ... | 14 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| Gosayi | ... | 340 | 209 | 131 | 0 | 0 | |

[Subsidiary Table I-1, —contd.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE. I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Western Division | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | Hindus | All Religions |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 8. Devotees—conclcd. | | | | | |
| Bairagi | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Bavaji | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Total | 628 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| 9 Distillers and Toddy drawers— | | | | | |
| Idiga | 22,665 | 12,818 | 9,847 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 22,665 | 12,818 | 9,847 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 Earth-workers and stone-dressers | | | | | |
| Vadda | 28,848 | 14,821 | 14,027 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 28,848 | 14,821 | 14,027 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 Fishermen and Boatmen— | | | | | |
| Bestha | 27,353 | 14,164 | 13,189 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 27,353 | 14,164 | 13,189 | 2 | 2 |
| 12 Gold-lace makers— | | | | | |
| Rachewar | 19 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 19 | " | | 0 | 0 |
| 13 Goldsmiths' refuse collectors— | | | | | |
| Panchala | 15 | " | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 15 | " | | 0 | 0 |
| 14 Goldsmith— | | | | | |
| Panchala | 25,648 | " | | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 25,648 | " | | 2 | 2 |
| 15 Hunters and fowlers— | | | | | |
| Beda | 33,426 | 16,675 | 16,751 | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 33,426 | 16,675 | 16,751 | 3 | 2 |
| 16 Jugglers and snake charmers— | | | | | |
| Garadiga | 68 | 28 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 68 | 28 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 Leather workers— | | | | | |
| Madiga | 46,864 | 23,643 | 23,216 | 4 | 3 |
| Mochi | 1,110 | 562 | 548 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 47,974 | 24,210 | 23,764 | 4 | 3 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Western Division | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Castes or Group on Total Population |
| | | | | | | Hindus All Religions |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 6 |
| 18 Masons— | | | | | | |
| Panchala | ... | ... | 922 | Details not available | | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 922 | .. | | 0 0 |
| 19 Mat makers and cane splitters— | | | | | | |
| Meda | ... | ... | 2,868 | 1,452 | 1,416 | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 2,868 | 1,452 | 1,416 | 0 0 |
| 20 Military and dominant— | | | | | | |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | 21,182 | 11,169 | 10,013 | 2 1 |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | 7,587 | 3,972 | 3,615 | 1 1 |
| Rachewar | ... | ... | 915 | Details not available | | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 29,684 | .. | | 3 2 |
| 21 Miscellaneous and disreputable livers— | | | | | | |
| Jogi | ... | ... | 3,248 | 1,758 | 1,490 | 0 0 |
| Budabudike | ... | ... | 437 | 214 | 223 | 0 0 |
| Gondaliga | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 0 0 |
| Karaman | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... ... |
| Mondaru | ... | ... | 37 | 33 | 4 | 0 0 |
| Pandaram | .. | .. | 59 | 32 | 27 | 0 0 |
| Samvar | ... | ... | 21 | 15 | 6 | 0 0 |
| Sillekyata | .. | ... | 549 | 146 | 403 | 0 0 |
| Sudugadusidda | ... | ... | 616 | 331 | 285 | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 4,969 | 2,529 | 2,440 | 0 0 |
| 22 Musicians and ballad reciters— | | | | | | |
| Bhatraju | ... | ... | 21 | 7 | 14 | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 21 | 7 | 14 | 0 0 |
| 23 Occupation not specified— | | | | | | |
| Hatagar | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... ... |
| Kahar | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 0 0 |
| Baliga | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... ... |

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Western Division | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population |
| | | | | | | Hindus All Religions |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 6 |
| 23 Occupation not specified—concl'd. | | | | | | |
| Malayahli | ... | .. | 246 | 191 | 55 | 0 0 |
| Handichikka | .. | ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 0 |
| Kallan | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| Maravan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| Odde | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| Palli | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 253 | 195 | 58 | 0 0 |
| 24 Oil pressers— | | | | | | |
| Gauiga | .. | ... | 3,972 | 2,085 | 1,887 | 1 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 3,972 | 2,085 | 1,887 | 1 0 |
| 25 Painters— | | | | | | |
| Rachewar | ... | ... | 437 | Details not available | | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 437 | " | | 0 0 |
| 26 Potters— | | | | | | |
| Kumbara | ... | .. | 11,719 | 6,589 | 5,130 | 1 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | 11,719 | 6,589 | 5,130 | 1 1 |
| 27 Priests— | | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 26,915 | Details not available | | 2 2 |
| Brahmin | .. | ... | 63,482 | " | | 5 5 |
| Dasari | ... | ... | 584 | 286 | 298 | 0 0 |
| Satani | ... | ... | 6,181 | 3,142 | 3,039 | 0 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 97,162 | Details not available | | 7 7 |
| 28 Salt, etc., workers— | | | | | | |
| Uppara | ... | ... | 31,789 | 16,795 | 14,994 | 2 2 |
| Total | ... | ... | 31,789 | 16,795 | 14,994 | 2 2 |
| 29 Shepherds and wool weavers— | | | | | | |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | 98,738 | 48,916 | 49,822 | 7 7 |
| Total | .. | ... | 98,738 | 48,916 | 49,822 | 7 7 |
| 30 Tailors and dyers— | | | | | | |
| Darji | ... | ... | 4,565 | 2,440 | 2,125 | 0 0 |
| Total | .. | ... | 4,565 | 2,440 | 2,125 | 0 0 |

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Western Division | | | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Total | Males | Females | Hindus | All Religions |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 31 Temple service— | | | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 670 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Brahmin | ... | ... | 202 | " | | 0 | 0 |
| Maleru | ... | ... | 1,475 | 669 | 806 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 2,347 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| 32 Traders— | | | | | | | |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 90,776 | " | " | 7 | 6 |
| Baniya | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Banajiga | ... | ... | 18,121 | 9,515 | 8,606 | 1 | 1 |
| Iadar | ... | ... | 490 | 263 | 227 | 0 | 0 |
| Marwadi | ... | ... | 13 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mudali | ... | ... | 1,552 | 1,024 | 528 | 0 | 0 |
| Vellala | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maltani | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagarta | ... | ... | 452 | 221 | 231 | 0 | 0 |
| Konmati | ... | ... | 5,538 | 2,886 | 2,652 | 1 | 1 |
| Jat | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Chetti | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gujarathi | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 116,955 | ... | ... | 9 | 8 |
| 33 Tumblers and Acrobats— | | | | | | | |
| Rachewar | ... | ... | 305 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| Dombar | ... | ... | 526 | 243 | 283 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 831 | Details not available | | 0 | 0 |
| 34 Unspecified— | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | 17 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 17 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 Village Watchmen— | | | | | | | |
| Holeyā | ... | ... | 179,910 | 92,397 | 87,513 | 13 | 12 |
| Total | ... | ... | 179,910 | 92,397 | 87,513 | 13 | 12 |
| 36 Washermen— | | | | | | | |
| Agasa ... | ... | ... | 27,258 | 13,995 | 13,263 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | ... | ... | 27,258 | 13,995 | 13,263 | 2 | 2 |
| 37 Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers— | | | | | | | |
| Neyige | ... | ... | 32,319 | 16,311 | 16,008 | 2 | 2 |
| Goniga... | ... | ... | 66 | 60 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 32,385 | 16,371 | 16,014 | 2 | 2 |
| 38 Writers— | | | | | | | |
| Kanakkan | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Kayastha | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 15 | 15 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,336,926 | 682,471 | 654,455 | 100 | 91 |

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | Western Division | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | | Musalman | All Religions |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| II 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin— | | | | | | |
| Arab | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Mogul | ... | 1,861 | 1,044 | 817 | 3 | 0 |
| Pathan | ... | 7,734 | 4,158 | 3,576 | 12 | 1 |
| Sheikh | ... | 47,149 | 24,834 | 22,315 | 70 | 3 |
| Sheriff | ... | 15 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Syed | ... | 8,335 | 4,480 | 3,855 | 12 | 1 |
| Total | ... | 65,104 | 34,535 | 30,569 | 97 | 5 |
| 2 Mixed Asiatic races— | | | | | | |
| Khakar | ... | 39 | 14 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Labbe | ... | 1,588 | 1,216 | 372 | 2 | 0 |
| Maple | ... | 522 | 443 | 79 | 1 | 0 |
| Pindari | ... | 88 | 48 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Pinjari | ... | 37 | 11 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 2,274 | 1,732 | 542 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 Occupation not specified— | | | | | | |
| Afghan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Memon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shafee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 Unspecified— | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | 27 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 27 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 Unclassified— | | | | | | |
| Unclassified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 67,405 | 36,283 | 31,122 | 100 | 5 |

Subsidiary Table I—11—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | Western Division | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | | Christians | All Religions |
| | | | | | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| III. 1 Christians— | | | | | | |
| Eurasian | | 240 | 139 | 101 | 2 | 0 |
| European | | 353 | 226 | 127 | 4 | 0 |
| Native Christian | | 9,057 | 5,381 | 3,676 | 94 | 1 |
| Total | | 9,650 | 5,746 | 3,904 | 100 | 1 |

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | Western Division | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | | Jains | All Religions |
| | | | | | | |
| IV. 1 Devotees— | | | | | | |
| Digambara | | 6,230 | 3,315 | 2,915 | 90 | 0 |
| Swetambara | | 635 | 482 | 153 | 9 | 0 |
| Total | | 6,865 | 3,797 | 3,068 | 99 | 0 |
| 2 Priests— | | | | | | |
| Pitambara ... .. |  | .. .. | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| Tirthankara | | 13 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 13 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 Traders— | | | | | | |
| Marwadi | | 73 | 57 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | | 73 | 57 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 Occupation not stated— | | | | | | |
| Sadu ... .. |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| Total ... .. |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 5 Unspecified— | | | | | | |
| Unspecified ... .. |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| Total ... .. |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 6 Unclassified— | | | | | | |
| Unclassified ... .. |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| Total ... .. |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| Total | | 6,951 | 3,861 | 3,090 | 100 | 0 |

(Subsidiary Table I-1) contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—concl.
Caste, Tribe or Race by Traditional Occupation and Religion.

| | | | Western Division. | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Total | Males. | Females. | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | | | Animists | All Religions |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| V. 1 Forest and Hill tribes— | | | | | | | |
| Iraliga | ... | ... | 5,404 | 2,891 | 2,513 | 13 | 1 |
| Koracha | ... | ... | 2,598 | 1,271 | 1,327 | 6 | 0 |
| Korāma | ... | ... | 4,703 | 2,308 | 2,395 | 11 | 0 |
| Korava | ... | ... | 161 | 109 | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Kurnba | ... | ... | 530 | 291 | 239 | 1 | 0 |
| Lambani | ... | ... | 29,062 | 1,5186 | 13,876 | 69 | 2 |
| Total | ... | ... | 42,458 | 22,056 | 20,402 | 100 | 3 |
| Total | ... | ... | 42,458 | 22,056 | 20,402 | 100 | 3 |

| | | | Western Division. | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | Total | Males | Females | Percentage of Caste or Group on Total Population | |
| | | | | | | Others | All Religions |
| IV. 1 Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin— | | | | | | | |
| Brahmo | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Total | ... | ... | .. ... | ..... | ..... | .. ... | ... |
| 2 Military and Dominant— | | | | | | | |
| Sikh | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. . | ... |
| 3 Occupation not specified— | | | | | | | |
| Parsi | . | . | 1 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 0 |
| Jew | ... | ... | 16 | 9 | 7 | 94 | 0 |
| Japanese | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... |
| Burmese | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 17 | 10 | 7 | 100 | 0 |
| 4 Unspecified— | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | .. |
| Total | ... | ... | 17 | 10 | 7 | 100 | 0 |
| Grand Total | ... | ... | 1,463,407 | 750,427 | 712,980 | ..... | 100 |

[Subsidiary Table I-1]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Caste, Tribe and Race | Persons | | | | | Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—) | | | Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—) |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 | 1891—1901 | 1881—1891 | 1871—1881 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| <i>Hindu—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | 1,287,273 | 1,311,849 | 1,059,676 | 1,310,432 | — 4 | + 27 | — 19 | — 2 | |
| Lingayet | 671,188 | 483,150 | 470,269 | 417,900 | + 39 | + 3 | + 13 | + 61 | |
| Holeyā | 395,846 | 520,493 | 447,421 | ... | + 15 | + 16 | .. | ... | |
| Kanuba | 377,582 | 346,768 | 291,965 | 371,317 | + 9 | + 19 | — 21 | + 2 | |
| Madiga | 279,611 | 239,575 | 241,190 | .... | + 17 | — 1 | ... | ... | |
| Beda | 15,007 | 217,128 | 171,269 | 262,101 | + 13 | + 27 | — 35 | — 7 | |
| Brahmin | 190,050 | 183,541 | 162,652 | 173,928 | + 4 | + 13 | — 7 | + 9 | |
| Bestha | 153,999 | 99,897 | 129,423 | 134,247 | + 54 | — 23 | — 4 | + 14 | |
| Golla | 143,249 | 128,995 | 102,633 | 160,015 | + 11 | + 26 | — 36 | — 11 | |
| Vadda | 134,664 | 107,203 | 75,840 | 115,766 | + 26 | + 41 | — 35 | + 16 | |
| Banajiga | 132,504 | 114,736 | 93,930 | 122,928 | + 16 | + 22 | — 23 | + 9 | |
| Panchala | 125,549 | 113,731 | 99,086 | 103,911 | + 10 | + 15 | — 5 | + 21 | |
| Uppara | 106,207 | 89,123 | 84,583 | 92,036 | + 19 | + 5 | — 8 | — 15 | |
| Neyige | 97,033 | 86,986 | 76,762 | 95,513 | + 12 | + 13 | — 20 | + 2 | |
| Agasa | 91,959 | 85,671 | 69,928 | 86,971 | + 7 | + 23 | — 20 | + 6 | |
| Tigala | 64,847 | 56,710 | 44,233 | 55,043 | + 14 | + 28 | — 20 | + 18 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Mahratta | .. | 53,393 | 44,446 | 41,239 | ..... | + 20 | + 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Idiga | ... | 48,227 | 39,937 | 21,161 | 80,715 | + 21 | + 89 | -74 | -40 |
| Kumbhara | ... | 43,545 | 40,809 | 31,269 | 34,565 | + 7 | + 31 | -10 | +26 |
| Ganiga | ... | 40,726 | 35,808 | 29,449 | 35,092 | + 14 | + 22 | -16 | -16 |
| Nayinda | .. | 39,090 | 37,305 | 30,376 | 39,632 | + 5 | + 23 | -23 | -1 |
| Komati | ... | 32,696 | 29,054 | 25,985 | 28,345 | + 13 | + 12 | -8 | +15 |
| Kshatriya | ... | 25,428 | 21,795 | 13,251 | 55,079 | + 17 | + 65 | -76 | -54 |
| Satani | ... | 22,375 | 19,987 | 16,573 | ..... | + 12 | + 19 | ..... | ..... |
| Jogi | ... | 12,875 | 9,410 | 5,828 | ..... | + 37 | + 62 | ..... | ..... |
| Darji | ... | 12,666 | 10,664 | 5,991 | 9,556 | + 19 | + 78 | -37 | +33 |
| Mudali | ... | 11,755 | 5,437 | 10,002 | 8,985 | +116 | -46 | +11 | +31 |
| Nagarta | ... | 9,318 | 22,964 | 7,943 | 8,681 | -59 | -189 | -9 | +7 |
| Rachewar | ... | 5,983 | 9,554 | 10,771 | 12,234 | -37 | -11 | -12 | -51 |
| Meda | ... | 5,867 | 4,261 | 12,585 | ..... | + 38 | -66 | ..... | ..... |
| Vollala | ... | 4,917 | .. .. | ..... | ..... | .. .. | .. .. | ..... | ..... |
| Baliga | ... | 1,637 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dambar | ... | 2,911 | 2,500 | 2,787 | ..... | + 16 | -10 | ..... | ..... |
| Dasari | ... | 2,844 | 1,178 | 693 | ..... | +141 | + 70 | ..... | ..... |
| Palli | ... | 2,319 | .. .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Natura | ... | 2,180 | 7,476 | ..... | 3,733 | -71 | ..... | ..... | -42 |
| Mochi | ... | 2,121 | 746 | .. .. | 1,928 | +181 | ..... | ..... | +10 |

[Subsidiary Table I-2.]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—concl.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Persons | | | | | | Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—) | | | Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—) |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|--|---------------------------------------------|
| | Persons | | | | | | Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—) | | | |
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1901 | 1871 to 1881 | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |
| <i>Hindu—contd.—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pille .. | 1,794 | 559 | ..... | ..... | + 221 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Budabudike .. | 1,701 | 1,092 | ..... | ..... | + 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Ladar .. | 1,527 | 2,046 | 1,415 | 1,623 | — 25 | + 45 | — 13 | — 6 | | |
| Maleru .. | 1,501 | .. .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Bhatraju .. | 1,230 | 1,388 | 1,320 | ..... | — 11 | + 5 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Unspecified .. | 1,038 | 3,712 | 4,046 | 813,975 | — 70 | — 8 | ... 100 | — 100 | | |
| Minor Castes .. | 8,577 | 4,381 | 2,658 | ..... | + 96 | + 65 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Total .. | 5,099,176 | 4,572,061 | 3,896,552 | 4,635,351 | + 12 | + 17 | — 12 | + 10 | | |
| <i>Muslim—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheikh .. | 178,625 | 155,047 | 179,296 | ..... | + 15 | — 14 | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Syed .. | 42,468 | 38,673 | ..... | ..... | + 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Pathan .. | 41,156 | 38,579 | ..... | ..... | + 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Mogul .. | 8,241 | 9,417 | ..... | ..... | — 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Labbe .. | 6,908 | 3,717 | 4,656 | 2,587 | + 86 | — 20 | + 80 | + 167 | | |
| Pinjari .. | 4,553 | 2,180 | .. .. | 3,836 | + 109 | ..... | ..... | + 19 | | |
| Unspecified .. | 3,781 | 861 | 9,381 | 199,061 | + 339 | — 91 | — 95 | — 98 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Pindari | ... | 2,097 | 2,048 | 5,055 | 3,507 | + 2 | - 60 | + 44 | - 40 |
| Maple | ... | 1,345 | 178 | 385 | ..... | + 656 | - 54 | ..... | ..... |
| Minor Castes | ... | 518 | 2,273 | 1,811 | ..... | - 77 | + 26 | ..... | ... |
| Total | ... | 289,697 | 252,973 | 200,484 | 208,991 | + 15 | + 26 | - 4 | + 37 |
| <i>Christian—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Native Christian | ... | 39,585 | 27,975 | 21,021 | ..... | + 42 | + 33 | ..... | ... |
| Eurasian | ... | 5,721 | 3,931 | 3,040 | ... | + 46 | + 29 | ... | ... |
| European | ... | 4,753 | 6,229 | 5,188 | ... | - 24 | + 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | ... | 50,059 | 38,135 | 29,249 | 25,676 | + 31 | + 30 | + 14 | + 95 |
| <i>Jain—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | 11,723 | 5,477 | ..... | ..... | + 114 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| Minor Castes | ... | 1,959 | 7,801 | ..... | ..... | + 75 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | ... | 13,682 | 13,278 | 10,760 | 13,035 | + 3 | + 23 | - 17 | + 5 |
| Others | ... | 86,785 | 67,154 | 49,143 | 172,359 | + 29 | + 37 | - 71 | - 50 |
| Grand Total | ... | 5,539,399 | 4,943,604 | 4,186,188 | 5,055,412 | + 12 | + 18 | - 17 | + 10 |

[Subsidiary Table I-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Persons | | | | | Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | | | Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------|---|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1871 to 1881 | 1881 to 1891 | 1871 to 1881 | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | | | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | 1,282,947 | 1,332,153 | 1,059,676 | 1,310,132 | — 4 | + 26 | — 19 | — 2 | |
| Lingayat | ... | 670,596 | 482,083 | 470,269 | 417,900 | + 39 | + 3 | + 13 | + 61 | |
| Holaya | ... | 577,166 | 502,009 | 447,121 | ... | + 15 | + 12 | .. | ... | |
| Kuruba | ... | 377,091 | 345,974 | 291,965 | 371,317 | + 9 | + 19 | — 21 | + 2 | |
| Madiga | ... | 276,821 | 236,691 | 241,190 | ..... | + 17 | — 10 | ... | ... | |
| Beda | ... | 244,990 | 216,869 | 171,269 | 262,101 | + 13 | + 27 | — 35 | — 7 | |
| Brahmin | ... | 189,174 | 182,386 | 162,652 | 173,928 | + 4 | + 12 | — 7 | + 9 | |
| Bestha | ... | 163,171 | 99,658 | 129,123 | 134,247 | + 54 | — 23 | — 4 | + 14 | |
| Golla | ... | 142,291 | 127,687 | 102,633 | 160,015 | + 11 | + 24 | — 36 | — 11 | |
| Vadda | ... | 134,664 | 106,398 | 75,840 | 115,766 | + 27 | + 40 | — 35 | + 16 | |
| Banajiga | ... | 132,467 | 106,393 | 93,930 | 122,028 | + 25 | + 13 | — 23 | + 9 | |
| Panchala | ... | 124,680 | 112,349 | 99,086 | 103,911 | + 11 | + 13 | — 5 | + 20 | |
| Uppara | ... | 106,207 | 89,104 | 84,583 | 92,036 | + 19 | + 5 | — 8 | + 15 | |
| Neyige | ... | 96,981 | 86,818 | 76,762 | 95,513 | + 12 | + 13 | — 20 | + 2 | |
| Agasa | ... | 90,962 | 84,664 | 69,928 | 86,971 | + 8 | + 21 | — 20 | + 5 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Tigala | ... | 64,847 | 53,397 | 44,283 | 55,043 | + 21 | + 21 | - 20 | + 18 |
| Mahanta | ... | 52,204 | 43,302 | 41,239 | ... | + 21 | + 5 | .. | ... |
| Idiga | ... | 48,156 | 39,917 | 21,161 | 50,715 | + 21 | + 89 | - 74 | - 40 |
| Kumbara | ... | 43,418 | 40,458 | 31,269 | 34,565 | + 7 | + 29 | - 10 | + 26 |
| Ganiga | ... | 39,655 | 35,675 | 29,449 | 35,092 | + 11 | + 21 | - 16 | + 13 |
| Nayinda | ... | 38,179 | 36,153 | 30,376 | 39,632 | + 6 | + 19 | - 23 | - 4 |
| Komati | ... | 31,871 | 29,000 | 25,985 | 28,345 | + 10 | + 12 | - 8 | + 12 |
| Kshatriya | ... | 24,825 | 21,167 | 13,251 | 55,079 | + 17 | + 60 | - 76 | - 56 |
| Satani | ... | 22,325 | 19,759 | 16,873 | ... | + 15 | + 17 | .. | ... |
| Jogi | ... | 12,875 | 9,408 | 5,828 | ... | + 37 | + 61 | .. | ... |
| Darji | ... | 11,123 | 8,761 | 5,991 | 9,556 | + 27 | + 46 | - 37 | + 16 |
| Mudali | ... | 11,621 | 5,411 | 10,002 | 8,985 | + 115 | - 46 | + 11 | + 29 |
| Naganta | ... | 9,318 | 22,744 | 7,943 | 8,681 | - 59 | + 186 | - 9 | + 7 |
| Rachewar | ... | 5,983 | 9,462 | 10,771 | 12,234 | - 37 | - 12 | - 12 | - 51 |
| Meda | ... | 5,774 | 4,230 | 12,585 | ... | + 37 | + 66 | .. | ... |
| Vellala | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Baliga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Dombar | ... | 2,911 | 2,500 | 2,787 | ... | + 16 | - 10 | .. | ... |
| Dasari | ... | 2,839 | 1,168 | 693 | .. | + 143 | - 69 | .. | ... |
| Palli | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| Natva | ... | 2,163 | 7,439 | ... | 3,733 | - 71 | .. | .. | - 42 |

[Subsidiary Table I-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Total Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—concl'd.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Persons | | | | Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | | | Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—) |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1871 to 1881 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| <i>Hindus—concl'd.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Mochi | 1,963 | 642 | ... | 1,928 | +206 | ... | ... | + 2 |
| Pille | 1,794 | 555 | ... | ... | +223 | ... | ... | ... |
| Budabudike | 1,701 | 1,092 | ... | ... | + 56 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ladar | 1,527 | 2,046 | 1,415 | 1,623 | — 25 | + 45 | — 13 | — 6 |
| Maleru | 1,501 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhatraju | 1,230 | 1,387 | 1,320 | ... | — 11 | + 5 | ... | ... |
| Unspecified | 1,098 | 3,471 | 4,046 | 813,975 | — 68 | — 14 | —100 | —100 |
| Minor Castes | 6,327 | 4,032 | 2,658 | ... | + 57 | + 52 | ... | ... |
| Total | 5,048,449 | 1,514,115 | 3,896,552 | 4,635,351 | + 12 | + 16 | — 12 | + 9 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | 165,205 | 139,746 | 179,296 | ... | + 18 | — 22 | ... | ... |
| Syed | 39,458 | 35,574 | ... | ... | + 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pathan | 38,226 | 35,056 | ... | ... | + 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mogul | 7,761 | 8,772 | ... | ... | — 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Labbe | 6,310 | 2,820 | 4,656 | 2,587 | +124 | — 39 | + 80 | +144 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Pinjari | .. | 4,558 | 2,180 | ... | 3,836 | +109 | ... | ... | +19 |
| Unspecified | ... | 3,781 | 788 | 9,281 | 199,061 | -380 | -92 | -95 | -98 |
| Pindari | ... | 2,097 | 2,048 | 5,055 | 3,507 | +2 | -60 | +44 | -40 |
| Maple | ... | 537 | 150 | 385 | ... | +258 | -61 | .. | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | 198 | 1,947 | 1,811 | ... | -90 | -8 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 268,131 | 229,081 | 200,484 | 208,991 | +17 | +14 | -4 | +28 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Native Christian | ... | 28,691 | 17,705 | 21,021 | ... | +62 | -16 | .. | ... |
| Eurasian | ... | 2,450 | 1,282 | 3,040 | ... | +91 | -58 | ... | ... |
| European | ... | 1,792 | 1,246 | 5,188 | ... | +44 | -76 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 32,933 | 20,233 | 29,249 | 25,676 | +63 | -31 | +14 | +28 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | 11,723 | 5,462 | .. | ... | +115 | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | 1,855 | 7,640 | ... | ... | -76 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 13,578 | 13,102 | 10,760 | 13,035 | +4 | +22 | -17 | +4 |
| <i>Others—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 86,709 | 66,692 | 49,143 | 172,359 | +30 | +36 | -71 | +50 |
| Grand Total | ... | 5,449,800 | 4,843,523 | 4,186,188 | 5,055,412 | +13 | +16 | -17 | +8 |

[Subsidiary Table I-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Eastern Division.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Persons | | | | | | Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | | Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—) |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1871 to 1881 | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | 970,038 | 952,255 | 648,555 | 889,820 | + 2 | +47 | —28 | + 9 |
| Lingayet | ... | 397,432 | 303,852 | 328,924 | 260,284 | +31 | — 8 | +26 | +53 |
| Holeyā | ... | 397,256 | 325,663 | 268,997 | ... | +22 | +21 | ... | ... |
| Kuruba | ... | 278,353 | 255,306 | 202,884 | 261,593 | + 9 | +26 | —22 | + 6 |
| Madiga | ... | 229,957 | 192,036 | 149,229 | ... | +20 | +29 | ... | ... |
| Beda | ... | 211,564 | 180,515 | 140,102 | 227,586 | +17 | +29 | —38 | — 7 |
| Brahmin | ... | 125,490 | 118,784 | 102,019 | 110,795 | + 6 | +16 | — 8 | +13 |
| Bestha | ... | 125,821 | 80,638 | 102,217 | 105,540 | +56 | —21 | — 3 | +19 |
| Golla | ... | 128,579 | 114,331 | 90,748 | 145,996 | +13 | +26 | —38 | —12 |
| Vadda | ... | 105,816 | 81,503 | 55,798 | 93,015 | +30 | +46 | —40 | +14 |
| Banajiga | ... | 114,346 | 90,834 | 82,261 | 103,875 | +26 | +10 | —21 | +10 |
| Panchala | ... | 85,517 | 77,909 | 63,229 | 64,919 | +10 | +23 | — 3 | +32 |
| Uppara | ... | 74,418 | 59,582 | 59,006 | 63,325 | +25 | + 1 | — 7 | +18 |
| Neyige | ... | 64,662 | 57,119 | 46,429 | 60,707 | +13 | +23 | —24 | + 7 |
| Agasa | ... | 63,704 | 56,919 | 44,693 | 58,738 | +12 | +27 | —24 | + 9 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Tigala | ... | 62,642 | 51,995 | 42,448 | 53,017 | + 21 | + 23 | -20 | + 18 |
| Maharatta | ... | 31,022 | 27,352 | 23,587 | ... | + 13 | + 16 | ... | ... |
| Idiga | ... | 25,491 | 22,334 | 16,183 | 23,012 | + 14 | + 38 | - 30 | + 11 |
| Kumbara | ... | 31,699 | 29,846 | 20,397 | 23,856 | + 6 | + 46 | - 15 | + 33 |
| Ganiga | ... | 35,683 | 31,777 | 24,646 | 29,399 | + 12 | + 29 | - 16 | + 21 |
| Nayinda | ... | 32,229 | 29,423 | 22,567 | 31,234 | + 10 | + 30 | - 28 | + 3 |
| Komati | ... | 20,333 | 24,721 | 22,109 | 24,483 | + 7 | + 12 | - 10 | + 8 |
| Kshatriya | ... | 17,238 | 14,845 | 10,200 | 36,396 | + 16 | + 46 | - 72 | - 53 |
| Satani | ... | 16,144 | 14,428 | 11,215 | ... | + 12 | + 29 | ... | ... |
| Jogi | ... | 9,627 | 7,321 | 2,410 | ... | + 32 | + 200 | ... | ... |
| Darji | ... | 6,558 | 5,426 | 4,475 | 6,331 | + 21 | + 21 | - 29 | + 4 |
| Mudali | ... | 10,069 | 4,790 | 9,305 | 8,440 | + 110 | - 49 | + 10 | + 19 |
| Nagarta | ... | 8,866 | 9,478 | 7,904 | 8,395 | - 7 | + 20 | - 6 | + 6 |
| Rachewar | ... | 4,307 | 4,813 | 6,355 | 7,943 | - 11 | - 24 | - 20 | - 46 |
| Meda | ... | 2,906 | 2,020 | 7,137 | ... | - 44 | - 72 | ... | ... |
| Vellala | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Baliga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dombar | ... | 2,385 | 1,770 | 1,377 | ... | + 35 | + 29 | ... | ... |
| Dasari | ... | 2,255 | 772 | 597 | ... | + 192 | + 29 | ... | ... |
| Palli | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Natuva | ... | 1,981 | 7,196 | ... | 5,251 | - 73 | ... | ... | - 39 |

[Subsidiary Table I-2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Eastern Division—concl'd.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Persons | | | | | Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—) | | | Net Variation, Increase (+) or Decrease (—) |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------------------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1871 to 1881 | | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| <i>Hindus—concl'd</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Mochi | 853 | 611 | ... | 1,190 | + 40 | ... | .. | — 28 | |
| Pille | 1,442 | 469 | ... | ... | + 208 | ... | .. | ... | |
| Budabudike | 1,264 | 764 | ... | ... | + 65 | ... | .. | ... | |
| Ladar | 1,037 | 1,606 | 1,069 | 1,264 | — 35 | + 50 | — 15 | — 18 | |
| Malen | 26 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Bhatraju | 1,209 | 1,248 | 1,161 | ..... | — 3 | + 8 | ... | ..... |  |
| Unspecified | 1,081 | 2,231 | 3,353 | 567,322 | — 52 | — 33 | — 99 | — 100 | |
| Minor Castes | 4,193 | 3,281 | 2,269 | ..... | + 28 | + 45 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Total | 3,711,523 | 3,247,773 | 2,625,895 | 3,271,726 | + 14 | + 24 | — 20 | + 13 | |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | 118,056 | 100,676 | 129,517 | ... | + 17 | — 22 | .. | ..... |  |
| Syed | 31,123 | 27,456 | ... | ..... | + 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Pathan | 30,492 | 27,358 | ..... | ..... | + 12 | ..... | .. | ..... |  |
| Mogul | 5,900 | 5,900 | ..... | ..... | + 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Labbe | 4,722 | 2,473 | 4,166 | 2,394 | + 91 | — 41 | + 74 | + 97 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Pinjari | ... | 4,521 | 2,143 | ..... | 3,665 | + 111 | ... | ..... | + 23 |
| Unspecified | ... | 3,754 | 774 | 8,013 | 147,785 | + 385 | — 90 | — 95 | — 98 |
| Pindari | ... | 2,009 | 2,015 | 4,628 | 3,072 | — 0 | — 57 | + 51 | — 35 |
| Maple | ... | 15 | 18 | 17 | ..... | — 17 | + 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Minor Castes | ... | 134 | 1,451 | 1,635 | ..... | — 91 | — 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | ... | 200,726 | 169,664 | 147,966 | 156,916 | + 18 | + 15 | — 6 | + 28 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | ... | 19,634 | 11,262 | 16,264 | ..... | + 74 | — 31 | ..... | ..... |
| Eurasian | ... | 2,210 | 940 | 2,861 | ... | + 135 | — 67 | ... | ..... |
| European | ... | 1,439 | 875 | 5,010 | ..... | + 65 | — 83 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | ... | 23,283 | 13,077 | 24,135 | 21,454 | + 78 | — 46 | + 13 | + 9 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | 5,493 | 3,359 | ..... | ..... | + 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Minor Castes | ... | 1,134 | 3,692 | ..... | ..... | — 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | ... | 6,627 | 7,051 | 4,400 | 5,727 | — 6 | + 60 | — 23 | + 16 |
| Others | ... | 44,234 | 32,962 | 19,931 | 98,271 | + 34 | + 65 | — 80 | — 55 |
| Grand Total | ... | 3,986,393 | 3,470,527 | 2,822,327 | 3,554,094 | + 15 | + 23 | — 21 | + 12 |

[Subsidiary Table I—2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—contd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Western Division.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Persons | | | | | Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—) | | | Net variation, increase (+) or decrease (—) |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1871 to 1881 | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | 9 | |
| <i>Hindus —</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | 313,909 | 379,888 | 411,121 | 420,612 | — 17 | — 8 | — 2 | — 25 | |
| Lingayet | 273,104 | 178,231 | 141,345 | 157,616 | + 53 | + 26 | — 10 | + 73 | |
| Holaya | 179,910 | 176,346 | 178,424 | ..... | + 2 | — 1 | ... | ..... |  |
| Kuruba | 98,738 | 90,668 | 89,081 | 109,724 | + 9 | + 2 | — 19 | — 10 | |
| Madiga | 46,864 | 44,655 | 91,961 | .... | + 5 | — 51 | .. | ..... |  |
| Beda | 33,426 | 36,354 | 31,167 | 34,515 | — 8 | + 17 | — 10 | — 3 | |
| Brahmin | 63,684 | 63,602 | 60,633 | 63,133 | + 0 | + 5 | — 4 | + 1 | |
| Bestha | 27,353 | 19,020 | 27,206 | 28,707 | + 44 | — 30 | — 5 | — 5 | |
| Golla | 13,712 | 13,356 | 11,885 | 14,019 | + 3 | + 12 | — 15 | — 2 | |
| Vadda | 28,848 | 24,895 | 20,042 | 22,751 | + 16 | + 24 | — 12 | + 27 | |
| Banajiga | 18,121 | 15,539 | 11,639 | 18,153 | + 17 | + 33 | — 36 | — 0 | |
| Panchala | 59,143 | 34,440 | 35,857 | 38,992 | + 14 | — 4 | — 8 | + 0 | |
| Uppara | 31,789 | 29,522 | 25,577 | 28,711 | + 8 | + 15 | — 11 | + 11 | |
| Neyige | 32,319 | 29,699 | 30,333 | 34,806 | + 9 | — 2 | — 13 | — 7 | |
| Agasa | 27,258 | 27,745 | 25,235 | 28,233 | — 2 | + 10 | — 10 | — 4 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| Tigala | ... | ... | 2,205 | 1,402 | 1,835 | 2,026 | + 57 | — 24 | — 9 | + 9 |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | 21,182 | 15,950 | 17,652 | ... | + 33 | — 10 | .. | ..... |
| Idiga | ... | ... | 22,665 | 17,583 | 4,068 | 57,703 | + 29 | + 254 | — 91 | — 61 |
| Kumbura | ... | ... | 11,719 | 10,612 | 10,872 | 10,709 | + 10 | — 2 | + 2 | + 9 |
| Ganiga | ... | ... | 3,972 | 3,898 | 4,803 | 5,693 | + 2 | — 19 | — 16 | — 30 |
| Navinda | ... | ... | 5,950 | 6,730 | 7,809 | 8,398 | — 12 | — 14 | — 7 | — 29 |
| Konati | ... | ... | 5,538 | 4,279 | 3,876 | 3,862 | + 29 | + 10 | + 0 | + 43 |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | 7,557 | 6,322 | 3,051 | 18,683 | + 20 | + 107 | — 84 | — 59 |
| Satani | ... | ... | 6,181 | 5,331 | 5,658 | ..... | + 16 | — 6 | .. | ... |
| Jogi | ... | ... | 3,248 | 2,087 | 3,388 | ... | + 56 | — 38 | ..... | ... |
| Davji | ... | ... | 4,565 | 3,335 | 1,516 | 3,225 | + 37 | + 120 | — 53 | + 42 |
| Mudali | ... | ... | 1,552 | 621 | 697 | 545 | + 150 | — 11 | + 28 | + 185 |
| Nagartha | ... | ... | 452 | 13,266 | 39 | 286 | — 97 | + 33,915 | — 86 | + 58 |
| Rachewar | ... | ... | 1,676 | 4,649 | 4,416 | 4,291 | — 64 | + 5 | + 3 | — 61 |
| Meda | ... | ... | 2,868 | 2,210 | 5,418 | ... | + 30 | — 59 | ... | ..... |
| Vellala | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Baliga | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dombar | ... | ... | 526 | 730 | 1,410 | ..... | — 28 | — 48 | ..... | ..... |
| Dasari | ... | ... | 584 | 396 | 96 | ..... | + 48 | + 313 | ..... | ..... |
| Palli | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... |
| Natruva | ... | ... | 182 | 243 | ..... | 482 | — 25 | ..... | ..... | — 62 |

[Subsidiary Table 1—2]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—concl'd.
Variation in Caste, Tribe and Race since 1871.
Western Division—concl'd.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Persons | | | | Percentage of Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—) | | | Net variation, increase (+) or decrease (—) |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1871 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1871 to 1881 | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | 9 |
| <i>Hindus—concl'd.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Mochi .. | 1,110 | 31 | .. .. | 738 | +3,481 | ..... | ..... | + 50 |
| Pille .. | 352 | 86 | ..... | .. .. | + 309 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Budabudike .. | 437 | 328 | ..... | ..... | + 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ladar .. | 490 | 440 | 316 | 359 | + 11 | + 27 | — 4 | + 37 |
| Maleru .. | 1,475 | ..... | .. .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bhatraju .. | 21 | 139 | 159 | ..... | — 85 | — 13 | ..... | ..... |
| Unspecified .. | 17 | 1,243 | 693 | 246,653 | — 99 | + 79 | — 100 | — 100 |
| Minor Castes .. | 2,134 | 751 | 389 | ..... | + 184 | + 93 | ..... | ..... |
| Total .. | 1,336,926 | 1,266,642 | 1,270,657 | 1,363,625 | + 6 | — 0 | — 6 | — 2 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Sheikh .. | 47,149 | 39,070 | 49,779 | .. .. | + 21 | — 22 | ..... | ..... |
| Syed .. | 8,335 | 8,118 | ..... | ..... | + 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pathan .. | 7,734 | 7,698 | .. .. | ..... | + 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mogul .. | 1,861 | 3,472 | ..... | .. .. | — 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Labbe .. | 1,588 | 347 | 500 | 193 | + 358 | — 31 | + 160 | + 723 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Punjabi ... | 37 | 37 | ..... | 171 | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 78 |
| Unspecified ... | 27 | 14 | 1,268 | 51,276 | — | 99 | — | 98 | — | 100 |
| Pindari ... | 88 | 33 | 427 | 435 | — | 92 | — | 2 | — | 80 |
| Maple ... | 522 | 132 | 368 | .... | — | 296 | — | 64 | .... | .... |
| Minor Castes... | 64 | 496 | 176 | ..... | — | 87 | — | 182 | .... | ... |
| Total ... | 67,405 | 59,417 | 52,518 | 52,075 | + | 13 | + | 13 | + | 29 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Native Christian ... | 9,057 | 6,443 | 4,757 | ... | + | 41 | + | 35 | .... | .... |
| Eurasian ... | 240 | 342 | 179 | .... | — | 30 | + | 91 | .... | .... |
| European ... | 353 | 871 | 178 | ..... | — | 5 | + | 108 | .... | .... |
| Total ... | 9,650 | 7,156 | 5,114 | 4,222 | + | 35 | + | 40 | + | 129 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Digambara ... | 6,230 | 2,103 | ..... | ... | + | 196 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... |
| Minor Castes ... | 721 | 3,948 | ..... | ... | — | 82 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... |
| Total ... | 6,951 | 6,051 | 6,360 | 7,308 | + | 15 | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| <i>Others</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | 42,475 | 33,730 | 29,212 | 74,088 | + | 26 | + | 16 | — | 43 |
| Grand Total ... | 1,463,407 | 1,372,996 | 1,363,861 | 1,501,318 | + | 7 | + | 1 | — | 3 |

[Subsidiary Table 1—2]—concl'd.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Hindus— | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | 23 | 33 | 35 | 49 |
| Lingayet | 21 | 32 | 35 | 51 |
| Holaya | 22 | 32 | 36 | 46 |
| Kuruba | 23 | 34 | 36 | 49 |
| Madiga | 25 | 33 | 38 | 44 |
| Beda | 22 | 32 | 36 | 44 |
| Brahmin | 26 | 46 | 34 | 51 |
| Bestha | 23 | 33 | 36 | 48 |
| Golla | 22 | 34 | 37 | 47 |
| Vadda | 25 | 35 | 37 | 47 |
| Banajiga | 23 | 33 | 35 | 48 |
| Panchala | 22 | 34 | 34 | 52 |
| Uppara | 23 | 32 | 37 | 51 |
| Neyige | 24 | 36 | 38 | 50 |
| Agasa | 25 | 36 | 37 | 50 |
| Tigala | 27 | 36 | 38 | 47 |
| Mahratta | 23 | 36 | 33 | 48 |
| Idiga | 21 | 33 | 33 | 48 |
| Kumbara | 25 | 37 | 37 | 49 |
| Ganiga | 24 | 37 | 40 | 47 |
| Nayinda | 27 | 37 | 36 | 48 |
| Komati | 28 | 47 | 33 | 48 |
| Kshatriya | 21 | 34 | 32 | 48 |
| Satani | 25 | 37 | 35 | 48 |
| Jogi | 27 | 36 | 36 | 46 |
| Darji | 27 | 41 | 37 | 49 |
| Mudali | 20 | 33 | 31 | 48 |
| Nagarita | 29 | 42 | 33 | 45 |
| Rachewar | 24 | 37 | 33 | 50 |
| Meda | 23 | 34 | 38 | 46 |
| Dombar | 25 | 28 | 36 | 37 |

[Subsidiary Table I—1—3]

TABLE III.

643

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
married.

Province.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 & over. | |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|------------|----------|
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 16 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 14 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 10 | ... | 2 | 0 |
| 14 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 13 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 14 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 13 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 13 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 11 | ... | 3 | 0 |
| 13 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 15 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | 10 | 14 | 5 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 13 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 11 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 6 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Mysore

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | | | | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------|---------|
| | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus—concd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dasari | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 31 | 35 | 47 |
| Natuva | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 19 | 36 | 24 |
| Mochi | ... | .. | ... | 21 | 37 | 36 | 50 |
| Pille | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 37 | 28 | 48 |
| Budabudike | ... | ... | .. | 31 | 39 | 34 | 44 |
| Ladar | ... | .. | ... | 21 | 39 | 37 | 52 |
| Maleru | ... | .. | ... | 16 | 25 | 30 | 32 |
| Bhatraja | ... | .. | ... | 24 | 41 | 31 | 36 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 22 | 18 | 37 |
| Minor Castes | ... | .. | ... | 17 | 34 | 31 | 44 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 23 | 34 | 36 | 48 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | .. | ... | .. | 24 | 35 | 36 | 49 |
| Syed | ... | .. | ... | 26 | 37 | 35 | 47 |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 35 | 36 | 48 |
| Mogul | ... | .. | ... | 26 | 37 | 35 | 45 |
| Labbe | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 36 | 27 | 52 |
| Pinjari | ... | ... | .. | 32 | 44 | 37 | 43 |
| Unspecified | .. | .. | ... | 29 | 38 | 33 | 46 |
| Pindari | ... | .. | ... | 24 | 33 | 37 | 43 |
| Maple | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 23 | 13 | 37 |
| Minor Castes | ... | .. | ... | 24 | 34 | 18 | 50 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 24 | 36 | 35 | 48 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | ... | .. | ... | 20 | 28 | 38 | 52 |
| Eurasian | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 35 | 16 | 30 |
| European | ... | .. | .. | 14 | 23 | 15 | 25 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 21 | 28 | 35 | 49 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | .. | ... | 18 | 37 | 30 | 48 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 34 | 17 | 49 |
| | Total | ... | ... | 17 | 37 | 28 | 48 |
| <i>Others</i> | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | 26 | 34 | 37 | 48 |
| Grand Total | | | | 23 | 34 | 36 | 48 |

TABLE III.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
 ried—conclld.
 Province..

| 12—15. | | 15—20. | | 20—40. | | 40 & over. | |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|------------|----------|
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 13 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 12 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 25 | 3 | 17 |
| 24 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 17 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 22 | ... | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 13 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 14 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 13 | 7 | 18 | 8 | 20 | 20 | 3 | 8 |
| 11 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| 11 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 40 | 20 | 16 | 2 |
| 12 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| 14 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 8 | 17 | 3 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 14 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | 23 | 20 | 7 | 47 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 2 | 8 | 9 | .. | 44 | 8 | 3 | ... |
| 13 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| 4 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 46 | 29 | 8 | 6 |
| 11 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 11 | 11 | 24 | 4 | 33 | 2 | 3 | ... |
| 13 | 10 | 16 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Mysore

| Caste, Tribe or Race | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|----------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Lingayet | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Holeyā | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Kuruba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Madiga | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Bela | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Brahmin | ... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Besta | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Golla | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Vadda | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Banajiga | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Panchala | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Uppara | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Neyiga | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Agasa | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Tigala | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mahratta | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Idiga | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Kumbāra | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Ganiga | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Nayinda | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Komati | ... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Kshatriya | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Satani | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Jogi | ... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Darji | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Mudali | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nagarta | ... | ... | 0 | 2 |
| Rachewar | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

[Subsidiary Table 1-3⁷—contd.]

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
ried.

Province.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 50 | 57 | 46 | 24 |
| 0 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 53 | 58 | 45 | 20 |
| 0 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 49 | 59 | 49 | 26 |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 50 | 58 | 47 | 22 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 48 | 55 | 48 | 29 |
| 1 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 50 | 54 | 47 | 25 |
| 1 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 54 | 45 | 39 | 19 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 51 | 60 | 47 | 21 |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 48 | 56 | 49 | 25 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 46 | 56 | 50 | 27 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 49 | 56 | 47 | 23 |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 52 | 55 | 44 | 21 |
| 0 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 51 | 62 | 47 | 20 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 51 | 55 | 45 | 25 |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 52 | 56 | 44 | 22 |
| 0 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 47 | 54 | 50 | 31 |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 53 | 57 | 44 | 22 |
| 0 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 53 | 59 | 44 | 19 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 52 | 55 | 43 | 21 |
| 0 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 50 | 56 | 47 | 24 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 51 | 55 | 45 | 25 |
| 1 | 12 | 7 | 20 | 51 | 43 | 41 | 19 |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 50 | 58 | 47 | 22 |
| 1 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 51 | 54 | 45 | 22 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 46 | 56 | 49 | 26 |
| 1 | 8 | 4 | 17 | 56 | 51 | 39 | 20 |
| 0 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 58 | 61 | 40 | 21 |
| 1 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 51 | 55 | 44 | 27 |
| 2 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 54 | 55 | 40 | 23 |

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindu—concl'd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Meda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Dombar | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dasari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 3 |
| Natuva | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Mochi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Pille | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Budabudike | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 3 |
| Ladar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Maleru | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Bhatraju | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 5 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Minor Castes... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 3 |
| Total | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Syed | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Mogul | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Labbe | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pinjari | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pindari | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Maple | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Minor Castes... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Native Christian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Eurasian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 8 |
| Total | | | | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| <i>Others</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Grand Total | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
ried.
Province.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 50 | 59 | 48 | 21 |
| 1 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 43 | 56 | 52 | 30 |
| 1 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 52 | 57 | 41 | 20 |
| 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 51 | 55 | 42 | 28 |
| 0 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 52 | 58 | 44 | 15 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 52 | 63 | 46 | 21 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 52 | 57 | 44 | 25 |
| 1 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 53 | 58 | 44 | 16 |
| ... | 9 | 2 | 25 | 72 | 52 | 26 | 9 |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 43 | 59 | 54 | 21 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 53 | 57 | 41 | 29 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 51 | 58 | 46 | 24 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 50 | 57 | 46 | 23 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 50 | 59 | 47 | 21 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 51 | 55 | 46 | 26 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 49 | 57 | 49 | 23 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 55 | 60 | 41 | 23 |
| ... | 2 | 2 | 15 | 59 | 65 | 39 | 17 |
| 4 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 42 | 51 | 46 | 22 |
| 0 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 53 | 55 | 44 | 28 |
| 0 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 45 | 63 | 52 | 25 |
| ... | 10 | 1 | 26 | 61 | 50 | 38 | 7 |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 | 49 | 64 | 51 | 25 |
| 0 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 51 | 58 | 47 | 22 |
| 0 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 62 | 67 | 34 | 19 |
| ... | 2 | .. | 6 | 68 | 52 | 32 | 40 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 56 | 73 | 43 | 25 |
| 0 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 62 | 65 | 37 | 21 |
| 0 | 9 | 3 | 17 | 52 | 55 | 45 | 16 |
| 2 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 54 | 51 | 38 | 18 |
| 0 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 52 | 54 | 44 | 17 |
| 0 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 50 | 60 | 48 | 23 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 50 | 57 | 46 | 23 |

| Caste, Tribe or Race | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|----------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Holeya | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Karuba | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Madiga | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Beda | ... | .. | ... | 0 |
| Brahmin | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Bestha | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Golla | ... | .. | ... | 0 |
| Vadda | ... | ... | .. | 0 |
| Banajiga | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Panchala | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Uppara | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Neyige | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Agasa | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Tigala | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Idiga | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Kumbara | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Ganiga | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Nayinda | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Komati | ... | ... | .. | 0 |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Sathani | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Jogi | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Darji | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Mudali | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Nagartha | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Rachewar | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meda | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dombar | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[Subsidiary Table I-3]—contd.

TABLE III.—contd. 651
by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
ed.
Province.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 18 | 24 | 82 | 75 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 23 | 28 | 77 | 71 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 24 | 26 | 76 | 73 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 21 | 24 | 79 | 75 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 19 | 24 | 81 | 75 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 1 | 20 | 25 | 80 | 73 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 27 | 80 | 70 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 24 | 23 | 76 | 76 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 20 | 25 | 80 | 74 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 22 | 21 | 78 | 76 |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 2 | 21 | 25 | 79 | 72 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 21 | 27 | 79 | 72 |
| ... | 0 | ... | 1 | 22 | 25 | 78 | 74 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 26 | 77 | 72 |
| ... | 0 | ... | 1 | 23 | 25 | 77 | 74 |
| ... | 0 | ... | 1 | 23 | 24 | 77 | 76 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 1 | 22 | 22 | 78 | 76 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 28 | 77 | 70 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 23 | 78 | 76 |
| .. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 23 | 77 | 76 |
| ... | 0 | ... | 1 | 20 | 23 | 80 | 76 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 26 | 81 | 71 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 2 | 21 | 22 | 79 | 76 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 24 | 83 | 74 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 22 | 23 | 78 | 75 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 28 | 25 | 71 | 72 |
| 0 | ... | ... | 2 | 30 | 23 | 70 | 75 |
| 2 | 0 | ... | 1 | 18 | 28 | 80 | 71 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 26 | 77 | 71 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 2 | 26 | 25 | 74 | 73 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 19 | 26 | 81 | 73 |

SUBSIDIARY

Civil Condition

Widow

Mysore

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dasari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Natuva | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mochi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pille | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Budabudike | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ladar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Malern | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhatraju | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Mussulmans—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sheik | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Syed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Mogul | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Labbe | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pinjari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maple | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Native Christian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Eurasian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | | | | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| <i>Others</i> | | | | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ed.

Province.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ... | 0 | ... | 3 | 19 | 17 | 81 | 80 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 24 | 22 | 74 | 77 |
| ... | 1 | .. | 2 | 28 | 24 | 72 | 72 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 23 | 30 | 77 | 68 |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 39 | 20 | 61 | 78 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 24 | 71 | 72 |
| .. | ... | ... | 3 | 44 | 45 | 56 | 52 |
| ... | 1 | .. | 1 | 16 | 18 | 84 | 80 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 17 | 26 | 83 | 74 |
| ... | 0 | 1 | ... | 30 | 16 | 69 | 54 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 21 | 25 | 79 | 74 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 27 | 21 | 73 | 78 |
| ... | 0 | ... | 1 | 24 | 22 | 76 | 77 |
| ... | 0 | ... | 1 | 22 | 22 | 78 | 77 |
| 1 | 0 | ... | 1 | 27 | 16 | 72 | 83 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 32 | 23 | 68 | 76 |
| ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 11 | 19 | 84 | 76 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 16 | 19 | 84 | 80 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | 20 | 25 | 80 | 71 |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | 45 | 36 | 55 | 64 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 40 | 90 | 60 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 26 | 21 | 74 | 78 |
| ... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 30 | 64 | 68 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 37 | 60 | 63 |
| .. | ... | ... | .. | 28 | 14 | 72 | 86 |
| ... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 30 | 64 | 68 |
| .. | 1 | ... | 1 | 21 | 30 | 79 | 68 |
| ... | 0 | 3 | 2 | 31 | 27 | 66 | 70 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 29 | 77 | 68 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 22 | 79 | 77 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 21 | 25 | 79 | 74 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Eastern

| Caste, Tribe or Race | 0-5 | | 5-12 | |
|----------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | 24 | 34 | 36 | 50 |
| Lingayet | 23 | 34 | 37 | 51 |
| Holeya | 24 | 34 | 38 | 48 |
| Kuruba | 23 | 35 | 37 | 48 |
| Madiga | 26 | 35 | 39 | 44 |
| Beda | 22 | 33 | 37 | 45 |
| Brahmin | 28 | 48 | 35 | 48 |
| Bestha | 24 | 34 | 38 | 49 |
| Golla | 23 | 34 | 37 | 47 |
| Vadda | 26 | 35 | 38 | 46 |
| Banajiga | 24 | 34 | 35 | 48 |
| Panchala | 25 | 37 | 36 | 51 |
| Uppara | 23 | 34 | 39 | 50 |
| Neige | 26 | 38 | 38 | 49 |
| Agasa | 27 | 37 | 38 | 49 |
| Tigala | 28 | 36 | 39 | 47 |
| Mahratta | 26 | 38 | 34 | 46 |
| Idiga | 25 | 36 | 38 | 47 |
| Kumbara | 26 | 38 | 39 | 50 |
| Ganiga | 25 | 38 | 40 | 47 |
| Nayinda | 28 | 38 | 37 | 48 |
| Komati | 29 | 48 | 33 | 47 |
| Kshatriya | 22 | 35 | 32 | 48 |
| Sathani | 27 | 40 | 37 | 46 |
| Jogi | 29 | 39 | 38 | 45 |
| Darji | 27 | 41 | 38 | 46 |
| Mudali | 20 | 33 | 31 | 47 |
| Nagartha | 30 | 43 | 33 | 44 |
| Rachewar | 25 | 40 | 34 | 49 |
| Meda | 25 | 37 | 41 | 46 |
| Dombur | 26 | 29 | 37 | 38 |

[Subsidiary Table I-3]—contd.

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

married.

Division.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 14 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 13 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 14 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 13 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| 12 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 16 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | 10 | 15 | 6 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 12 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 6 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Eastern

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hindus conold.—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dasari | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 31 | 38 | 48 |
| Naturva | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 20 | 37 | 24 |
| Mochi | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 45 | 27 | 44 |
| Pille | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 38 | 28 | 46 |
| Budabudike | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 42 | 35 | 42 |
| Ladar | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 41 | 37 | 49 |
| Maleru | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 67 | 67 | ... |
| Bhatraju | .. | ... | ... | 24 | 42 | 31 | 36 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | .. | 14 | 22 | 18 | 37 |
| Minor Castes | .. | ... | .. | 18 | 39 | 34 | 41 |
| Total | | | | 24 | 35 | 37 | 48 |
| <i>Mussalman—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 36 | 37 | 48 |
| Syed | ... | .. | ... | 28 | 38 | 35 | 47 |
| Pathan | ... | .. | ... | 27 | 36 | 36 | 48 |
| Moghul | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 39 | 36 | 46 |
| Lahbe | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 36 | 32 | 53 |
| Pinjari | ... | .. | ... | 32 | 44 | 38 | 42 |
| Unspecified | ... | . | ... | 29 | 38 | 33 | 46 |
| Pindari | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 33 | 38 | 50 |
| Maple | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 22 | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 39 | 17 | 48 |
| Total | | | | 26 | 27 | 37 | 48 |
| <i>Christian—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Native Christian | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 28 | 45 | 54 |
| Eurasian | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 35 | 14 | 30 |
| European | .. | ... | ... | 18 | 22 | 19 | 24 |
| Total | | | | 24 | 28 | 41 | 50 |
| <i>Jain—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 40 | 34 | 50 |
| Minor Castes | .. | ... | ... | 19 | 34 | 21 | 50 |
| Total | | | | 20 | 39 | 32 | 50 |
| <i>Others</i> | | | | | | | |
| Others | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 37 | 37 | 46 |
| Grand Total | | | | 24 | 35 | 37 | 48 |

(Subsidiary Table 1-3 —contd.)

TABLE III--contd.

by Age for Castes (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ried

Division.

| 12-15 | | 15-20 | | 20-40 | | 40 and over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 11 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 12 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 25 | 2 | 16 |
| 43 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 12 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| 11 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 32 | 20 | 16 | 2 |
| 11 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| 14 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 8 | 15 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 13 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | ... |
| 2 | 4 | 8 | ... | 45 | 9 | 4 | ... |
| 12 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| 11 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| 4 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 40 | 29 | 4 | 6 |
| 11 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 9 | 12 | 20 | 4 | 27 | ... | 4 | 0 |
| 13 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 13 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Eastern

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindu—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | .. | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Holeya | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Madiga | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Beda | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Brahmin | ... | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| Bestha | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Golla | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Vadda | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Banajiga | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Panchala | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Uppara | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Neyige | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Agasa | .. | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Tigala | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Idiga | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Kunbara | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Ganiga | ... | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Nayinda | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Komati | ... | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 7 | |
| Kshatriya | ... | .. | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Sathani | .. | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Jogi | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| Darji | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | .. | 4 | |
| Mudali | ... | ... | ... | 0 | .. | 1 | |
| Nagartha | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | 2 | |
| Rachewar | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Meda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Dombar | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |

[Subsidiary Table, 1-3]—contd.

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ried

Division.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 49 | 56 | 47 | 25 |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 50 | 56 | 46 | 23 |
| 0 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 46 | 56 | 51 | 30 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 48 | 57 | 48 | 23 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 48 | 53 | 48 | 30 |
| 1 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 49 | 53 | 48 | 27 |
| 1 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 52 | 45 | 41 | 22 |
| 0 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 50 | 60 | 48 | 22 |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 48 | 55 | 48 | 25 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 45 | 55 | 51 | 28 |
| 1 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 48 | 56 | 47 | 24 |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 50 | 54 | 46 | 23 |
| 0 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 48 | 60 | 49 | 22 |
| 1 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 49 | 52 | 46 | 28 |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 50 | 54 | 46 | 24 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 47 | 54 | 49 | 31 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 50 | 55 | 46 | 26 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 46 | 55 | 49 | 23 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 50 | 54 | 45 | 23 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 49 | 55 | 47 | 25 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 50 | 54 | 46 | 27 |
| 1 | 12 | 7 | 17 | 51 | 44 | 41 | 20 |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 50 | 57 | 47 | 23 |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 14 | 51 | 51 | 45 | 23 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 45 | 55 | 50 | 29 |
| 2 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 54 | 53 | 40 | 22 |
| 0 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 59 | 61 | 39 | 21 |
| 1 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 50 | 56 | 45 | 27 |
| 2 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 54 | 54 | 41 | 25 |
| 0 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 45 | 58 | 53 | 24 |
| 1 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 43 | 55 | 52 | 32 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Eastern

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus—concl'd.</i> | | | | |
| Dasari | ... | ... | ... 1 | 4 |
| Natuva | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Mochi | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Pille | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Budabudike | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Ladar | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Maleru | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhatraju | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | |
| Sheikh | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Syed | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mogul | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Labbe | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pinjari | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pindari | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Maple | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | |
| Native Christians | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Emasian | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | 5 | 9 |
| Total | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Other.</i> | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

[Subsidiary Table 1-3]—contd.

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ried.

Division.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 54 | 57 | 38 | 20 |
| 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 51 | 55 | 43 | 2 |
| 1 | 7 | 4 | 17 | 51 | 53 | 44 | 19 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 51 | 62 | 47 | 23 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 52 | 53 | 44 | 29 |
| 2 | 7 | 3 | 18 | 53 | 54 | 42 | 17 |
| ... | ... | .. | 40 | 100 | 60 | ... | .. |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 41 | 59 | 55 | 21 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 55 | 56 | 40 | 30 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 49 | 53 | 47 | 27 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 49 | 55 | 47 | 26 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 50 | 58 | 47 | 23 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 50 | 53 | 47 | 28 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 49 | 57 | 49 | 24 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 55 | 58 | 41 | 25 |
| ... | 2 | 3 | 14 | 56 | 64 | 41 | 19 |
| 4 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 42 | 51 | 46 | 22 |
| 0 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 53 | 55 | 44 | 28 |
| 0 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 45 | 64 | 52 | 25 |
| ... | 100 | .. | ... | 100 | ... | .. | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | 12 | 50 | 64 | 50 | 24 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 50 | 57 | 47 | 24 |
| 0 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 61 | 67 | 37 | 21 |
| ... | 2 | 0 | 6 | 71 | 50 | 29 | 42 |
| ... | .. | 1 | 1 | 58 | 72 | 41 | 27 |
| 0 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 62 | 65 | 37 | 23 |
| 0 | 8 | 3 | 14 | 48 | 57 | 49 | 19 |
| 3 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 46 | 52 | 43 | 19 |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 14 | 48 | 56 | 47 | 19 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 47 | 57 | 49 | 26 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 49 | 55 | 47 | 25 |

| Caste, Tribe or Race | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|----------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Holeya | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madiga | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beda | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brahmin | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bestha | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Golla | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vadda | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Banajiga | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Panchala | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uppara | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Neyigo | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agasa | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tigala | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Idiga | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kumbhara | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ganiga | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nayinda | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Komati | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sathani | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jogi | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Darji | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mudali | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nagartha | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rachewar | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meda | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dombar | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE III—contd.

663

by Age for castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ed.

Division.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 15 | 23 | 85 | 76 |
| ... | .. | 1 | 1 | 20 | 25 | 79 | 74 |
| .. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 24 | 80 | 74 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 21 | 23 | 79 | 76 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 23 | 83 | 75 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 19 | 25 | 81 | 74 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 25 | 80 | 72 |
| . | ... | 0 | 1 | 23 | 22 | 77 | 77 |
| .. | ... | 1 | 1 | 19 | 25 | 80 | 74 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 20 | 22 | 79 | 77 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 25 | 81 | 72 |
| .. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 24 | 80 | 74 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 20 | 21 | 80 | 78 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 24 | 77 | 73 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 21 | 23 | 79 | 76 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 23 | 24 | 77 | 75 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 20 | 82 | 78 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 23 | 84 | 74 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 16 | 21 | 82 | 78 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 22 | 23 | 77 | 76 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 18 | 23 | 86 | 76 |
| .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 25 | 82 | 72 |
| .. | ... | 0 | 2 | 22 | 21 | 78 | 77 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 23 | 83 | 74 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 17 | 20 | 82 | 78 |
| .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 32 | 28 | 67 | 69 |
| 1 | ... | 0 | 2 | 29 | 22 | 70 | 76 |
| 2 | .. | 0 | 1 | 18 | 27 | 80 | 72 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 20 | 24 | 79 | 74 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 88 | 75 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 23 | 80 | 75 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Widow
Eastern

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | | 0-5 | | 5-12 | |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus—contd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dasari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Natuya | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mochi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Pille | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Budabudike | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ladar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Maleru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhatraja | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Mussalman—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sheik | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Syed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mogul | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Labbi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pinjari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maple | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| <i>Christian—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Native Christian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eurasian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Jun—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Digambar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Others</i> | | | | | | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Subsidiary Table I 3.—contd.

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for castes (Population of each sex in each age period.)
ed.

Division.

| 12--15 | | 15--20 | | 20--40 | | 40 and over | |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 86 | 83 |
| ... | .. | 2 | 0 | 23 | 21 | 75 | 79 |
| ... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 13 | 78 | 81 |
| .. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 17 | 79 | 81 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 2 | 33 | 22 | 67 | 76 |
| 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 28 | 23 | 68 | 73 |
| ... | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 100 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 84 | 82 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 17 | 27 | 83 | 73 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 27 | 20 | 71 | 80 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 19 | 24 | 81 | 75 |
| .. | ... | 0 | 1 | 26 | 20 | 74 | 78 |
| ... | .. | 0 | 1 | 23 | 21 | 77 | 78 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 20 | 21 | 80 | 78 |
| 1 | ... | 0 | 1 | 27 | 15 | 72 | 84 |
| .. | ... | 0 | 2 | 30 | 21 | 70 | 77 |
| ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 11 | 19 | 84 | 76 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 16 | 19 | 84 | 80 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 4 | 21 | 24 | 79 | 72 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 35 | 90 | 65 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 24 | 20 | 76 | 78 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 2 | 32 | 32 | 68 | 66 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 42 | 38 | 58 | 62 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 30 | 13 | 70 | 87 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 2 | 33 | 31 | 67 | 67 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 21 | 79 | 76 |
| ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 26 | 69 | 72 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 21 | 77 | 75 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 16 | 20 | 83 | 79 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 19 | 24 | 81 | 75 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Western

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | | | | 0—5. | | 5—12. | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Handus— | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | .. | 20 | 30 | 32 | 48 |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 30 | 32 | 51 |
| Holeya | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 27 | 32 | 44 |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 32 | 36 | 50 |
| Madiga | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 26 | 36 | 43 |
| Beda | ... | ... | .. | 18 | 25 | 34 | 43 |
| Brahmin | .. | ... | .. | 24 | 44 | 32 | 55 |
| Bestha | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 28 | 31 | 45 |
| Golla | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 31 | 34 | 50 |
| Vadda | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 33 | 37 | 50 |
| Banajiga | ... | ... | .. | 19 | 29 | 30 | 47 |
| Panchala | ... | ... | .. | 18 | 30 | 30 | 53 |
| Uppara | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 30 | 34 | 51 |
| Neyige | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 32 | 36 | 52 |
| Agasa | ... | .. | ... | 21 | 32 | 35 | 51 |
| Tigala | ... | .. | .. | 17 | 31 | 30 | 42 |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 34 | 32 | 50 |
| Idiga | .. | ... | ... | 17 | 29 | 28 | 50 |
| Kumbara | .. | ... | .. | 23 | 33 | 32 | 49 |
| Ganiga | ... | ... | .. | 17 | 33 | 34 | 49 |
| Nayinda | .. | ... | ... | 21 | 26 | 32 | 52 |
| Komati | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 43 | 32 | 52 |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | .. | 18 | 33 | 32 | 49 |
| Sathani | .. | ... | ... | 19 | 30 | 30 | 54 |
| Jogi | ... | ... | .. | 21 | 29 | 32 | 49 |
| Darji | ... | .. | ... | 28 | 39 | 36 | 54 |
| Mudali | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 31 | 35 | 54 |
| Nagartha | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 29 | 35 | 52 |
| Rachewar | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 31 | 33 | 53 |
| Meda | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 30 | 33 | 45 |
| Dembar | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 24 | 33 | 32 |

[Subsidiary Table I-3]—contd.

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
 married.
 Division.

| 12—15. | | 15—20. | | 20—40. | | 40 and over. | |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 12 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| 15 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| 14 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| 14 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 13 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| 14 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 12 | 16 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 14 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 14 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 13 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 21 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 14 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 13 | 14 | 17 | 5 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 15 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 15 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 14 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 13 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 22 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| 16 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 1 | ... |
| 13 | 9 | 15 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 13 | 15 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 15 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 19 | 7 | 3 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Un
Western

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | | | | 0—5. | | 5—12. | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus—conclld.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dasari | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 33 | 25 | 46 |
| Natuva | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 10 | 31 | 23 |
| Mochi | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 32 | 43 | 54 |
| Pille | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 31 | 33 | 54 |
| Budabudike | ... | .. | ... | 27 | 31 | 35 | 50 |
| Ladar | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 35 | 37 | 57 |
| Maleru | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 24 | 29 | 33 |
| Bhatraju | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 100 | 33 |
| Unspecified | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | .. | ... | ... | 15 | 27 | 34 | 49 |
| Total | | | | 20 | 30 | 33 | 48 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 32 | 33 | 50 |
| Syed | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 33 | 33 | 47 |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 34 | 36 | 48 |
| Mogul | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 33 | 31 | 42 |
| Labbe | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 38 | 15 | 48 |
| Pinjari | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 25 | 70 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 20 | ... |
| Pindari | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 29 | 19 | 43 |
| Maple | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 29 | 13 | 39 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | 67 |
| Total | | | | 19 | 33 | 32 | 49 |
| <i>Christians</i> | | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | ... | .. | ... | 16 | 28 | 23 | 46 |
| Eurasian | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 34 | 30 | 38 |
| European | .. | ... | ... | 6 | 28 | 7 | 28 |
| Total | | | | 16 | 28 | 23 | 45 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Digambara | .. | ... | ... | 17 | 35 | 27 | 46 |
| Minor Castes | .. | ... | ... | 4 | 33 | 12 | 47 |
| Total | | | | 15 | 35 | 25 | 46 |
| <i>Others</i> | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 32 | 36 | 50 |
| Grand Total | | | | 20 | 30 | 33 | 49 |

[Subsidiary Table I-3]—contd.

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
married.

Division.

| 12—15. | | 15—20. | | 20—40. | | 40 and over. | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 17 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 14 | 35 | 8 | 20 |
| 10 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 27 | 0 | 2 | .. |
| 17 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 2 | ... |
| 16 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 1 | .. |
| 14 | 7 | 18 | 8 | 21 | 20 | 3 | 8 |
| .. | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | ... |
| .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| 14 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | 13 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 12 | 16 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 9 | 21 | 2 | 43 | 3 | 1 | . |
| 25 | 10 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | ... | ... |
| 28 | ... | 6 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 6 | .. |
| 19 | 14 | 20 | 0 | 25 | 7 | ... | 7 |
| 14 | 25 | 20 | 7 | 48 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| ... | 33 | 12 | 0 | 38 | 0 | ... | . |
| 11 | 13 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 14 | 18 | 8 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 38 | 12 | 5 | 2 |
| 2 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 63 | 28 | 16 | 2 |
| 11 | 11 | 17 | 7 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 14 | 13 | 15 | 4 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 13 | 10 | 27 | 2 | 42 | 8 | 2 | ... |
| 14 | 13 | 17 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 14 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Western

| Caste, Tribe or Race. 1 | 0-5 | | 5-12 | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus —</i> | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | .. | 0 | 1 |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | 0 | 2 |
| Holeya | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Madiga | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Beda | ... | ... | 0 | 2 |
| Brahmin | ... | ... | 0 | 6 |
| Bestha | ... | ... | 0 | 2 |
| Golla | ... | .. | ... | 2 |
| Vadda | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Banajiga | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Panchala | ... | ... | 0 | 2 |
| Uppara | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Neyige | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Agasa | ... | .. | 0 | 2 |
| Tigala | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | 0 | 3 |
| Idiga | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kumbara | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ganiga | ... | .. | ... | 1 |
| Nayinda | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Komati | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | 0 | 2 |
| Sathani | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Jogi | ... | 0 | .. | 4 |
| Darji | ... | .. | 0 | 3 |
| Mudali | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Nagartha | ... | ... | .. | 3 |
| Rachewar | ... | .. | .. | 1 |
| Meda | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Dombur | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ried.

Division.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 55 | 63 | 43 | 17 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 55 | 63 | 43 | 15 |
| 0 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 54 | 67 | 44 | 17 |
| 0 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 53 | 63 | 45 | 19 |
| 0 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 51 | 65 | 47 | 20 |
| 0 | 6 | 1 | 15 | 56 | 61 | 43 | 16 |
| 1 | 13 | 6 | 21 | 57 | 46 | 36 | 14 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 55 | 61 | 43 | 18 |
| 0 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 49 | 63 | 50 | 19 |
| 0 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 53 | 63 | 45 | 19 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 55 | 63 | 43 | 16 |
| 0 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 58 | 57 | 40 | 16 |
| 0 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 57 | 65 | 42 | 16 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 54 | 61 | 44 | 18 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 56 | 61 | 42 | 16 |
| 0 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 43 | 69 | 56 | 16 |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 56 | 60 | 41 | 16 |
| 0 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 60 | 64 | 38 | 14 |
| 1 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 59 | 61 | 38 | 15 |
| ... | 3 | 3 | 12 | 53 | 66 | 44 | 18 |
| 0 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 53 | 60 | 44 | 19 |
| 0 | 11 | 6 | 20 | 52 | 42 | 42 | 14 |
| 0 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 50 | 59 | 48 | 18 |
| 0 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 52 | 59 | 46 | 19 |
| 1 | 7 | 3 | 17 | 51 | 58 | 45 | 14 |
| 0 | 10 | 5 | 20 | 58 | 50 | 37 | 17 |
| ... | 4 | 1 | 12 | 57 | 67 | 42 | 16 |
| ... | 7 | 3 | 26 | 73 | 54 | 24 | 10 |
| ... | 5 | 3 | 16 | 56 | 58 | 41 | 17 |
| ... | 5 | 2 | 16 | 54 | 59 | 44 | 18 |
| ... | 4 | ... | 14 | 47 | 62 | 53 | 16 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Mar
Western

| Cast, Tribe or Race. | | | | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus—concd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dasari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Natuva | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mochi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pille | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Budabudike | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Ladau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Malelu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Bhatraju | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Total | | | | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Mussulmans—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 2 |
| Syed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Mogul | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Labbe | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pinjari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Pinlari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maple | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | ... | ... | 0 | 2 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Eurastan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| <i>Jews—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Digamlara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 |
| Total | | | | ... | ... | 0 | 4 |
| <i>Others</i> | | | | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Grand Total | | | | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Subsidiary Table 1-3—contd.

TABLE III—contd.

by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)

ried.

Division.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 and over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| .. | 4 | 1 | 19 | 45 | 56 | 54 | 20 |
| ... | ... | 16 | ... | 69 | 50 | 15 | 50 |
| ... | 3 | 3 | 21 | 54 | 63 | 43 | 12 |
| ... | 2 | 2 | 16 | 56 | 69 | 42 | 13 |
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 52 | 68 | 42 | 15 |
| ... | 5 | 1 | 16 | 53 | 62 | 46 | 15 |
| ... | 10 | 2 | 24 | 71 | 52 | 27 | 9 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 100 | ... | ... |
| .. | 8 | 33 | ... | ... | 77 | 67 | 7 |
| 1 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 54 | 66 | 14 | 17 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 55 | 62 | 13 | 17 |
| 0 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 53 | 61 | 46 | 17 |
| 0 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 55 | 62 | 44 | 17 |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 50 | 62 | 19 | 18 |
| ... | 3 | 1 | 12 | 56 | 66 | 13 | 18 |
| ... | 2 | 0 | 19 | 65 | 69 | 35 | 9 |
| ... | 7 | 7 | 15 | 66 | 57 | 17 | 14 |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 55 | 100 | 27 |
| ... | 6 | ... | 12 | 45 | 63 | 55 | 19 |
| ... | 5 | 2 | 28 | 60 | 52 | 38 | 7 |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 | 18 | 63 | 52 | 26 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 54 | 62 | 15 | 17 |
| ... | 3 | 1 | 16 | 63 | 66 | 36 | 15 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | 48 | 78 | 52 | 17 |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 | 40 | 72 | 60 | 19 |
| ... | 2 | 1 | 15 | 62 | 67 | 37 | 16 |
| 0 | 9 | 4 | 19 | 54 | 53 | 42 | 15 |
| 1 | 8 | 3 | 21 | 65 | 50 | 30 | 16 |
| 0 | 9 | 3 | 19 | 56 | 53 | 11 | 15 |
| 0 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 52 | 65 | 46 | 19 |
| 0 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 55 | 62 | 43 | 17 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Widow
Western

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindu—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Lingayet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Holeyā | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Kunuba | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Madiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Beda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Brahmin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Bestha | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Golla | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Vadda | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Banajiga | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Panchala | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Uppara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Neyige | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Agasa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tigala | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Idiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Kumbhara | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Ganiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Najinda | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Komati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sarbani | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Jogi | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Farji | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Mudali | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nagartha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rachewar | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dombar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE III—contd.
by Age for Castes. (Percentage of each sex in each age period.)
ed.
Division.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 & over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 28 | 73 | 71 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 31 | 75 | 67 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 71 | 70 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 24 | 78 | 75 |
| .. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 28 | 75 | 71 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 29 | 76 | 69 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 30 | 81 | 66 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 29 | 73 | 70 |
| .. | 0 | ... | 1 | 22 | 24 | 78 | 75 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 23 | 74 | 76 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 29 | 26 | 71 | 72 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 30 | 76 | 68 |
| ... | 0 | ... | 2 | 26 | 32 | 74 | 67 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 28 | 75 | 71 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 28 | 28 | 72 | 70 |
| ... | ... | .. | 1 | 15 | 26 | 85 | 72 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 26 | 74 | 72 |
| ... | 0 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 34 | 70 | 64 |
| ... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 25 | 70 | 74 |
| .. | 0 | ... | 3 | 20 | 21 | 80 | 76 |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 33 | 25 | 67 | 72 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 28 | 80 | 70 |
| .. | 1 | ... | 1 | 16 | 25 | 84 | 73 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 17 | 25 | 83 | 73 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 2 | 29 | 30 | 71 | 68 |
| .. | 1 | ... | 1 | 24 | 22 | 76 | 76 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 30 | 32 | 70 | 67 |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 | 29 | 32 | 71 | 60 |
| ... | 0 | 3 | 0 | 26 | 33 | 71 | 67 |
| .. | 1 | ... | 3 | 39 | 26 | 61 | 70 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 36 | 85 | 64 |

SUBSIDIARY
Civil Condition
Widow
Western

| Caste, Tribe or Race | | | | 0—5 | | 5—12 | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus—contd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dasari | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Natuva | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Mochi | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pille | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Budabudike | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ladar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maleru | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhatraju | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unspecified | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | ... | .. | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Shi'ikh | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Syed | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mogul | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Iabbe | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Pinjari | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pindari | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maple | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Native Christian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 0 |
| Eurasian | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | .. | ... | ... | 0 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 0 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 2 |
| Total | | | | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| <i>Others</i> | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | | | | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |

[Subsidiary Table I-2]—contd.

TABLE III—concl'd.

by Age for Castes (Percentage of each Sex in each Age-period.)

ed.

Division.

| 12—15 | | 15—20 | | 20—40 | | 40 & over | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 38 | 33 | 62 | 64 |
| ... | ... | .. | 10 | 50 | 40 | 50 | 50 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 33 | 29 | 67 | 70 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 54 | 67 | 46 |
| ... | .. | ... | .. | 75 | 16 | 25 | 84 |
| ... | 4 | ... | ... | 18 | 25 | 82 | 71 |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 44 | 46 | 56 | 51 |
| ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 50 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| ... | ... | ... | 0 | 34 | 11 | 66 | 89 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 29 | 74 | 70 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 29 | 22 | 71 | 77 |
| ... | 0 | ... | 1 | 27 | 24 | 73 | 75 |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 25 | 25 | 75 | 73 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 10 | 28 | 8 | 72 | 81 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 25 | 56 | 72 |
| ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | 50 | 100 | 50 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 100 | 50 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 45 | 36 | 55 | 64 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 56 | ... | 44 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 23 | 72 | 76 |
| .. | ... | 1 | 1 | 41 | 29 | 58 | 70 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 100 | 71 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 20 | 20 | 80 | 80 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 40 | 29 | 59 | 70 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 36 | 78 | 62 |
| ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 35 | 32 | 62 | 63 |
| .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 35 | 76 | 62 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 24 | 74 | 75 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 29 | 74 | 70 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Number of Females to 1,000 Males | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | All ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Hindu—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Agasa ... | 990 | 1,006 | 993 | 824 | 920 | 1,005 | 1,037 |
| Bairagi ... | 596 | 1,250 | 1,875 | 667 | 800 | 422 | 412 |
| Bavaji ... | 750 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... |
| Banajiga ... | 982 | 981 | 998 | 846 | 867 | 1,016 | 1,006 |
| Baniya ... | 1,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 143 | 1,333 |
| Beda ... | 986 | 1,033 | 899 | 835 | 864 | 1,027 | 1,083 |
| Bestha ... | 1,013 | 1,085 | 1,063 | 804 | 864 | 1,066 | 983 |
| Bhatraju .. | 910 | 987 | 788 | 1,025 | 886 | 954 | 879 |
| Brahman ... | 980 | 996 | 1,017 | 911 | 963 | 906 | 1,064 |
| Budabudike ... | 931 | 855 | 913 | 761 | 1,000 | 959 | 1,011 |
| Darji ... | 906 | 961 | 938 | 735 | 983 | 866 | 936 |
| Dasari ... | 1,011 | 905 | 1,098 | 859 | 892 | 1,053 | 1,056 |
| Dombar .. | 1,094 | 1,115 | 1,010 | 1,083 | 823 | 1,370 | 985 |
| Ganiga ... | 993 | 1,050 | 878 | 784 | 909 | 1,043 | 1,097 |
| Garadiga ... | 1,224 | 1,161 | 1,188 | 1,000 | 1,167 | 1,404 | 1,212 |
| Golla ... | 963 | 1,031 | 904 | 773 | 902 | 999 | 1,022 |
| Gondaliga ... | 1,385 | 4,000 | ... | 3,000 | ... | 800 | 167 |
| Goniga ... | 814 | 733 | 457 | 526 | 542 | 1,117 | 1,588 |
| Gosayi ... | 691 | 1,000 | 803 | 696 | 944 | 620 | 571 |
| Gujarathi ... | 860 | 1,100 | 708 | 400 | 1,222 | 895 | 842 |
| Handichikka ... | 1,500 | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| Hatagar ... | 500 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| Holaya ... | 983 | 1,008 | 962 | 815 | 811 | 1,046 | 1,021 |
| Idiga ... | 880 | 996 | 981 | 799 | 767 | 852 | 871 |
| Jat ... | 588 | ... | 750 | ... | 0 | 2,000 | 500 |
| Jogi ... | 928 | 930 | 916 | 769 | 850 | 1,064 | 869 |
| Kahar ... | 438 | ... | 333 | ... | 333 | 375 | 833 |
| Kanakkan .. | 118 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 100 | ... |
| Karaman ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Kayastha ... | 667 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 2,000 |
| Komati ... | 926 | 955 | 999 | 869 | 1,039 | 854 | 923 |

[Subsidiary Table 1-4]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Number of Females to 1,000 Males | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | All ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Hindu—contd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Kshatriya ... | 955 | 1,062 | 1,029 | 753 | 850 | 893 | 1,028 |
| Kumbara ... | 901 | 916 | 911 | 723 | 810 | 911 | 968 |
| Kuruba ... | 1,016 | 1,092 | 1,017 | 816 | 879 | 1,069 | 1,028 |
| Ladar ... | 881 | 968 | 780 | 523 | 923 | 924 | 984 |
| Lingayet ... | 1,003 | 1,035 | 1,040 | 842 | 846 | 993 | 1,084 |
| Madiga ... | 986 | 999 | 902 | 805 | 840 | 1,109 | 1,035 |
| Malayali ... | 306 | 111 | 138 | 191 | 471 | 326 | 517 |
| Maleru ... | 1,191 | 1,263 | 937 | 719 | 911 | 1,205 | 2,256 |
| Mahratta ... | 924 | 976 | 970 | 717 | 813 | 881 | 1,024 |
| Marwadi ... | 592 | 583 | 533 | 455 | 600 | 546 | 826 |
| Meda ... | 979 | 1,016 | 892 | 906 | 1,072 | 1,092 | 891 |
| Mochi ... | 910 | 1,098 | 923 | 392 | 1,338 | 1,026 | 849 |
| Mondaru ... | 424 | 1,400 | 455 | 667 | 500 | 196 | 610 |
| Mudali ... | 767 | 908 | 837 | 727 | 777 | 648 | 865 |
| Multani ... | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 1,000 |
| Nagarta ... | 1,052 | 975 | 989 | 889 | 814 | 1,091 | 1,191 |
| Natuva ... | 1,759 | 1,536 | 1,400 | 1,328 | 1,456 | 2,189 | 2,135 |
| Nayer ... | 118 | 1,389 | 83 | 122 | 30 | 64 | 88 |
| Nayinda ... | 966 | 923 | 982 | 783 | 821 | 1,013 | 1,031 |
| Neyige ... | 971 | 1,053 | 935 | 772 | 879 | 1,001 | 969 |
| Panchala ... | 950 | 1,011 | 1,051 | 759 | 879 | 917 | 967 |
| Pandaram ... | 789 | 2,090 | 1,088 | 769 | 333 | 680 | 695 |
| Pille ... | 775 | 953 | 829 | 933 | 704 | 790 | 852 |
| Rachewar ... | 953 | 920 | 950 | 665 | 793 | 910 | 1,194 |
| Saniyar ... | 667 | 1,000 | 1,400 | 0 | ... | 0 | ... |
| Sanyasi ... | 1,118 | 1,521 | 1,305 | 1,667 | 1,409 | 1,110 | 770 |
| Satani ... | 973 | 965 | 987 | 767 | 898 | 994 | 1,000 |
| Sillekyata ... | 1,673 | 1,930 | 1,151 | 1,250 | 1,813 | 1,572 | 2,375 |
| Suduga Lusidda ... | 831 | 1,070 | 949 | 365 | 675 | 814 | 818 |
| Tigala ... | 966 | 963 | 911 | 742 | 931 | 1,025 | 1,032 |
| Uppara ... | 973 | 1,051 | 1,027 | 794 | 840 | 1,011 | 2,58 |
| Vadda ... | 961 | 1,016 | 945 | 860 | 899 | 1,042 | 995 |

[Subsidiary Table 1-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Number of Females to 1,000 Males | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | All ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Hindu—conclld.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga ... | 999 | 994 | 1,026 | 797 | 816 | 1,032 | 1,073 |
| Unspecified ... | 721 | 651 | 926 | 640 | 553 | 712 | 732 |
| Total ... | 987 | 1,015 | 992 | 811 | 850 | 1,015 | 1,037 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Arab ... | 214 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 | 500 |
| Klakar ... | 1,321 | 0 | 500 | ... | 1,000 | 3,143 | 917 |
| Labbe ... | 493 | 859 | 794 | 345 | 361 | 371 | 451 |
| Maple ... | 183 | 769 | 359 | 275 | 210 | 107 | 149 |
| Mogul ... | 819 | 917 | 846 | 774 | 776 | 733 | 891 |
| Pathan .. | 924 | 937 | 915 | 860 | 838 | 967 | 921 |
| Pindari ... | 980 | 905 | 920 | 613 | 667 | 1,333 | 1,004 |
| Pinjari ... | 985 | 1,052 | 939 | 942 | 989 | 1,083 | 887 |
| Sheik ... | 926 | 1,003 | 966 | 766 | 884 | 913 | 928 |
| Sheriff ... | 871 | 1,000 | 1,375 | 3,000 | 500 | 600 | 941 |
| Syed ... | 919 | 989 | 934 | 753 | 849 | 876 | 998 |
| Unspecified .. | 846 | 937 | 1,000 | 672 | 667 | 789 | 838 |
| Total ... | 906 | 984 | 946 | 764 | 842 | 884 | 921 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Eurasian ... | 888 | 652 | 1,667 | 900 | 3,061 | 631 | 1,098 |
| European ... | 526 | 987 | 1,013 | 1,105 | 583 | 466 | 367 |
| Native Christian | 810 | 972 | 953 | 758 | 677 | 775 | 849 |
| Total ... | 823 | 925 | 976 | 771 | 726 | 735 | 817 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Diambhara ... | 893 | 1,126 | 957 | 826 | 785 | 862 | 856 |

[Subsidiary Table 1-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Mysore Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—concl'd.

| Number of Females to 1,000 Males. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | All ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Jatias—concl'd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Marwadi ... | 198 | ... | 100 | 71 | 143 | 263 | 333 |
| Pitambara .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sada ... | 1,237 | 1,000 | 1,667 | 2,143 | 667 | 1,037 | 1,316 |
| Swetambara ... | 337 | 750 | 760 | 250 | 169 | 232 | 583 |
| Tirthankara ... | 857 | .. | .. | ... | ... | 400 | 1,500 |
| Unspecified ... | 836 | 714 | 628 | 833 | 882 | 730 | 1,261 |
| Total .. | 838 | 1,076 | 946 | 771 | 664 | 769 | 862 |
| <i>Animists—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Iraliga ... | 883 | 928 | 960 | 866 | 953 | 862 | 806 |
| Koracha .. | 990 | 1,055 | 966 | 855 | 874 | 1,118 | 925 |
| Korama ... | 994 | 1,082 | 944 | 770 | 1,012 | 1,088 | 947 |
| Korava ... | 449 | 27 | 2,111 | 1,600 | 2,500 | 889 | 611 |
| Kuruba ... | 910 | 971 | 878 | 778 | 852 | 978 | 882 |
| Lambani ... | 927 | 933 | 1,000 | 805 | 783 | 1,037 | 809 |
| Total ... | 937 | 961 | 975 | 808 | 854 | 1,024 | 855 |
| <i>Others—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Parsi ... | 586 | 667 | 500 | .. | 1,000 | 700 | 444 |
| Sikh ... | 571 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 0 | 1,000 | ... |
| Brahmo ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| Jew ... | 750 | ... | 667 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Burmese ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| Japanese ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| Others .. | 577 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 577 | 500 | 600 | 1,000 | 750 | 667 | 385 |
| Grand Total ... | 980 | 1,012 | 989 | 808 | 848 | 1,006 | 1,027 |

[Subsidiary Table 1-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Eastern Division.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Number of Females to 1,000 Males | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | All ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Agasa | 1,008 | 996 | 996 | 828 | 959 | 1,049 | 1,049 |
| Bairagi | 607 | 1,250 | 1,875 | 667 | 800 | 410 | 400 |
| Bavaji | 750 | 0 | 0 | ... | 1,000 | 0 | ... |
| Banajiga | 995 | 972 | 984 | 846 | 894 | 1,054 | 1,020 |
| Baniya | 929 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | ... | 167 | 667 |
| Beda | 983 | 1,025 | 876 | 847 | 855 | 1,031 | 1,089 |
| Bestha | 1,031 | 1,076 | 1,054 | 792 | 888 | 1,125 | 999 |
| Bhatraju | 898 | 974 | 786 | 975 | 886 | 957 | 854 |
| Brahmin | 991 | 1,009 | 982 | 930 | 953 | 929 | 1,086 |
| Budabudike | 895 | 879 | 874 | 744 | 1,024 | 863 | 973 |
| Darji | 932 | 1,080 | 950 | 732 | 937 | 922 | 914 |
| Dasari | 1,003 | 855 | 1,000 | 920 | 959 | 1,023 | 1,139 |
| Dombar | 1,079 | 1,096 | 1,004 | 1,176 | 704 | 1,322 | 1,011 |
| Ganiga | 1,003 | 1,040 | 875 | 789 | 930 | 1,070 | 1,112 |
| Garadiga | 1,189 | 966 | 929 | 938 | 1,300 | 1,474 | 1,326 |
| Golla | 967 | 1,015 | 891 | 777 | 916 | 1,014 | 1,034 |
| Gondaliga | 1,231 | 4,000 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 800 | 167 |
| Goniga | 1,025 | 857 | 461 | 769 | 1,625 | 1,675 | 1,710 |
| Gosayi | 788 | 769 | 741 | 600 | 1,571 | 732 | 795 |
| Gujarathi | 871 | 1,100 | 708 | 400 | 1,222 | 895 | 889 |
| Handichicka | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hatagar | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Holeya | 1,000 | 993 | 923 | 779 | 784 | 1,104 | 1,086 |
| Idiga | 991 | 1,020 | 933 | 855 | 927 | 1,089 | 984 |
| Jat | 667 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| Jogi | 957 | 976 | 910 | 740 | 847 | 1,137 | 906 |
| Kahar | 467 | 0 | 333 | 0 | 333 | 429 | 833 |
| Kanakhan | 400 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Karaman | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kayastha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Komati | 928 | 956 | 985 | 898 | 962 | 862 | 946 |

[Subsidiary Table 1-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Eastern Division—contd.

| Number of Females to 1,000 Males. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Caste, Tribe or Race | All ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Hindus—contd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Kshatriya .. | 975 | 1,020 | 1,019 | 724 | 855 | 940 | 1,085 |
| Kumbara ... | 951 | 1,008 | 967 | 806 | 867 | 1,003 | 917 |
| Kuruba ... | 1,015 | 1,067 | 995 | 801 | 883 | 1,091 | 1,035 |
| Ladar .. | 889 | 1,066 | 763 | 537 | 894 | 881 | 1,040 |
| Lingayet ... | 1,007 | 1,034 | 1,000 | 855 | 844 | 1,007 | 1,107 |
| Madiga ... | 987 | 976 | 879 | 818 | 843 | 1,110 | 1,069 |
| Malayali .. | 533 | 0 | ... | 0 | 2,000 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Maleru ... | 625 | 667 | 0 | .. | ... | 500 | 2,000 |
| Mahratta ... | 943 | 925 | 915 | 742 | 760 | 935 | 1,101 |
| Marwadi ... | 638 | 583 | 533 | 455 | 833 | 649 | 864 |
| Meda ... | 982 | 1,048 | 799 | 696 | 1,011 | 1,288 | 921 |
| Mochi ... | 831 | 1,127 | 986 | 243 | 1,810 | 1,028 | 794 |
| Mondaru ... | 576 | 2,333 | 500 | 333 | 1,000 | 242 | 941 |
| Mudali .. | 814 | 995 | 927 | 820 | 808 | 661 | 918 |
| Multani ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| Nagartha ... | 1,052 | 980 | 976 | 877 | 744 | 1,114 | 1,193 |
| Natuva ... | 1,751 | 1,602 | 1,382 | 1,279 | 1,586 | 2,161 | 2,054 |
| Nayer .. | 102 | 1,412 | 46 | 75 | 63 | 39 | 95 |
| Nayinda ... | 1,000 | 977 | 1,009 | 785 | 856 | 1,064 | 1,046 |
| Neyigi ... | 966 | 1,023 | 956 | 740 | 886 | 1,015 | 985 |
| Panchala ... | 985 | 991 | 1,019 | 743 | 893 | 1,035 | 1,004 |
| Pandaram ... | 781 | 2,333 | 1,000 | 615 | 227 | 731 | 635 |
| Pille ... | 731 | 933 | 806 | 289 | 681 | 727 | 819 |
| Rachewar ... | 931 | 949 | 921 | 660 | 804 | 870 | 1,131 |
| Saniyar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | .. | ... |
| Sanyasi ... | 1,366 | 1,553 | 1,308 | 1,813 | 1,429 | 1,161 | 782 |
| Sathani ... | 976 | 932 | 881 | 763 | 979 | 1,042 | 1,059 |
| Sillekyata ... | 974 | 1,440 | 737 | 500 | 714 | 906 | 1,314 |
| Sudugadusidda ... | 741 | 909 | 1,500 | 750 | 500 | 760 | 471 |
| Tigala ... | 971 | 960 | 913 | 742 | 940 | 1,029 | 1,046 |
| Uppara ... | 1,009 | 1,080 | 1,020 | 788 | 835 | 1,100 | 986 |
| Vadda ... | 965 | 998 | 930 | 878 | 909 | 1,066 | 913 |

[Subsidiary Table -4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Eastern Division.—contd.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Number of Females to 1,000 Males. | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | All ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Hindus—concl'd. | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga .. | 1,010 | 978 | 1,018 | 760 | 807 | 1,074 | 1,091 |
| Unspecified ... | 702 | 651 | 914 | 620 | 565 | 667 | 728 |
| Total ... | 997 | 1,004 | 968 | 797 | 856 | 1,054 | 1,061 |
| Muslimans— | | | | | | | |
| Arab ... | 750 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 | ... |
| Khakar ... | 857 | 0 | 500 | ... | 333 | 2,667 | 1,000 |
| Labbe ... | 568 | 793 | 785 | 395 | 433 | 479 | 522 |
| Maple ... | 364 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| Mogul ... | 831 | 883 | 836 | 765 | 800 | 739 | 962 |
| Pathan ... | 940 | 903 | 930 | 901 | 846 | 997 | 955 |
| Pindari ... | 987 | 914 | 922 | 628 | 698 | 1,345 | 996 |
| Pinjari ... | 979 | 1,047 | 925 | 935 | 989 | 1,076 | 884 |
| Sheikh ... | 938 | 991 | 839 | 745 | 918 | 958 | 948 |
| Sheriff ... | 906 | 1,286 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 546 | 1,000 |
| Syed ... | 936 | 958 | 948 | 780 | 856 | 909 | 1,021 |
| Unspecified ... | 847 | 943 | 1,005 | 694 | 665 | 784 | 835 |
| Total ... | 923 | 963 | 933 | 766 | 870 | 932 | 946 |
| Christians— | | | | | | | |
| Eurasian ... | 907 | 621 | 1,895 | 873 | 2,482 | 629 | 1,225 |
| European ... | 518 | 849 | 900 | 938 | 548 | 465 | 395 |
| Native Christians ... | 923 | 954 | 903 | 738 | 705 | 1,001 | 975 |
| Total ... | 890 | 890 | 932 | 756 | 779 | 892 | 926 |
| Jains— | | | | | | | |
| Digambara .. | 909 | 1,126 | 902 | 752 | 725 | 963 | 874 |
| Marwadi ... | 125 | 0 | ... | ... | 167 | 286 | 0 |
| Pitambara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[Subsidiary Table 1-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Eastern Division—concl'd.

| Caste, Tribe or Race | Number of Females to 1,000 Males | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | All ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 46 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Jains—concl'd</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sada ... | 1,237 | 1,000 | 1,667 | 2,143 | 667 | 1,037 | 1,316 |
| Swetambara ... | 391 | 500 | 1,250 | 400 | 128 | 300 | 526 |
| Tirthankara .. | ... | . | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| Unspecified ... | 836 | 714 | 628 | 833 | 938 | 740 | 1,261 |
| Total ... | 880 | 1,044 | 911 | 745 | 644 | 891 | 902 |
| <i>Animists—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Iraliga ... | 909 | 763 | 785 | 719 | 1,231 | 1,164 | 848 |
| Koracha .. | 970 | 1,017 | 907 | 834 | 941 | 1,098 | 926 |
| Korama ... | 974 | 907 | 868 | 789 | 991 | 1,119 | 1,007 |
| Korava ... | 111 | ... | 0 | 500 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Kuruba ... | 916 | 971 | 874 | 778 | 877 | 999 | 878 |
| Lambani ... | 951 | 889 | 1,035 | 889 | 842 | 1,092 | 820 |
| Total ... | 949 | 912 | 935 | 829 | 913 | 1,084 | 893 |
| <i>Others—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Parsi ... | 607 | 667 | 500 | ... | 1,000 | 778 | 444 |
| Sikh .. | 571 | 1,000 | 1,000 | . | 0 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Brahmo ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| Jew .. | 667 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | ... |
| Burmese ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 0 | ... |
| Japanese ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Others .. | 548 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 548 | 500 | 500 | .. | 333 | 786 | 364 |
| Grand Total .. | 992 | 1,000 | 966 | 795 | 851 | 1,047 | 1,053 |

[Subsidiary Table I-4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Western Division.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Number of Females per 1,000 Males. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | All ages | 0-5 | 5-12 | 12-15 | 15-20 | 20-40 | 40 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Hindus —</i> | | | | | | | |
| Agasa | 948 | 1,034 | 985 | 816 | 851 | 914 | 1,007 |
| Bairagi | 500 | .. | ... | .. | ... | 500 | 500 |
| Bavaji | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Banajiga | 905 | 1,043 | 1,089 | 849 | 745 | 827 | 899 |
| Baniya | 2,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| Beda | 1,005 | 1,089 | 1,054 | 768 | 920 | 1,007 | 1,042 |
| Bestha | 931 | 1,133 | 1,106 | 854 | 775 | 853 | 902 |
| Bhatraju | 2,000 | ... | 1,000 | .. | ... | 833 | ... |
| Brahmin | 959 | 967 | 1,087 | 879 | 979 | 865 | 1,016 |
| Budabudike | 1,042 | 778 | 1,022 | 792 | 938 | 1,286 | 1,167 |
| Darji | 871 | 803 | 921 | 740 | 1,039 | 792 | 970 |
| Dasari | 1,042 | 1,082 | 1,644 | 710 | 688 | 1,191 | 754 |
| Dombor | 1,165 | 1,219 | 1,039 | 783 | 1,600 | 1,583 | 869 |
| Ganiga | 905 | 1,182 | 910 | 743 | 772 | 860 | 957 |
| Garadiga | 1,429 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 500 | 1,111 | 667 |
| Golla | 930 | 1,200 | 1,028 | 737 | 797 | 873 | 910 |
| Gondaliga | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Goniga | 100 | 300 | 400 | ... | 0 | 0 | 333 |
| Gosayi | 627 | 1,231 | 846 | 769 | 546 | 552 | 439 |
| Gujarathi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| Handichikka | 1,500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 |
| Hatagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Holeya | 947 | 1,047 | 1,054 | 887 | 861 | 944 | 859 |
| Idiga | 768 | 969 | 1,047 | 742 | 653 | 657 | 732 |
| Jat | 400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 250 |
| Jogi | 842 | 765 | 938 | 847 | 854 | 900 | 746 |
| Kahar | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | 0 | ... |
| Kanakkan | ... | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Karaman | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| Kayasta | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Komati | 919 | 951 | 1,065 | 743 | 1,353 | 814 | 804 |

[Subsidiary Table I—1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Proportion of Sexes in Castes.
Western Division—contd.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Number of Females per 1,000 Males. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | All ages. | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Hindus—contd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Kshatriya .. | 910 | 1,173 | 1,049 | 817 | 840 | 800 | 897 |
| Kumbara ... | 779 | 693 | 764 | 560 | 681 | 716 | 1,135 |
| Kuruba ... | 1,019 | 1,170 | 1,075 | 862 | 869 | 1,014 | 1,009 |
| Ladar ... | 863 | 788 | 815 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,013 | 862 |
| Lingayet ... | 998 | 1,038 | 1,102 | 850 | 848 | 974 | 1,045 |
| Madiga ... | 982 | 1,142 | 1,012 | 750 | 826 | 1,103 | 855 |
| Malayali .. | 288 | 118 | 160 | 200 | 375 | 318 | 440 |
| Maleru ... | 1,205 | 1,288 | 978 | 703 | 889 | 524 | 2,260 |
| Mahratta ... | 897 | 1,071 | 1,050 | 684 | 880 | 814 | 900 |
| Marwadi ... | 83 | ... | ... | .. | 250 | 0 | .. |
| Meda ... | 975 | 975 | 1,020 | 1,183 | 1,118 | 957 | 859 |
| Mochi ... | 975 | 1,075 | 893 | 906 | 1,128 | 1,024 | 900 |
| Mondaru ... | 121 | .. | 333 | ... | 0 | 111 | ... |
| Mudali ... | 516 | 584 | 469 | 351 | 565 | 561 | 556 |
| Multani .. | 1,000 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| Nagarta ... | 1,045 | 929 | 1,225 | 1,053 | 2,267 | 761 | 1,133 |
| Natava ... | 1,844 | 917 | 1,600 | 2,333 | 700 | 2,471 | 3,857 |
| Nayer ... | 325 | 1,000 | 429 | 2,000 | 0 | 368 | ... |
| Nayinda .. | 799 | 628 | 852 | 776 | 694 | 791 | 939 |
| Neyigi ... | 981 | 1,121 | 1,075 | 831 | 865 | 977 | 931 |
| Panchala ... | 878 | 1,069 | 1,129 | 793 | 857 | 724 | 882 |
| Pandaram .. | 844 | 667 | 4,000 | ... | 800 | 474 | 1,500 |
| Pille ... | 978 | 1,059 | 914 | 667 | 833 | 1,045 | 1,029 |
| Rachewar ... | 1,014 | 840 | 1,018 | 677 | 771 | 1,015 | 1,416 |
| Saniyar ... | 400 | 1,000 | 800 | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| Sanyasi ... | 273 | ... | 1,000 | 500 | 1,000 | 0 | ... |
| Sathani ... | 967 | 1,081 | 1,312 | 774 | 719 | 885 | 954 |
| Sillekyata .. | 2,760 | 2,611 | 1,633 | 2,750 | 9,500 | 2,906 | 3,838 |
| Sudagadusidda ... | 861 | 1,125 | 855 | 500 | 792 | 828 | 1,000 |
| Tigala ... | 838 | 1,102 | 838 | 738 | 748 | 934 | 694 |
| Uppara ... | 892 | 979 | 1,045 | 808 | 850 | 852 | 818 |
| Vadda ... | 946 | 1,090 | 999 | 799 | 867 | 966 | 872 |

[Subsidiary Table 1—4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Western Division—contd.

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Number of Females per 1,000 Males | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | All ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Hindus—concd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga ... | 967 | 1,049 | 1,051 | 902 | 840 | 918 | 1,005 |
| Unspecified ... | 4,667 | ... | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Total .. | 959 | 1,050 | 1,059 | 847 | 851 | 923 | 963 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Arab ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| Klakar ... | 1,786 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 3,500 | 900 |
| Labbe ... | 306 | 1,314 | 840 | 226 | 221 | 192 | 241 |
| Maple .. | 178 | 615 | 378 | 225 | 217 | 108 | 161 |
| Mogul ... | 783 | 1,071 | 885 | 795 | 716 | 716 | 688 |
| Pathan .. | 860 | 1,119 | 857 | 724 | 814 | 864 | 790 |
| Pindari ... | 853 | 667 | 857 | 429 | 286 | 1,143 | 1,286 |
| Pinjari .. | 2,364 | ... | 8,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,800 | 1,500 |
| Sheikh ... | 899 | 1,038 | 1,041 | 814 | 814 | 818 | 877 |
| Sheriff .. | 667 | ... | 1,000 | .. | 0 | 1,000 | ... |
| Syed .. | 861 | 1,163 | 883 | 669 | 827 | 781 | 909 |
| Unspecified ... | 688 | .. | 333 | .. | 1,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Total ... | 858 | 1,063 | 987 | 758 | 775 | 769 | 842 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Eurasians ... | 727 | 1,250 | 880 | 3,000 | 1,167 | 649 | 364 |
| Europeans ... | 562 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 800 | 468 | 271 |
| Native Christians ... | 683 | 1,023 | 1,157 | 797 | 636 | 490 | 633 |
| Total ... | 679 | 1,049 | 1,154 | 813 | 644 | 493 | 601 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Digambara ... | 879 | 1,126 | 1,014 | 884 | 832 | 791 | 838 |
| Marwadi ... | 281 | .. | 500 | 500 | 111 | 250 | 571 |
| Pitambara .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[Subsidiary Table 1--4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—concl'd.

Proportion of Sexes in Castes.

Western Division—concl'd.

| Cast, Tribe or Race. | Number of Females per 1,000 Males. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| | All ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Jains—concl'd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sada ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Swetambara ... | 317 | 929 | 605 | 214 | 187 | 212 | 614 |
| Tirthankara .. | 857 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 400 | 1,500 |
| Unspecified ... | ... | .. | . | ... | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Total ... | 800 | 1,115 | 984 | 792 | 680 | 680 | 818 |
| <i>Animists—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Iraliga ... | 869 | 1,126 | 1,093 | 936 | 892 | 757 | 781 |
| Koracha ... | 1,044 | 1,215 | 1,131 | 906 | 716 | 1,167 | 923 |
| Korama .. | 1,038 | 1,782 | 1,105 | 738 | 1,047 | 1,035 | 808 |
| Korava ... | 477 | 27 | 3,167 | 2,333 | 2,500 | 1,143 | 688 |
| Kuruba ... | 821 | 969 | 931 | 783 | 625 | 685 | 965 |
| Lambani ... | 914 | 963 | 981 | 760 | 754 | 1,009 | 802 |
| Total ... | 925 | 1,022 | 1,014 | 788 | 805 | 969 | 810 |
| <i>Others—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Parsi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Sikh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. |
| Brahmo ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jew ... | 778 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 333 | 500 |
| Burmese ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Japanese ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Others ... | 700 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 700 | . | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 250 | 500 |
| Grand Total ... | 950 | 1,050 | 1,054 | 840 | 843 | 911 | 950 |

Subsidiary Table I-4—concl'd.

APPENDIX A.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

| Scale. | Serial No. | Caste No. | Caste. | Population. | Total. |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 5 Lakhs and over. | 1 | 64 | <i>Hindus</i> --- Vakkaliga | 1,283,947 | 2,531,709 |
| | 2 | 36 | Lingayet | 670,596 | |
| | 3 | 23 | Holeya | 577,166 | |
| 1 to 5 Lakhs ... | 1 | 34 | Kuruba | 377,091 | 1,881,569 |
| | 2 | 37 | Madiga | 276,821 | |
| | 3 | 6 | Beda | 244,990 | |
| | 4 | 9 | Brahmin | 189,174 | |
| | 5 | 7 | Bestha | 153,174 | |
| | 6 | 16 | Golla | 142,291 | |
| | 7 | 63 | Vadda | 134,664 | |
| | 8 | 4 | Banajiga | 132,467 | |
| | 9 | 52 | Panchala | 124,690 | |
| | 10 | 62 | Uppara | 106,207 | |
| 50,000 to 1 Lakh . | 1 | 51 | Neyige | 96,981 | 304,934 |
| | 2 | 1 | Agasa | 90,962 | |
| | | 61 | Tigala | 64,847 | |
| | 4 | 40 | Mahratta | 52,204 | |
| 20,000 to 50,000... | 1 | 24 | Idiga | 48,156 | 248,429 |
| | 2 | 33 | Kumbara | 43,418 | |
| | 3 | 14 | Ganiga | 39,655 | |
| | 4 | 50 | Nayinda | 38,179 | |
| | 5 | 31 | Komati | 31,871 | |
| | 6 | 32 | Kshatriya | 24,825 | |
| | 7 | 58 | Sathani | 22,325 | |
| 10,000 to 20,000 .. | 1 | 26 | Jogi | 12,875 | 35,619 |
| | 2 | 45 | Mudali | 11,621 | |
| | 3 | 11 | Darji | 11,123 | |
| 5,000 to 10,000... | 1 | 47 | Nagartha | 9,318 | 21,075 |
| | 2 | 55 | Rachewar | 5,983 | |
| | 3 | 42 | Meda | 5,774 | |
| 2,000 to 5,000 .. | 1 | 13 | Dombar | 2,911 | 7,913 |
| | 2 | 12 | Dasari | 2,839 | |
| | 3 | 48 | Natuva | 2,163 | |

APPENDIX A—contd.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

| Scale. | Serial No. | Caste No. | Caste. | Population. | Total. |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1,000 to 2,000 ... | | | <i>Hindus—contd.</i> | | |
| | 1 | 43 | Mochi ... | 1,963 | |
| | 2 | 54 | Pille ... | 1,794 | |
| | 3 | 10 | Budabudake ... | 1,701 | |
| | 4 | 35 | Ladar ... | 1,527 | |
| | 5 | 39 | Maleru .. | 1,501 | |
| | 6 | 8 | Bhataraju ... | 1,230 | |
| 500 to 1,000 ... | 7 | 65 | Unspecified .. | 1,098 | 10,814 |
| | 1 | 59 | Sillekyata ... | 997 | |
| | 2 | 60 | Sudugadusidda ... | 811 | |
| | 3 | 57 | Sanyasi .. | 805 | |
| | 4 | 49 | Nayer .. | 636 | |
| Under 500 ... | 5 | 19 | Gosayi ... | 585 | 3,851 |
| | 1 | 18 | Gowiga ... | 477 | |
| | 2 | 53 | Pandaram ... | 433 | |
| | 3 | 15 | Garadiga ... | 427 | |
| | 4 | 38 | Malayali .. | 269 | |
| | 5 | 41 | Marwadi ... | 226 | |
| | 6 | 20 | Gujarathi .. | 160 | |
| | 7 | 2 | Bairagi ... | 158 | |
| | 8 | 14 | Mondaru .. | 141 | |
| | 9 | 27 | Kahar ... | 46 | |
| | 10 | 17 | Gondaliga ... | 31 | |
| | 11 | 5 | Baniya .. | 30 | |
| | 12 | 25 | Jat .. | 27 | |
| | 13 | 56 | Saniyar .. | 25 | |
| | 14 | 28 | Kannakan ... | 19 | |
| | 15 | 3 | Bairagi .. | 7 | |
| | 16 | 21 | Handichikka ... | 5 | |
| | 17 | 30 | Kayastha ... | 5 | |
| | 18 | 22 | Hatagar ... | 3 | |
| | 19 | 46 | Multani ... | 3 | |
| | 20 | 29 | Karaman .. | 1 | |
| Grand Total ... | | | | | 5,048,449 |

APPENDIX A—contd.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

| Scale. | Serial No. | Caste No. | Caste. | Population. | Total. |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Mussalmans.</i> | | | | | |
| 5 lakhs and over. | ... | ... | Nil | .... | ... .. |
| 1 to 5 lakhs... | 1 | 9 | Sheik | 165,205 | 165,205 |
| 50,000 to 100,000.. | ... | ... | Nil | .... | ..... |
| 20,000 to 50,000... | 1 | 11 | Syed | 39,458 | } 77,684 |
| | 2 | 6 | Pathan | 38,226 | |
| 10,000 to 20,000.. | ... | ... | Nil | ..... | ... .. |
| 5,000 to 10,000... | 1 | 5 | Mogul | 7,761 | } 14,071 |
| | 2 | 3 | Labbe | 6,310 | |
| 2,000 to 5,000... | 1 | 8 | Pinjari | 4,558 | } 10,436 |
| | 2 | 12 | Unspecified | 3,781 | |
| | 3 | 7 | Pindari | 2,097 | |
| 1,000 to 2,000... | ... | .. | Nil | ..... | ..... |
| 500 to 1,000... | 1 | 4 | Maple | 537 | 537 |
| Under 500... | 1 | 10 | Sheriff | 116 | } 198 |
| | 2 | 2 | Kahar | 65 | |
| | 3 | 1 | Arab | 17 | |
| | | | | Grand Total | 268,131 |
| <i>Christians.</i> | | | | | |
| 5 lakhs and over. | ... | ... | Nil | ... .. | ..... |
| 1 to 5 lakhs .. | ... | ... | Nil | ..... | ..... |
| 50,000 to 100,000.. | ... | .. | Nil | ..... | ... .. |
| 20,000 to 50,000 .. | 1 | 3 | Native Christian | 28,691 | 28,691 |
| 10,000 to 20,000... | .. | ... | Nil | ..... | ..... |
| 5,000 to 10,000... | ... | ... | Nil | ..... | ..... |
| 2,000 to 5,000... | 1 | 1 | Eurasian | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| 1,000 to 2,000... | 1 | 2 | European | 1,792 | 1,792 |
| 500 to 1,000... | .. | ... | Nil | ..... | ..... |
| Under 500... | .. | ... | Nil | ... .. | ... .. |
| | | | | Grand Total | 32,933 |

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

Castes arranged by groups in the order of their numerical strength.

| Scale | Serial No. | Caste No. | Caste | Population | Total |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Jains.</i> | | | | | |
| 10,000 to 20,000... | 1 | 1 | Digambara | 11,723 | 11,723 |
| 500 to 1,000 . | 1 | 5 | Swetambara | 884 | 884 |
| Under 500... | 1 | 7 | Unspecified | 426 | 971 |
| | 2 | 4 | Sada | 387 | |
| | 3 | 2 | Marwadi | 145 | |
| | 4 | 6 | Tirthankara | 13 | |
| Grand Total .. | | | | | 13,578 |
| <i>Animist.</i> | | | | | |
| 20,000 to 50,000... | 1 | 6 | Lambani | 45,579 | 45,579 |
| 10,000 to 20,000... | 1 | 3 | Korama | 14,527 | 14,527 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 .. | 1 | 2 | Koracha | 9,530 | 26,350 |
| | 2 | 5 | Kuruba | 8,482 | |
| | 3 | 1 | Iraliga | 8,338 | |
| Under 500... | 1 | 4 | Korava | 171 | 171 |
| Grand Total ... | | | | | 86,627 |
| <i>Others.</i> | | | | | |
| Under 500... | 1 | 1 | Parsi | 46 | 82 |
| | 2 | 4 | Jew | 21 | |
| | 3 | 2 | Sikh | 11 | |
| | 4 | 5 { | Japanese | 2 | |
| | 5 | | Burmese | 1 | |
| | 6 | 3 | Brahmo | 1 | |
| Grand Total ... | | | | | 82 |
| Total all Religions: | | | | | 5,449,800 |

APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Classification of Castes into Groups.

| Scale | Hindu | | Mussalman | | Christian | | Jain | | Animist | | Others | | Total | |
|--------------------|-------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------|------------|---------|------------|--------|------------|-------|------------|
| | No. | Population | No. | Population | No. | Population | No. | Population | No. | Population | No. | Population | No. | Population |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Lakh and over | 13 | 4,413,278 | 1 | 165,205 | ... | ..... | ... | .. | ... | ..... | .. | ..... | 14 | 4,578,483 |
| 50,000 to 1,00,000 | 4 | 304,994 | ... | ... | .. | ..... | ... | ... | .. | ..... | ... | ... | 4 | 304,994 |
| 20,000 to 50,000 | 7 | 248,429 | 2 | 77,684 | 1 | 28,691 | ... | ..... | 1 | 45,579 | ... | ..... | 11 | 400,353 |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 3 | 35,619 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 1 | 11,720 | 1 | 14,527 | .. | ..... | 5 | 61,866 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 3 | 21,075 | 2 | 14,071 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 3 | 26,350 | ... | .. | 8 | 61,496 |
| 2,000 to 5,000 | 3 | 7,913 | 3 | 10,436 | 1 | 2,450 | .. | ... | .. | ..... | ... | ... | 7 | 20,799 |
| 1,000 to 2,000 | 7 | 10,814 | ... | ..... | 1 | 1,792 | .. | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 8 | 12,606 |
| 500 to 1,000 | 5 | 3,834 | 1 | 537 | ... | ... | 1 | 884 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5,255 |
| Under 500 | 20 | 2,493 | 3 | 198 | ... | ..... | 5 | 974 | 1 | 171 | 6 | 82 | 35 | 3,918 |
| Grand Total | 65 | 5,048,449 | 12 | 268,131 | 3 | 32,933 | 7 | 13,578 | 6 | 86,627 | 6 | 82 | 99 | 5,449,800 |

APPENDIX C.
Statement showing the proportion of the population in each group of Statement A to Total Population in each Religion.

| Scale. | Hindu. | | Musulman. | | Christian. | | Jain. | | Animist. | | Others. | | Total. | |
|---------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| | No. | Population. | No. | Population. | No. | Population. | No. | Population. | No. | Population. | No. | Population. | No. | Population. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 Lakh and over | ... | 874 | ... | 616 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 840 |
| 50,000 to 100,000 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| 20,000 to 50,000... | ... | 49 | ... | 290 | ... | 871 | ... | ... | ... | 526 | ... | ... | ... | 73 |
| 10,000 to 20,000... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 863 | ... | 168 | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| 5,000 to 10,000... | ... | 4 | ... | 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 504 | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| 2,000 to 5,000... | ... | 2 | ... | 39 | ... | 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 1,000 to 2,000... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 500 to 1,000... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Under 500 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 72 | ... | 2 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1 |
| Grand Total | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 |

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000 persons

| Caste | | Mysore Province | Eastern Division | Western Division | Mysore City | Mysore District |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | 1,000 | 755 | 245 | 7 | 242 |
| Lingayet | ... | 1,000 | 593 | 407 | 4 | 254 |
| Holaya | ... | 1,000 | 688 | 312 | 9 | 328 |
| Kuruba | ... | 1,000 | 738 | 262 | 6 | 330 |
| Madiga | ... | 1,000 | 831 | 169 | 2 | 92 |
| Beda | ... | 1,000 | 864 | 136 | 3 | 12 |
| Brahmin | ... | 1,000 | 663 | 337 | 50 | 177 |
| Bestha | ... | 1,000 | 821 | 179 | 15 | 648 |
| Golla | ... | 1,000 | 904 | 96 | 9 | 21 |
| Vadda | ... | 1,000 | 786 | 214 | 2 | 67 |
| Banajiga | ... | 1,000 | 863 | 137 | 20 | 144 |
| Panchala | ... | 1,000 | 686 | 314 | 17 | 312 |
| Uppara | ... | 1,000 | 701 | 299 | 2 | 428 |
| Neyigi | ... | 1,000 | 667 | 333 | 15 | 102 |
| Agasa | ... | 1,000 | 700 | 300 | 6 | 223 |
| Tigala | ... | 1,000 | 966 | 34 | 3 | 16 |
| Mahratta | ... | 1,000 | 594 | 406 | 45 | 118 |
| Idiga | ... | 1,000 | 529 | 471 | 3 | 188 |
| Kumbara | ... | 1,000 | 730 | 270 | 10 | 361 |
| Ganiga | ... | 1,000 | 900 | 100 | 24 | 424 |
| Nayinda | ... | 1,000 | 844 | 156 | 14 | 238 |
| Komati | ... | 1,000 | 826 | 174 | 38 | 43 |
| Kshatriya | ... | 1,000 | 694 | 306 | 81 | 252 |
| Satani | ... | 1,000 | 723 | 277 | 9 | 213 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | |
| Sheikh | ... | 1,000 | 715 | 285 | 48 | 126 |
| Syed | ... | 1,000 | 789 | 211 | 52 | 113 |
| Pathan | ... | 1,000 | 798 | 202 | 51 | 143 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | ... | 1,000 | 685 | 315 | 67 | 47 |
| Eurasian | ... | 1,000 | 902 | 98 | 80 | 18 |
| European | ... | 1,000 | 803 | 197 | 80 | 23 |
| <i>Jains—</i> | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... | 1,000 | 469 | 531 | 10 | 150 |
| <i>Animists—</i> | | | | | | |
| Lambani | ... | 1,000 | 362 | 638 | ... | 13 |
| Korama | ... | 1,000 | 676 | 324 | 3 | 170 |
| Koracha | ... | 1,000 | 727 | 273 | ... | 3 |
| Kuraba | ... | 1,000 | 937 | 63 | 1 | 268 |
| Iraliga | ... | 1,000 | 552 | 648 | ... | 189 |
| Grand Total | | 1,000 | 732 | 268 | 12 | 225 |

DIX D

of each of the principal Castes , etc. by Districts of Enumeration.

| Bangalore City | Bangalore District | Kolar Gold Fields | Kolar District | Tumkur District | Chitaldrug District | Hassan District | Kadur District | Shimoga District |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 4 | 183 | 1 | 141 | 135 | 12 | 135 | 39 | 71 |
| 3 | 54 | .. | 117 | 17 | 114 | 124 | 103 | 178 |
| 8 | 124 | 39 | 118 | 47 | 15 | 161 | 98 | 53 |
| 5 | 103 | .. | 103 | 110 | 81 | 120 | 77 | 65 |
| 4 | 175 | 3 | 169 | 217 | 169 | 14 | 46 | 79 |
| 3 | 67 | 2 | 225 | 205 | 347 | 23 | 20 | 93 |
| 45 | 114 | .. | 137 | 132 | 38 | 102 | 97 | 138 |
| 2 | 58 | .. | 28 | 31 | 39 | 57 | 32 | 90 |
| 12 | 131 | 1 | 167 | 303 | 260 | 45 | 26 | 25 |
| 6 | 170 | 3 | 223 | 129 | 186 | 46 | 47 | 121 |
| 41 | 161 | 7 | 339 | 114 | 37 | 34 | 62 | 41 |
| 7 | 102 | 2 | 83 | 90 | 73 | 121 | 74 | 119 |
| 2 | 13 | .. | 30 | 125 | 101 | 90 | 108 | 101 |
| 108 | 138 | .. | 103 | 99 | 102 | 150 | 106 | 77 |
| 6 | 125 | .. | 133 | 122 | 85 | 109 | 51 | 140 |
| 61 | 136 | 9 | 170 | 265 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 2 |
| 25 | 152 | 1 | 101 | 67 | 85 | 66 | 67 | 273 |
| 1 | 63 | .. | 46 | 132 | 96 | 140 | 131 | 200 |
| 2 | 106 | .. | 95 | 90 | 66 | 111 | 76 | 83 |
| 6 | 164 | 1 | 167 | 94 | 20 | 68 | 16 | 16 |
| 13 | 133 | 1 | 260 | 94 | 31 | 84 | 19 | 53 |
| 30 | 108 | 1 | 315 | 186 | 105 | 73 | 58 | 43 |
| 45 | 105 | 5 | 99 | 84 | 23 | 86 | 72 | 148 |
| 7 | 154 | .. | 98 | 202 | 40 | 176 | 45 | 56 |
| 33 | 137 | 7 | 149 | 120 | 95 | 68 | 74 | 143 |
| 41 | 238 | 7 | 177 | 90 | 71 | 51 | 58 | 102 |
| 26 | 236 | 4 | 100 | 128 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 101 |
| 94 | 170 | 177 | 84 | 32 | 14 | 124 | 125 | 66 |
| 109 | 135 | 461 | 50 | 11 | 18 | 39 | 47 | 12 |
| 137 | 93 | 425 | 32 | 6 | 7 | 52 | 93 | 22 |
| 8 | 45 | .. | 70 | 135 | 51 | 147 | 111 | 273 |
| .. | 82 | .. | 23 | 90 | 154 | 72 | 189 | 377 |
| 31 | 254 | 1 | 23 | 138 | 56 | 78 | 95 | 151 |
| 11 | 107 | .. | 149 | 102 | 155 | 35 | 69 | 169 |
| .. | 119 | .. | 148 | 380 | 21 | 15 | 47 | 5 |
| .. | 147 | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | 8 | 144 | 496 |
| 13 | 132 | 7 | 126 | 125 | 92 | 104 | 67 | 97 |

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000

| Castes | | Mysore Province | Eastern Division | Western Division | Mysore City | Mysore District |
|----------------------|-----|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Notes—</i> | | | | | | |
| Vakkaliga | ... | 236 | 243 | 215 | 137 | 256 |
| Lingayet | ... | 123 | 100 | 187 | 43 | 139 |
| Holaya | ... | 106 | 100 | 123 | 74 | 154 |
| Kuruba | ... | 69 | 70 | 68 | 33 | 102 |
| Madiga | ... | 51 | 58 | 32 | 9 | 21 |
| Beda | ... | 45 | 33 | 23 | 9 | 2 |
| Brahmin | ... | 35 | 32 | 44 | 138 | 27 |
| Bestha | ... | 28 | 32 | 19 | 33 | 81 |
| Golla | ... | 26 | 32 | 9 | 19 | 2 |
| Vadda | ... | 25 | 27 | 20 | 3 | 7 |
| Banajiga | ... | 24 | 29 | 12 | 38 | 16 |
| Panchala | ... | 23 | 22 | 27 | 31 | 32 |
| Uppara | ... | 19 | 19 | 22 | 3 | 37 |
| Neyige | ... | 18 | 16 | 22 | 21 | 9 |
| Agasa | ... | 17 | 16 | 19 | 8 | 17 |
| Tigala | ... | 12 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Mahratta | ... | 10 | 8 | 15 | 34 | 5 |
| Idiga | ... | 9 | 6 | 16 | 2 | 7 |
| Kumbara | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 13 |
| Ganiga | ... | 7 | 9 | 3 | 14 | 14 |
| Nayinda | ... | 7 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Komati | ... | 6 | 7 | 4 | 18 | 1 |
| Kshatriya | ... | 5 | 4 | 5 | 30 | 5 |
| Sathani | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous Castes | ... | 13 | 12 | 10 | 54 | 3 |
| Total | ... | 926 | 931 | 913 | 771 | 962 |

DIX E.

persons enumerated in each District by their Castes.etc.

| Bangalore City | Bangalore District | Kolar Gold Fields | Kolar District | Tumkur District | Chitaldrug District | Hassan District | Kadur District | Shimoga District |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 75 | 327 | 17 | 264 | 256 | 109 | 305 | 139 | 170 |
| 26 | 51 | 2 | 17 | 115 | 193 | 147 | 194 | 224 |
| 65 | 99 | 587 | 160 | 40 | 18 | 163 | 155 | 58 |
| 29 | 54 | 1 | 57 | 61 | 62 | 80 | 80 | 46 |
| 16 | 67 | 19 | 69 | 89 | 94 | 22 | 35 | 41 |
| 9 | 23 | 11 | 81 | 74 | 170 | 10 | 14 | 43 |
| 123 | 30 | 1 | 38 | 28 | 15 | 34 | 5 | 49 |
| 4 | 12 | ... | 6 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 26 |
| 25 | 26 | 4 | 35 | 63 | 74 | 11 | 10 | 7 |
| 12 | 32 | 10 | 44 | 26 | 50 | 11 | 17 | 31 |
| 78 | 30 | 25 | 66 | 22 | 10 | 8 | 23 | 10 |
| 12 | 18 | 6 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 26 | 26 | 28 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 21 | 17 | 32 | 20 |
| 151 | 19 | ... | 15 | 14 | 20 | 26 | 28 | 14 |
| 8 | 16 | 1 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 24 |
| 57 | 39 | 16 | 16 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. |
| 19 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 27 |
| 1 | 4 | ... | 3 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 18 |
| 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| 4 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | 10 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 14 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| 16 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | 5 | ... | 3 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 62 | 17 | 50 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 60 | 21 |
| 820 | 916 | 760 | 926 | 934 | 920 | 952 | 901 | 881 |

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000

| Castes | | Mysore Province | Eastern Division | Western Division | Mysore City | Mysore District |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Mussalmans—</i> | | | | | | |
| Sheik | .. .. | 30 | 30 | 32 | 117 | 17 |
| Syed | ... .. | 7 | 8 | 6 | 30 | 4 |
| Pathan | ... .. | 7 | 8 | 5 | 29 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous Castes | ... | 5 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 5 |
| Total | | 49 | 50 | 46 | 193 | 30 |
| <i>Christians—</i> | | | | | | |
| Native Christian | ... .. | 5 | 5 | 6 | 28 | 1 |
| Eurasian | ... .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | ... |
| European | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Total | ... | 6 | 6 | 7 | 33 | 1 |
| <i>Jains</i> | | | | | | |
| Digambara | ... .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Castes | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| <i>Animists -</i> | | | | | | |
| Lambani | .. .. | 8 | 4 | 20 | ... | 1 |
| Korama | ... .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Koracha | ... .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Kurula | ... .. | 2 | 2 | .. | ... | 2 |
| Iraliga | ... .. | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 16 | 11 | 29 | 1 | 6 |
| Others | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the number of Females to 1,000 Males in the population of the principal Castes in each of the three main Age-periods.

| Castes | Province | | | | Eastern Division | | | Western Division | | |
|----------------|----------|-------|-------|-------------|------------------|-------|-------------|------------------|-------|-------------|
| | 0-15 | | 15-40 | 40 and over | 0-15 | 15-40 | 40 and over | 0-15 | 15-40 | 40 and over |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| <i>Hindus—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agasa | 966 | 987 | 1,037 | 967 | 1,031 | 1,019 | 965 | 900 | 1,007 | |
| Banajiga | 972 | 985 | 1,006 | 955 | 1,021 | 1,020 | 1,026 | 809 | 899 | |
| Beda | 927 | 992 | 1,083 | 916 | 993 | 1,089 | 1,001 | 989 | 1,042 | |
| Bestha | 1,021 | 1,022 | 983 | 1,013 | 1,074 | 999 | 1,060 | 836 | 902 | |
| Brahmin | 989 | 918 | 1,064 | 982 | 934 | 1,086 | 1,003 | 892 | 1,016 | |
| Ganiga | 916 | 1,015 | 1,097 | 913 | 1,041 | 1,112 | 948 | 812 | 957 | |
| Golla | 915 | 980 | 1,022 | 905 | 995 | 1,084 | 1,012 | 857 | 910 | |
| Holeya | 951 | 996 | 1,021 | 922 | 1,035 | 1,086 | 1,019 | 926 | 859 | |
| Idiga | 950 | 818 | 871 | 947 | 1,054 | 984 | 952 | 656 | 732 | |
| Komati | 957 | 897 | 923 | 957 | 885 | 946 | 959 | 951 | 804 | |
| Kshatriya | 982 | 884 | 1,028 | 959 | 922 | 1,085 | 1,034 | 808 | 897 | |
| Kumbai | 877 | 888 | 968 | 952 | 972 | 917 | 660 | 709 | 1,135 | |
| Kuruba | 973 | 1,029 | 1,028 | 975 | 1,047 | 1,035 | 1,057 | 983 | 1,009 | |
| Lingayet | 998 | 961 | 1,084 | 980 | 972 | 1,107 | 1,028 | 917 | 1,045 | |
| Madiga | 917 | 1,048 | 1,035 | 902 | 1,049 | 1,069 | 995 | 1,010 | 855 | |
| Mahratta | 921 | 867 | 1,024 | 887 | 899 | 1,101 | 974 | 828 | 900 | |
| Nayinda | 925 | 970 | 1,031 | 957 | 1,019 | 1,046 | 764 | 766 | 939 | |
| Neyige | 970 | 974 | 969 | 938 | 986 | 985 | 1,038 | 953 | 931 | |
| Panchala | 980 | 909 | 967 | 957 | 1,004 | 1,004 | 1,037 | 752 | 882 | |
| Sathani | 936 | 974 | 1,030 | 978 | 1,029 | 1,059 | 1,126 | 851 | 954 | |
| Tigala | 902 | 1,007 | 1,032 | 902 | 1,012 | 1,046 | 886 | 893 | 694 | |
| Uppara | 991 | 974 | 938 | 997 | 1,041 | 986 | 977 | 851 | 818 | |
| Vadda | 953 | 1,011 | 905 | 944 | 1,031 | 913 | 987 | 944 | 872 | |
| Vakkaliga | 970 | 984 | 1,073 | 954 | 1,016 | 1,091 | 1,018 | 901 | 1,005 | |
| Total | 964 | 980 | 1,037 | 948 | 1,010 | 1,061 | 1,011 | 908 | 963 | |

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each sect by their Gotras.

| Gotras | | | Total | Smartha | Bhagavatha Sampradhaya | Madhva | Sree Vaishnava |
|--------|---------------------|-----|-------|---------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Eharadwaja | ... | 169 | 165 | 178 | 175 | 175 |
| 2 | Kasyapa | .. | 158 | 176 | 129 | 147 | 74 |
| 3 | Vassista | ... | 70 | 71 | 85 | 89 | 15 |
| 4 | Atreya | .. | 65 | 62 | 57 | 65 | 88 |
| 5 | Koundinya | ... | 62 | 68 | 60 | 50 | 53 |
| 6 | Sreevatsa | .. | 62 | 49 | 65 | 62 | 145 |
| 7 | Visvamitra | ... | 59 | 67 | 55 | 59 | 11 |
| 8 | Kousika | ... | 53 | 44 | 40 | 45 | 135 |
| 9 | Haritha | ... | 48 | 45 | 62 | 55 | 41 |
| 10 | Gouthama | ... | 31 | 33 | 39 | 33 | 13 |
| 11 | Jamadagni | .. | 20 | 19 | 16 | 31 | 1 |
| 12 | Angirasa | ... | 15 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| 13 | Moudalya | ... | 14 | 10 | 20 | 22 | 19 |
| 14 | Sandilya | ... | 14 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 15 |
| 15 | Vadhoobasa | ... | 11 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 43 |
| 16 | Agasthya | ... | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| 17 | Satamarashana... | .. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 44 |
| 18 | Gargyasa | .. | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| 19 | Mounabhatgava | ... | 6 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 1 |
| 20 | Minor Gotras | ... | 45 | 43 | 53 | 48 | 49 |
| 21 | Gotras not returned | ... | 78 | 83 | 82 | 69 | 67 |
| Total | | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Distribution of 1,000 Brahmins of each of the principal Gotras by their Sects.

| Gotras | Total | Smartha | Bhagavatha Sampradhaya | Madhva | Sree Vaishnava |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 Bharadwaja ... | 1,000 | 619 | 41 | 240 | 100 |
| 2 Kasyapa ... | 1,000 | 708 | 32 | 215 | 45 |
| 3 Vasista ... | 1,000 | 642 | 47 | 291 | 20 |
| 4 Atreya ... | 1,000 | 604 | 34 | 231 | 131 |
| 5 Koundinya .. | 1,000 | 696 | 37 | 185 | 82 |
| 6 Sreevatsa ... | 1,000 | 501 | 41 | 232 | 226 |
| 7 Visvamitra ... | 1,000 | 714 | 36 | 232 | 18 |
| 8 Kousika ... | 1,000 | 527 | 29 | 198 | 246 |
| 9 Haritha ... | 1,000 | 603 | 50 | 264 | 83 |
| 10 Goutama ... | 1,000 | 669 | 49 | 243 | 39 |
| 11 Jamadagni ... | 1,000 | 600 | 30 | 363 | 7 |
| 12 Angirasa ... | 1,000 | 843 | 13 | 131 | 13 |
| 13 Moudgalya ... | 1,000 | 454 | 54 | 364 | 128 |
| 14 Sandilya ... | 1,000 | 613 | 63 | 224 | 100 |
| 15 Vadhoobasa ... | 1,000 | 561 | 19 | 41 | 379 |
| 16 Agastya ... | 1,000 | 622 | 45 | 298 | 35 |
| 17 Satamarashana ... | 1,000 | 200 | 12 | 104 | 684 |
| 18 Gargeyasa ... | 1,000 | 632 | 31 | 246 | 91 |
| 19 Mounabhargava ... | 1,000 | 639 | 73 | 263 | 25 |
| 20 Minor Gotras ... | 1,000 | 605 | 45 | 247 | 103 |
| 21 Gotras not returned ... | 1,000 | 674 | 41 | 202 | 83 |
| Total ... | 1,000 | 634 | 39 | 231 | 96 |

APPENDIX I
Statement showing the Variation since 1891 in the numbers returned under each of the principal Gotras.

| Gotras | 1901 | | | | 1891 | | | | Variation | | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--|---------|--|
| | Persons | | Males | | Females | | Persons | | Males | | Females | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bharadvaja ... | 31,888 | 15,702 | 16,186 | 25,950 | 13,081 | 12,869 | +5,938 | +2,621 | +3,317 | | | |
| Kaśyapa .. | 29,827 | 14,450 | 15,377 | 24,151 | 12,074 | 12,077 | +5,676 | +2,376 | +3,300 | | | |
| Vasiṣṭha .. | 13,317 | 7,400 | 5,917 | 11,532 | 6,053 | 5,539 | +1,725 | +1,347 | +378 | | | |
| Ātriya .. | 12,319 | 6,506 | 5,813 | 10,307 | 5,277 | 5,030 | +2,012 | +1,229 | +783 | | | |
| Kaundinya .. | 11,761 | 6,238 | 5,523 | 9,074 | 4,832 | 4,241 | +2,087 | +1,405 | +1,282 | | | |
| Srevaṣṭa .. | 11,698 | 5,752 | 5,946 | 10,180 | 5,450 | 5,000 | +1,218 | +272 | +946 | | | |
| Viśvāmitra .. | 11,172 | 6,194 | 4,978 | 11,771 | 6,020 | 5,751 | -599 | +174 | -773 | | | |
| Kousika .. | 9,936 | 5,187 | 4,749 | 9,893 | 4,909 | 4,984 | +43 | +278 | -235 | | | |
| Haritla .. | 9,040 | 4,583 | 4,457 | 8,471 | 4,408 | 4,063 | +569 | +175 | +394 | | | |
| Goutama .. | 5,934 | 3,424 | 2,510 | 5,597 | 3,063 | 2,834 | +37 | +361 | -324 | | | |
| Jamādagni .. | 3,791 | 2,026 | 1,765 | 3,594 | 1,790 | 1,504 | +497 | +236 | +261 | | | |
| Angirasa .. | 2,772 | 1,256 | 1,516 | 2,529 | 1,497 | 1,432 | -157 | -241 | +84 | | | |
| Moudgalya .. | 2,667 | 1,322 | 1,345 | 2,252 | 1,111 | 1,141 | +415 | +211 | +204 | | | |
| Sandilya .. | 2,641 | 1,307 | 1,334 | 2,495 | 1,127 | 1,368 | +146 | +180 | -34 | | | |
| Vadhokṣa .. | 2,692 | 1,005 | 1,087 | 2,788 | 1,670 | 1,118 | -686 | -665 | -31 | | | |
| Agastya .. | 1,523 | 828 | 695 | 824 | 418 | 406 | +699 | +410 | +289 | | | |
| Satgamaśhara .. | 1,182 | 558 | 624 | 1,050 | 554 | 496 | +132 | +4 | +128 | | | |
| Gargya .. | 1,149 | 484 | 665 | 1,162 | 614 | 548 | -13 | -130 | +117 | | | |
| Monabharigya .. | 1,033 | 491 | 542 | 1,520 | 1,061 | 859 | -887 | -570 | -317 | | | |
| Gotra not returned | 14,811 | 6,367 | 8,444 | 28,909 | 14,067 | 14,302 | -14,158 | -7,700 | -6,458 | | | |
| Minor Gotras .. | 8,621 | 4,461 | 4,160 | 7,117 | 3,724 | 3,393 | +1,504 | +737 | +767 | | | |
| Total ... | 189,174 | 95,541 | 93,633 | 182,386 | 92,851 | 89,555 | +6,788 | +2,710 | +4,078 | | | |

[Appendix I to Chapter VIII.]

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the population of the Non-Brahmanical Hindu Castes
and the numbers among them who have returned Gotras.

| No | Caste | Population | | | Number returning Gotras | | |
|----|-----------------|------------|---------|----------|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| | | Total | Males. | Females. | Total | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Agasa .. | 90,962 | 45,714 | 45,248 | 57 | 21 | 36 |
| 2 | Bairagi .. | 158 | 99 | 59 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| 3 | Bavaji ... | 7 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Banajiga ... | 132,467 | 66,825 | 65,642 | 1,294 | 710 | 584 |
| 5 | Baniya ... | 30 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 6 | Beda .. | 244,990 | 123,345 | 121,645 | 565 | 352 | 213 |
| 7 | Bestha ... | 153,174 | 76,107 | 77,067 | 207 | 108 | 99 |
| 8 | Bhatraju ... | 1,230 | 644 | 586 | 32 | 23 | 9 |
| 9 | Budabudike .. | 1,701 | 881 | 820 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Darji ... | 11,123 | 5,835 | 5,288 | 792 | 423 | 369 |
| 11 | Dasari .. | 2,839 | 1,412 | 1,427 | 23 | 15 | 8 |
| 12 | Dombur .. | 2,911 | 1,390 | 1,521 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Ganiga ... | 39,655 | 19,897 | 19,758 | 238 | 128 | 110 |
| 14 | Ganadiga ... | 427 | 192 | 235 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 15 | Golla ... | 142,291 | 72,485 | 69,806 | 981 | 536 | 445 |
| 16 | Gondali a ... | 31 | 13 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Goniga .. | 477 | 263 | 214 | 66 | 41 | 25 |
| 18 | Gosayi .. | 585 | 245 | 239 | 29 | 15 | 14 |
| 19 | Gurathi .. | 160 | 86 | 74 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 20 | Hundichukka ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Hatagar ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Holey a ... | 577,166 | 290,992 | 286,174 | 351 | 183 | 168 |
| 23 | Idiga ... | 48,156 | 25,620 | 22,536 | 171 | 93 | 78 |
| 24 | Jat ... | 27 | 17 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Jogi ... | 12,875 | 6,677 | 6,198 | 170 | 94 | 76 |
| 26 | Kahar .. | 46 | 32 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 27 | Kurakkar .. | 19 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 28 | Karama r .. | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| 29 | Kayasta .. | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. | ... | ... |
| 30 | Komati ... | 31,871 | 16,546 | 15,325 | 6,934 | 3,684 | 3,250 |
| 31 | Kshatriya .. | 24,825 | 12,699 | 12,126 | 2,346 | 1,359 | 1,687 |

APPENDIX J.—contd.

Statement showing the Population of the Non-Brahminical Hindu Castes
and the numbers among them who have returned Gotras.

| No. | Caste | Population | | | Number returning Gotras | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| | | Total | Males. | Females. | Total | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | <i>Hindus—contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| 32 | Kumbara ... | 43,418 | 22,839 | 20,579 | 377 | 179 | 198 |
| 33 | Kurula ... | 377,091 | 187,082 | 190,009 | 444 | 234 | 210 |
| 34 | Ladar .. | 1,527 | 812 | 715 | 79 | 46 | 33 |
| 35 | Lingayet—Priests ... | 74,180 | 334,746 | 335,850 | 8,053 | 3,780 | 4,273 |
| | „ Temple Servants... | 5,865 | | | 55 | 32 | 23 |
| | „ Devotees .. | 1,029 | | | 97 | 79 | 18 |
| | „ Traders ... | 224,455 | | | 21,310 | 10,630 | 10,680 |
| | „ Cultivators .. | 359,343 | | | 21,243 | 12,527 | 8,716 |
| | „ Barbers ... | 5,724 | | | 158 | 92 | 66 |
| 36 | Madiga ... | 276,821 | 139,336 | 137,435 | 355 | 186 | 169 |
| 37 | Malayali .. | 269 | 203 | 63 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Maleru ... | 1,501 | 685 | 816 | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| 39 | Mabratta ... | 52,204 | 27,132 | 25,072 | 2,996 | 1,265 | 1,031 |
| 40 | Marwadi .. | 226 | 142 | 84 | ... | .. | ... |
| 41 | Meda ... | 5,774 | 2,918 | 2,856 | 10 | 10 | ... |
| 42 | Mochi ... | 1,963 | 1,028 | 935 | ... | ... | ... |
| 43 | Mondaru ... | 141 | 99 | 42 | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | Mudali ... | 11,621 | 6,576 | 5,045 | 196 | 99 | 97 |
| 45 | Multani .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 46 | Nagarta ... | 9,318 | 4,542 | 4,776 | 558 | 292 | 266 |
| 47 | Natava ... | 2,163 | 784 | 1,379 | 77 | 14 | 63 |
| 48 | Nayer ... | 636 | 569 | 67 | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | Nayinda ... | 28,179 | 19,420 | 18,759 | 96 | 56 | 40 |
| 50 | Neyige .. | 96,981 | 49,195 | 47,786 | 2,831 | 1,366 | 1,465 |
| 51 | Panchala-Goldsmith. | 85,925 | 63,949 | 60,741 | 5,890 | 3,004 | 2,886 |
| | „ Carpenter ... | 23,355 | | | 634 | 304 | 330 |
| | „ Brass & copper smith | 2,262 | | | 157 | 72 | 85 |
| | „ Goldsmiths, refuse collectors ... | 189 | | | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| | „ Masons ... | 2,059 | | | 208 | 100 | 108 |
| | „ Blacksmith ... | 10,900 | | | 729 | 349 | 380 |

APPENDIX J.—concl'd.

Statement showing the Population of the Non-Brahminical Hindu Castes
and the numbers among them who have returned Gotras.

| No. | Caste | Population | | | Number returning Gotras. | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| | | Total | Males. | Females. | Total | Males | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Hindus—concl'd</i> | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Pandaram .. | 433 | 242 | 191 | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Pille .. | 1,754 | 1,011 | 783 | 31 | 24 | 7 |
| 54 | Rachewar - painter | 2,082 | 3,063 | 2,920 | 59 | 34 | 25 |
| | „ Aerobats ... | 1,291 | | | 114 | 45 | 69 |
| | Rachewar—Military | 2,214 | | | 107 | 75 | 32 |
| | „ Gold—lace makers | 366 | | | 59 | 29 | 30 |
| 55 | Saniyar .. | 25 | 15 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 56 | Sanyasi ... | 805 | 380 | 425 | ... | .. | ... |
| 57 | Sathani ... | 22,325 | 11,313 | 11,012 | 1,428 | 742 | 686 |
| 58 | Sillekyata .. | 997 | 373 | 624 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 59 | Sudugadosidda ... | 811 | 413 | 363 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 60 | Tigala ... | 64,847 | 32,982 | 31,864 | 257 | 150 | 107 |
| 61 | Uppara .. | 106,507 | 53,836 | 52,371 | 117 | 61 | 56 |
| 62 | Vadda ... | 134,664 | 68,681 | 65,983 | 257 | 143 | 114 |
| 63 | Vakkaliga .. | 1,283,947 | 642,245 | 641,702 | 1,246 | 629 | 617 |
| 64 | Unspecified ... | 1,098 | 638 | 460 | ... | ... | .. |
| | Total ... | 4,859,275 | 2,445,496 | 2,413,779 | 81,849 | 44,775 | 40,074 |
| <i>Animists --</i> | | | | | | | |
| 65 | Iraliga ... | 8,328 | 4,428 | 3,910 | ... | ... | ... |
| 66 | Koracha ... | 9,530 | 4,789 | 4,741 | 56 | 25 | 31 |
| 67 | Korama .. | 14,527 | 7,285 | 7,242 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 68 | Korava ... | 171 | 118 | 53 | ... | ... | ... |
| 69 | Kuruba ... | 8,482 | 4,442 | 4,040 | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 | Lambani .. | 45,579 | 23,654 | 21,925 | 133 | 64 | 69 |
| | Total ... | 86,627 | 44,716 | 41,911 | 195 | 93 | 102 |
| | Grand Total ... | 4,945,902 | 2,490,212 | 2,455,690 | 85,044 | 44,868 | 40,179 |

CHAPTER IX.

OCCUPATION.

1. *Introductory remarks.*—In this, the last Chapter, will be given a general outline of the Industrial condition of the population, or in other words, the occupations pursued by the people as their means of livelihood. Before proceeding to discuss the statistics, it may not be superfluous to explain how the figures have been collected.

2. *System of Enumeration in 1881.*—In 1881, Imperial Table XII showed the occupations of only such of the males and females as were actually engaged in some calling, and all the Juveniles under age 15 and all Dependents were grouped under one single head designated “*Unoccupied*.” In this manner 2,099,979 out of 4,186,188 persons or a little over 50 per cent of the population enumerated at that Census, appeared against a single line entry at the end of the Table.

3. *System of Enumeration in 1891.*—The instructions to the enumerators in 1891, required them to enter all males and females who work or live on private property, such as, house-rent, pension, etc., as *Actual Workers*, and in the case of children and women who do no work, to enter the occupation of the head of the family or of the person who supports them, adding the word “*Dependent*.” The instructions prescribed further that in the case of a person who pursued two or more occupations, only the principal one should be entered except when the other occupation was Agriculture, in which case, the latter was also to be recorded.

4. *System of Enumeration in 1901.*—On the present occasion, however, the instructions went a step further and the enumerators were directed to enter, as *Actual Workers*, those also who got work done by means of others, and also to record the subsidiary occupations in all cases, whether or not connected with land. In order that the distinctions between *Actual Workers* and *Dependents* and between *Principal* and *Subsidiary* occupations might be clearly understood, both by the enumerated and by the enumerators, the following set of questions was prescribed to be put to the former by the latter at the time of enumeration.

Question 11.—How do you get your means of livelihood? Do you carry on any business either personally or by means of servants, or do you live upon private property such as pension, house-rent, etc.? Describe them in full detail. If you have more than one source of livelihood, which do you say is the principal of them?

Question 15.—Which are your other sources of livelihood, if any?

Question 16.—If you have no source of livelihood of your own but are supported by another person, what is the principal occupation of that person?

The enumerators were further enjoined that they should, in each case, by suitable enquiry such as by the foregoing questions and otherwise, first of all determine whether the persons whose particulars they were writing should be treated as *Independent* and entered in columns 14 and 15, or as *Dependent* and entered in column 16. For example, children who actually do work and earn wages, and women who earn money by occupations, in which the husbands do not take part, such as, selling firewood, butter-milk, cow-dung cakes, or grass, or by rice pounding, weaving or doing house work for wages, should be shown under those occupations in columns 14 and 15 of the General Schedule. But women and children who do not carry on any such occupation should be entered in column 16.

5. And the following explanatory instructions were also issued to the Census Supervisors.

“(Columns 14 and 15). The occupations of *Actual Workers* should be entered, distinguishing carefully the *Principal* from the *Subsidiary*. If a person who has more than one occupation or means of livelihood, expresses a doubt as to what he should consider as his *Principal* occupation, he should be asked which of his occupations he relies upon most for his livelihood or considers to be the most indispensable, and that should be regarded as his *Principal* occupation to be entered in Column 14. The rest should be regarded as *Subsidiary* occupations; and of them again, that on

which he relies the most, should be entered in Column 15. It is not necessary to enter more than one Subsidiary occupation.

The occupations should be entered in detail.

In the case of clerks, domestic servants, and the like, the kind of service rendered should be precisely stated, and also the occupation of the person to whom it is rendered, *e. g.*, Jahgirdar's cook, School-master's water-carrier, Lawyer's typewriter, Rice-merchant's accountant. Pensioners must be shown as Civil or Military as the case may be. Persons who live on the rent of lands or buildings in towns should be shown as landlords.

In the case of Agriculture, persons should be entered as Rent-receivers, Actual cultivators including sharers, Field laborers, separating those regularly employed from those who work by the day or by the job. Gardeners and growers of special products such as coffee, cardamoms, pepper, betel, etc., should be shown separately.

Laborers, who are not agricultural laborers, should be entered as earth-workers, laborers in mines, stating the substance mined, such as, stone, mica, gold, etc., and operatives in mills, workshops, or factories specifying the kind of mill or factory, such as, cotton mills, rice mills, lac factories, oil presses, etc.

In the case of one or more members of a joint family who earn money, they should all be regarded as Actual Workers and their Principal and Subsidiary occupations should be entered in columns 14 and 15. They are not to be shown as Dependents.

Servants are not to be shown as dependent on the occupation of their master."

6. *Tables compiled.*—The statistics so collected have been classified by Orders, Sub-orders and Groups in conformity with a scheme of classification prescribed for all India, with a very slight modification under Class A—Government—for Native States. This scheme is printed in full detail and prefixed to Census Table XV, in the second of the volumes into which the tables have been bound up. For facility of reference, an Alphabetical Index of the occupations is affixed to the same Table in the same volume. As in the course of this Chapter, very frequent reference will be made to it, it is reprinted here below showing the 8 Classes, 24 Orders and 79 Sub-orders comprised in the classification, omitting the further sub-divisions called Groups (520 in number).

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS AND MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD (GENERAL).

| Class. | Order. | Sub-order. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| A—Government | I Administration. | { 1 Civil Service of the Imperial Government. |
| | | { 1a Service of the Tabulating State. |
| | | { 2 Service of Local and Municipal Bodies. |
| | II Defence. | { 3 Village Service. |
| | | { 4 Army, Imperial. |
| | | { 4a Army, Tabulating State. |
| B—Pasture and Agriculture | III Service of Native and Foreign States. | { 5 Navy and Marine. |
| | | { 6 Civil Officers of States other than the Tabulating State. |
| | | { 7 Military Service of States other than the Tabulating State. |
| | IV Provision and Care of Animals. | { 8 Stock Breeding and Dealing. |
| | | { 9 Training and Care of Animals. |
| | V Agriculture | { 10 Landholders and Tenants. |
| { 11 Agricultural Labour. | | |
| { 12 Growth of Special Products. | | |
| { 13 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests. | | |
| C—Personal Services. | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services. | { 14 Personal and Domestic Services. |
| | | { 15 Non-Domestic Entertainment. |
| | | { 16 Sanitation |
| D—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances. | VII Provision of Food, Drink and Stimulants. | { 17 Animal Food. |
| | | { 18 Vegetable Food. |
| | | { 19 Drinks, Condiments and Stimulants. |
| | VIII Light, Firing and Forage. | { 20 Lighting. |
| | | { 21 Fuel and Forage. |
| | IX Buildings | { 22 Building Materials. |
| | | { 23 Architects in Building. |

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS AND MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD (GENERAL)—concl'd.

| Class. | Order. | Sub-order. |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| D.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances. | X Vehicles & Vessels. | { 24 Railway and Tramway Plant, |
| | | { 25 Carts, Carriages etc. |
| | | { 26 Ships and Boats. |
| | XI Supplementary Requirements. | { 27 Paper. |
| | | { 28 Books and Prints. |
| | | { 29 Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments. |
| | | { 30 Carving and Engraving. |
| | | { 31 Toys and Curiosities. |
| | | { 32 Music and Musical Instruments. |
| | | { 33 Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred Threads, etc. |
| | | { 34 Furniture. |
| | | { 35 Harness. |
| | | { 36 Tools and Machinery. |
| | | { 37 Arms and Ammunition. |
| | XII Textile, Fabrics and Dress. | { 38 Wool and Fur. |
| | | { 39 Silk. |
| | | { 40 Cotton. |
| | | { 41 Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. |
| | XIII Metals and Precious Stones. | { 42 Dress. |
| | | { 43 Gold, Silver and Precious Stones. |
| | | { 44 Brass, Copper and Bell-Metal. |
| | | { 45 Tin, Zinc, Quick-silver and Lead. |
| E.—Commerce, Transport & Storage. | XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware. | { 46 Iron and Steel. |
| | | { 47 Glass and Chinaware. |
| | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | { 48 Earthen and Stoneware. |
| | | { 49 Wood and Bamboos. |
| | XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. | { 50 Canework, Matting and Leaves, etc. |
| | | { 51 Gum, Wax, Resin and similar Forest Produce. |
| | XVII Leather, etc. | { 52 Drugs, Dyes, Pigments, etc. |
| | | { 53 Leather, Horn and Bones, etc. |
| | XVIII Commerce. | { 54 Money and Securities. |
| | | { 55 General Merchandise. |
| | | { 56 Dealing, Unspecified. |
| | | { 57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents. |
| | XIX Transport and Storage. | { 58 Railway. |
| | | { 59 Road. |
| | | { 60 Water. |
| | | { 61 Messages. |
| | | { 62 Storage and Weighing. |
| F.—Professions. | XX Learned & Artistic Professions. | { 63 Religion. |
| | | { 64 Education. |
| | | { 65 Literature. |
| | | { 66 Law. |
| | | { 67 Medicine. |
| | | { 68 Engineering and Survey. |
| | | { 69 Natural Science. |
| | XXI Sport. | { 70 Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. |
| | | { 71 Music, Acting and Dancing. |
| | | { 72 Sport |
| G.—Unskilled Labour not Agricultural. | XXII Earthwork and General Labour. | { 73 Games and Exhibitions. |
| | | { 74 Earthwork, etc. |
| | XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations. | { 75 General Labour. |
| | | { 76 Indefinite. |
| H.—Means of Subsistence independent of Occupation. | XXIV Independent. | { 77 Disreputable. |
| | | { 78 Property and Alms. |
| | | { 79 At the State Expense. |

The statistics compiled in accordance with the foregoing Classification, have been printed in detail by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions in Table XV. The various combinations of the Principal and Subsidiary Occupations returned by the people, as a whole, have also been compiled by Orders (and in some selected cases by details of Sub-orders also) and shown in Table XV-A. The Principal and the Subsidiary Occupations pursued by the several castes have been tabulated in Table XVI by Orders, and in Table XVI-A by details of Sub-orders.

7. *Remarks about the nature of Occupation statistics.*—These Tables cannot, however, be presented without a word of caution. Undoubted accuracy cannot be claimed for these statistics, the collection of which is beset with many difficulties in India as well as in every other civilised country. Writing about the statistics of Occupation in England, Newsholme remarks [page 169 of Vital Statistics] :—

“In Volume IV, page 35 *et seq* of the Census Report 1891, the unsatisfactory character of the Census data as to occupations of the population is pointed out. The instructions contained in each ‘Householder’s Schedule’ stated that persons ‘should state distinctly, not only the general name of the industry in which they are employed, but the particular branch of the industry in which they are engaged, and also the material in which they work, if it be not implied in the name, and if such name be common to several industries’ and special illustrative examples were given. But these instructions were largely disregarded, the words ‘Spinner’ and ‘Miner,’ for instance, being given without mention of the material in which, the stated work was done. It is evident, as pointed out in the Census Report, that Schedules filled up by the householder do not supply data which are suitable for minute classification, or admit of profitable examination in detail. The most that is reasonable to expect from data so collected, is that they shall give the means of drawing such a picture of the occupational distribution of the people as shall be fairly true in its main lines, though little value can be attached to the detailed features.”

If such is the nature of the returns in England where the people are more literate than in India, and where there is a marked tendency towards specialisation of function, and the sub-division of labor, and the dividing lines of one means of livelihood and another are very clearly marked, what need be said about the statistics in India, where the bulk of the people are illiterate and cannot with exactness give a clear account of their means of livelihood, especially when these are complex, as is often the case with the rural inhabitants, who combine in themselves the artisan, the ryot, the laborer, and sometimes the trader too?

8. There is, therefore, little use in going into the minute details of the 520 groups of the Classification List, the majority of which do not apply to the occupations of the average Indian villager. It will be sufficient for purposes of gleaning a general idea of the Industrial and Economic conditions of the people to examine the figures against the main heads of “Classes,” “Orders” and “Sub-Orders,” to which alone the Subsidiary Tables prescribed by the Census Commissioner and appended to this Chapter relate, leaving those who are interested in information as to the more specialised and detailed occupation to find it for themselves in the printed main Census Tables.

9. *Civil and Military Station treated separately.*—We shall first treat of the statistics of the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, reserving the latter for separate treatment at the end of the Chapter.

10. *Heads of Review.*—The statistics of occupation of the Province exclusive of the Civil and Military Station will be discussed under the following main heads:—

- (1) The distribution of the population among the various Classes and Orders of Occupations;
- (2) Rural and Urban Occupations.
- (3) Variations since 1891.
- (4) Proportion of Actual Workers to Dependents in the two sexes in the several Districts and in different Occupations.
- (5) Occupations of Females.
- (6) Combination of Principal and Subsidiary Occupations.
- (7) Occupations of the principal Castes, both Principal and Subsidiary.

11. *Distribution of Occupation by Classes.*—The main Classes, under which the occupations recorded in the Schedules have been classified, may here be conveniently repeated. They are:—

- A. Government.
- B. Pasture and Agriculture.
- C. Personal Service.
- D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.
- E. Commerce, Transport and Storage.
- F. Professions.
- G. Unskilled Labor not Agricultural.
- H. Means of Subsistence Independent of Occupation.

12. The subjoined Statement shows the percentages of the population of the several Cities and Districts pursuing each of the foregoing classes of Occupation:—

| Districts. | | | Total | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Mysore City | ... | ... | 100 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 27 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 4 |
| Mysore District | ... | ... | 100 | 2 | 77 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Bangalore City | ... | ... | 100 | 17 | 12 | 6 | 33 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 4 |
| Bangalore District | .. | ... | 100 | 4 | 64 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | . | ... | 100 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 58 | 0 |
| Kolar District | ... | .. | 100 | 4 | 64 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 3 |
| Tumkur District | ... | ... | 100 | 4 | 69 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 2 | | 0 |
| Chitaldrug District | ... | .. | 100 | 5 | 60 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 5 |
| Eastern Division | | | 100 | 4 | 66 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Hassan District | ... | ... | 100 | 3 | 81 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Kadur District | .. | .. | 100 | 2 | 71 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| Shimoga District | ... | ... | 100 | 3 | 73 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Western Division | | | 100 | 3 | 75 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Total Mysore Province | | | 100 | 4 | 68 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 |

13. **Subsidiary Tables II, III, V and VI** exhibit the proportions borne by the population supported, respectively, by Agriculture, Industries, Commerce and Professions to the population of the several Districts. But in these Subsidiary Tables, **Agriculture** refers only to Order V ; Commerce excludes Transport and Storage, and from the category of Professions, Sport has been excluded. But comparing the figures in the foregoing Statement with those in the Subsidiary Tables, it will be seen that the two sets of figures with one exception do not materially differ as the excluded orders of occupation are followed by comparatively small numbers, the exception referred to being in respect of the percentage of the commercial people in Kolar Gold Fields, where those supported by Transport and Storage, (Order XIX) by far outnumber those supported by Commerce, (Order XVIII) being 3,371 against 747, and this large difference has enhanced the percentage from 2 in the Subsidiary Table to 11 in the foregoing Statement.

In this Province, which contains but three cities, the largest of which has a population of only 69,447, and where only 3 per cent of the entire population are living, the large majority of the people amounting to 68 per cent are necessarily agricultural. Of the remainder, 10 per cent are engaged in the Preparation and Supply of Material Substances, and 9 per cent in Unskilled non-agricultural labor, leaving a small residue of 13 per cent to pursue the remaining 5 classes of Occupation.

14. *Agriculture*.—The details by Districts show that the percentage engaged in Agriculture ranges from 81 in Hassan District to 60 in Chitaldrug District, and that the two Districts of Kadur and Shimoga in the Western Division, possess a greater proportion of Agricultural population than any of the Districts of the Eastern Division, except Mysore which in this respect stands next to Hassan with 77 per cent of its population engaged in this occupation. In short, of the 8 Districts into which the Province is divided, the four Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga situated on the western side and forming the Western Circle for the Administration of the Public Works, are more agricultural than the four Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug on the eastern side of the Province which form the Eastern Circle of the Public Works Department. Of the former set, the two Districts of Hassan and Mysore are the only tracts which are favored most by river irrigation, and a small Malnad portion of the Hassan District, not so favored, is under coffee cultivation. The other two Districts of Shimoga and Kadur are Malnad tracts where rice, coffee and arecanut are cultivated on an extensive scale. On the other hand, the people of the four Districts on the eastern side of the Province, not possessing much facility in the shape of river irrigation, have to depend more upon dry than wet crops, and the fickleness of the seasons is such as to induce several of the people to take up to other means of livelihood than Agriculture, either exclusively or in addition to the latter ; and hence it is that these Districts exhibit larger proportions of those engaged in the Preparation and Supply of Material Substances than those of the Western Division.

15. *General Labor*.—Unskilled Labor not Agricultural (Class G) prevails most in Kolar Gold Fields where it is the occupation of the bulk of the population employed in the Mines. It is the occupation of 14 per cent of the inhabitants of the Bangalore City, where town extensions and various public works have attracted large numbers of general laborers from the surrounding parts. In the Districts of Kadur and Shimoga, 12 and 11 per cent of the respective populations derive their livelihood from General Labor, and these, doubtless, are the laborers employed on a large scale in the coffee plantations and arecanut gardens. The figures against the other classes are so small as to render comment unnecessary. It will be sufficient to add that the two Cities of Bangalore and Mysore which are the seats of Administration, possess the highest proportions of the persons returned under (Class A) Government.

16. *Industries*.—Subsidiary Table IV shows the distribution of the Industrial population supported by occupations falling under Orders VII to XI by Domestic and Factory Industries, but the figures against the latter are very small. The Province has very few factories worth mention ; there are in Bangalore City two Spinning mills, one Oil mill, one Tile factory, one Brewery and one Iron foundery, and the only other factories are a few Printing presses doing odd jobs in the two metropolitan cities, besides the Government Press at Bangalore, a Cotton ginning factory at Davangere, a Cloth factory in Belur Taluk, an Iron foundery in Chikballapur, a Saw mill in Hunsur Taluk and a Sugar factory in Kolar District. The number of hands employed in these factories which are small ones, is an insignificant fraction

of the population of the Province and forms but 3 per cent of the Industrial population. Almost all the Industries in Mysore are carried on in-doors on the primitive style by individual families who have no capital, machinery or staff of servants to boast of.

17. *Distribution of Occupations by Orders.*—Subsidiary Table I shows the percentage of population supported by each of the 79 Sub-orders and 24 Orders into which the foregoing Classes of Occupation have been divided. From this Statement it will be seen that only 11 Orders including Agriculture are followed, each by more than one per cent of the population; and these Orders which together support 95 per cent of the population are :—

| Order. | Number supported. | | | Percentage.* | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Province. | Eastern Division. | Western Division | Province. | Eastern Division. | Western Division. |
| V Agriculture | 3,653,140 | 2,559,070 | 1,094,070 | 67.0 | 64.2 | 74.8 |
| XXII Earthwork and General Labor. | 469,753 | 341,524 | 128,229 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.8 |
| I Administration | 189,018 | 151,660 | 37,358 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 2.6 |
| VI Personal Service | 156,596 | 125,225 | 31,371 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.1 |
| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress. | 143,927 | 122,547 | 21,380 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| VII Food, Drink and Stimulants. | 122,289 | 97,036 | 25,253 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| XVIII Commerce | 101,354 | 82,778 | 18,576 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| XXIV Independent | 89,103 | 74,206 | 14,897 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| XIII Metals and Precious Stones. | 85,851 | 68,300 | 17,551 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| IV Provision and Care of Animals. | 83,290 | 74,203 | 9,087 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| XX Learned and Artistic Professions. | 82,200 | 62,421 | 19,779 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 |

18. Examining even by details of groups, only 48 out of the 520 groups into which the occupations have been divided, support more than 10,000 persons each. These groups are detailed in Statement A appended to this Chapter, wherein they have been classified with reference to their numerical strength.

19. *Order V, Agriculture.*—The percentage of population supported by each of the Orders of occupation, slightly varies in the two Divisions. Agriculture on which 64.2 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division depend, is followed by 75 per cent of the population of the Western Division. The percentages against the other Orders are consequently less in the Western Division than in the Eastern, and the fall is particularly marked in respect of Orders XII and XVIII, which comprise the occupations prevailing more in the three cities included in the Eastern Division than in rural tracts.

20. The figures shown against Agriculture in the foregoing Statement include only those who have returned Agriculture as their Principal occupation, and if to them be added those who, pursuing other occupations, have agriculture as a subsidiary means of livelihood, the total number of agriculturists will be increased from 3,653,140 to 3,715,050 or from 67 to 68 per cent of the total population.

21. Of 3,653,140 persons supported by Agriculture, 3,221,926 persons or 88.2 per cent are Land-holders and Tenants, 352,705 persons or 9.7 per cent are Agricultural Laborers, 74,650 persons or 2 per cent grow Special Products, and the remaining

* Each Division Population=100.

3,859 persons or 0·1 per cent come under (Sub-Order 13) "Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests." How the agricultural population of the several districts are distributed under these four heads, will be seen from the following Statement :—

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | Sub-order 10 Land-holders and Tenants. | Sub-order 11 Agricultural Labourers. | Sub-order 12 Growers of Special Products. | Sub-order 13 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests. | Total of Order V. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Mysore District ... | 978 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 1,000 |
| Bangalore District .. | 680 | 265 | 52 | 3 | 1,000 |
| Kolar District ... | 925 | 67 | 7 | 1 | 1,000 |
| Tumkur District ... | 709 | 272 | 18 | 1 | 1,000 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 957 | 41 | 2 | .. | 1,000 |
| Eastern Division ... | 868 | 114 | 17 | 1 | 1,000 |
| Hassan District ... | 929 | 48 | 23 | .. | 1,000 |
| Kadur District ... | 872 | 52 | 75 | 1 | 1,000 |
| Shimoga District ... | 924 | 67 | 8 | 1 | 1,000 |
| Western Division . | 914 | 55 | 30 | 1 | 1,000 |
| Total Mysore Province ... | 882 | 97 | 20 | 1 | 1,000 |

27 per cent of the agricultural population in the Districts of Bangalore and Tumkur are simple laborers, who neither own nor cultivate lands. The growth of Special Products prevails to the largest extent in the District of Kadur and supports 7·5 per cent of the agricultural population of the District. In this District and also in Hassan, the special products are coffee and arecanut, pepper and cardamom. The Bangalore District shows 5 per cent of the agricultural population as Growers of Special Products such as fruits, vegetables, betel-vine, arecanut and cocoanuts, etc.

22. The occupations connected with "Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests" support but a small fraction of the population, the persons returned under them being chiefly the employees of the Government Forest Department.

23. The Statistics of (Sub-Order 10) "Land-holders and Tenants" have obviously a special interest. The returns under this head have been compiled in great detail, the two prescribed groups, viz., "36 Rent Receivers" and "37 Rent Payers" having been further sub-divided so as to comprise tenures known by several names in the same and different parts of the country.

24. The group "Rent Receivers" has been divided into two sub-groups so as to distinguish those owning and cultivating lands from those owning but not cultivating them. The "Rent Payers" have been sub-divided into (a) Payers of Fixed Rent, (b) Sharers in Produce, and (c) those whose payments are of an indefinite character. The following Statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons returned under (Sub-Order 10) "Landlords and Tenants" in each of the Districts by groups and sub-groups explained above :—

| Name of District. | (Group 36) Rent Receivers. | | | (Group 37) Rent Payers. | | | | Total of Sub-order 10 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | (a) Cultivating Land-holders. | (b) Non-cultivating Land-holders. | Total. | (a) Payers of Fixed Rent. | (b) Sharers in Produce. | (c) Payers of Rent, Indefinite. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Mysore City | 902 | 10 | 912 | 2 | 37 | 49 | 88 | 1,000 |
| Mysore District | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore City | 549 | 3 | 552 | ... | 2 | 446 | 448 | 1,000 |
| Bangalore District | | | | | | | | |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 703 | 170 | 873 | 1 | 27 | 99 | 127 | 1,000 |
| Kolar District | | | | | | | | |
| Tumkur District ... | 775 | 1 | 776 | 11 | 94 | 119 | 224 | 1,000 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 877 | ... | 877 | 4 | 1 | 118 | 123 | 1,000 |
| Eastern Division ... | 798 | 35 | 833 | 3 | 34 | 130 | 167 | 1,000 |
| Hassan District ... | 442 | 475 | 917 | 3 | 4 | 77 | 83 | 1,000 |
| Kadur District ... | 716 | 148 | 864 | 6 | 1 | 129 | 136 | 1,000 |
| Shimoga District ... | 685 | 82 | 767 | 20 | 0 | 213 | 223 | 1,000 |
| Western Division ... | 589 | 264 | 853 | 9 | 2 | 136 | 147 | 1,000 |
| Total Mysore Province | 733 | 106 | 839 | 5 | 24 | 132 | 161 | 1,000 |

84 per cent of the total population returned under (Sub-Order 10) "Land-holders and Tenants" own lands. This percentage of Land-owners varies in the several Districts ranging from over 91 per cent in the Districts of Mysore and Hassan, which contain the greatest proportion of the Agricultural population in the Province, to 55 per cent in the Bangalore District. The majority of these Land-owners also cultivate their lands. In the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mysore, the non-cultivating land-holders are very few; and in the other Districts the sub-letting of lands prevails in varying degrees, and only in one District of Hassan the greater portion of Land-owners are simple Rent Receivers.

16 per cent of the total population returned under (Sub-Order 10) "Land-holders" are "Rent Payers," 0·5 of them being payers of fixed rent, 2·4 being equal sharers of produce (Varasagavalidar), and the remaining 13·2 being sharers in other ways comprised in the indefinite vernacular term *Shikmi Zirayet* meaning literally subordinate cultivation. These different tenures occur in all the Districts though the percentages vary.

25. *Its comparison with the bordering Districts of the Madras Presidency.*—The following Statement shows the percentages which Land-holders and Tenants bear to the agricultural population returned under Sub-Order 10, in the several Districts of Mysore and in the bordering Districts of the Madras Presidency:—

| Districts. | 36. Rent Receivers. | | | 37. Rent Payers. | Total Sub-Order 10. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Cultivating Land-holders. | Non-cultivating Land-holders. | Total. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Mysore District .. | 902 | 10 | 912 | 88 | 1,000 |
| Bangalore District .. | 549 | 3 | 552 | 448 | 1,000 |
| Kolar District .. | 703 | 170 | 873 | 127 | 1,000 |
| Tumkur District .. | 775 | 1 | 776 | 224 | 1,000 |
| Chitaldrug District .. | 877 | ... | 877 | 123 | 1,000 |
| Eastern Division .. | 796 | 35 | 833 | 167 | 1,000 |
| Hassan District .. | 442 | 475 | 917 | 83 | 1,000 |
| Kadur District .. | 716 | 148 | 864 | 136 | 1,000 |
| Shimoga District .. | 685 | 82 | 767 | 233 | 1,000 |
| Western Division .. | 589 | 261 | 853 | 147 | 1,000 |
| Total Province .. | 733 | 106 | 839 | 161 | 1,000 |
| Bellary District .. | 888 | 25 | 913 | 87 | 1,000 |
| Anantapur District .. | 751 | 51 | 802 | 198 | 1,000 |
| Kadappa District .. | 821 | 63 | 884 | 116 | 1,000 |
| North Arcot District .. | 800 | 41 | 841 | 159 | 1,000 |
| Salem District .. | 854 | 18 | 872 | 128 | 1,000 |
| Coimbatore District .. | 874 | 19 | 893 | 107 | 1,000 |
| Nilgiris .. | 830 | 10 | 840 | 160 | 1,000 |
| Total Madras Presidency .. | 720 | 43 | 763 | 237 | 1,000 |

The figures speak for themselves. Perusing the figures in column 4, it will be seen that the Mysore Province, as a whole, contains a greater proportion of Land-holders than the Madras Presidency as a whole. The District of Hassan heads the list, Mysore stands on a par with Bellary, and Kolar with its neighbour Salem. The Districts of Chitaldrug and Kadur are exceeded only by Coimbatore and Kadappa, but Tumkur and Shimoga stand very low in the scale as compared with the frontier Districts of the Madras Presidency, though the proportion of Land-holders in them is more than the Madras Presidency, as a whole. In

the Bangalore District, the percentage of Landholders is extremely poor. But comparing the figures in columns 2 and 3, it will be seen that the ratio of Land-owners cultivating their lands is much less in this Province than in the Madras Presidency, a result brought about by the extreme prevalence of the sub-letting system in the District of Kolar and in those of the Western Division.

26. *Order XXII—Earthwork and General Labour.*—The next Order of occupation numerically important in this Province, is “(XXII) Earthwork and General Labor” which supports 469,753 persons or 8·6 per cent of the population of the Province. Of these a very small number (about 3 per cent), *viz.*, 13,775 persons are under Earthwork and the remaining 455,978 are under General Labor. The details by groups are as follow :—

| Names of Districts | 500 Well-sinkers. | 501 Tank Diggers and Excavators. | 502 Labourers in Road, Canal and Railway. | 503 Miners, unspecified. | Total Sub-order 74, Earthwork. | 75 General Labor. | Grand Total. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Mysore City ... | ... | ... | 1,058 | ... | 1,058 | 3,074 | 4,132 |
| Mysore District .. | 95 | 1,239 | 173 | 8 | 1,515 | 92,046 | 93,561 |
| Bangalore City .. | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 9,331 | 9,343 |
| Bangalore District ... | 535 | ... | .. | ... | 535 | 45,155 | 45,690 |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... | ... | ... | 3 | .. | 3 | 22,271 | 22,274 |
| Kolar District ... | 11 | 5,262 | ... | ... | 5,273 | 69,618 | 74,891 |
| Tumkur District ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | 48,302 | 48,302 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 48 | ... | 196 | ... | 244 | 43,087 | 43,331 |
| Eastern Division ... | 701 | 6,501 | 1,430 | 8 | 8,640 | 332,884 | 41,524 |
| Hassan District ... | 35 | ... | 1,293 | ... | 1,328 | 28,706 | 30,034 |
| Kadur District .. | 11 | 11 | 1,375 | ... | 1,397 | 41,976 | 43,373 |
| Shimoga District ... | 2 | 728 | 1,680 | ... | 2,410 | 52,412 | 54,822 |
| Western Division .. | 48 | 739 | 4,348 | ... | 5,135 | 123,094 | 128,229 |
| Total Mysore Province ... | 749 | 7,240 | 5,778 | 8 | 13,775 | 455,978 | 469,753 |

The foregoing figures incidentally throw light on the physical and agricultural conditions of the several Districts. The majority of the “Well-sinkers” are in Bangalore District and a few have been enumerated in the Districts of Mysore and Chitaldrug and in those of the Western Division. Kolar contains the bulk of “Tank-diggers and excavators,” and the only other Districts in which these have been enumerated are Mysore and Shimoga. The laborers in “Road and Railway” are almost all found in the three Districts of the Western Division and in Mysore City. Nearly all the laborers enumerated in the Cities of Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields and the Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug are “General Laborers,” and in Kolar Gold Fields these labourers are so numerous that they form 58 per cent of the population of the City.

27. *Order I—Administration.*—“(Order I,) Administration” supports 189,018 persons or 3·5 per cent of the population and is composed of—

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Sub-order 1, | Civil Service of Imperial Government returned by— | 238 |
| Do 1 (a) | Service of Mysore State | do .. 80,734 |
| Do 2 | Service of Local and Municipal Bodies | do ... 5,013 |
| Do 3 | Village Service | do ... 103,033 |
| Total | | 189,018 |

Those shown above as belonging to the Imperial Service are chiefly the constables of the Railway Police which is under Imperial Administration. The other three Sub-Orders belong to the service of the Mysore State. Of these, those attached to the “Village Service” are most numerous and form 1·9 per cent of the entire population of the Province, a proportion which is nearly two and a half times that in the Madras Presidency, and slightly in excess also of that in the Bombay Presidency which is 1·5 per cent. It is a question whether this is not due to a better conservation of the Village hereditary Service in Mysore and Bombay than in Madras. The proportion of the population supported by Municipal Service, though very small in itself (0·1 per cent), is yet equal to that in the Bombay Presidency and greater than that in the Madras Presidency, where only 0·08 per cent of the population are supported by that branch of the Administration. In the Province itself, returns under this Sub-order are very unequally distributed between the two Divisions, as Municipal Administration prevails to a greater extent in the Districts of the Eastern Division than in the Districts of the Western Division. Of the Municipal servants, 19 per cent are in the three Cities, 74 per cent in the Districts of the Eastern Division excluding the Cities, and the remaining 7 per cent in the Western Division; every 11 in 10,000 persons of the Eastern Division depend upon Municipal Service against only 2 in a corresponding population of the Western Division.

28. *Order VI—Personal Household and Sanitary Services.*—The next Order of occupation in scale of numerical importance is (Order VI) “Personal, Household and Sanitary Services” which supports 156,596 persons returned under the following Sub-orders.

| Sub-orders | Province | Eastern Division | Western Division |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|
| 14 Personal and Domestic Service | 146,471 | 116,054 | 30,417 |
| 15 Non-Domestic Entertainment | 1,619 | 1,543 | 76 |
| 16 Sanitation | 8,506 | 7,628 | 878 |
| Total | 156,596 | 125,225 | 31,371 |

The numbers returned against “Personal and Domestic Service” are pretty evenly distributed between the two Divisions, but those supported by “Non-domestic and Sanitary Services” are far more numerous in the Eastern than in the Western Division. The Sub-order “Personal and Household Services” is composed of 51,464 Washermen, 18,555 Barbers and 6,580 other servants engaged in various domestic duties. As the functions of washing and shaving are performed only by the Washermen and Barber castes respectively, it might be interesting to compare the numbers returned under these two occupations with those returned as belonging to the respective castes in Table XIII. According to this Table, there are 90,962 Agasas (Washermen) and 38,179 Nayindas (Barbers). These figures show that only 56 per cent of the Washermen and 48 per cent of the Nayindas depend for their livelihood on their respective traditional occupations, and that the remaining numbers of the two communities have taken up other sources of livelihood. What these sources are will be discussed later on in connection with caste statistics of occupation.

29. Of 1,619 persons in "Non-domestic Service," 1,574 are "Hotel, Lodging House and Refreshment Room Keepers," and of 8,506 persons returned under "Sanitary Services," 8,132 or 96 per cent are "Sweepers and Scavengers," 335 or 4 per cent are "Officers of the Sanitary Establishments" maintained by the Government and the Municipal bodies, and the remaining 39 are "Dust and Sweeping Contractors."

30. *Order XII—Textile, Fabrics and Dress.*—The Statistics of (Order XII) "Textile Fabrics and Dress" next claim attention. This Order comprises five Sub-orders, viz., (38) Wool and Fur, (39) Silk, (40) Cotton, (41) Jute, Hemp, Flax and Coir, etc., (42) Dress, and each of these Sub-orders has been sub-divided into various groups. Considering the importance of this Industry, it will be interesting if the statistics could be examined in great detail. But unfortunately the nature of occupation returns is such as to render the figures extremely unreliable in respect of details; for, though the instructions for enumeration required exact specification of the material dealt with, and of the nature of the work done with it, yet the returns were so vague that in many cases, it was not easy to fix even the sub-order to which the occupation recorded belonged. "Weaving" might refer to silk or cotton and the expression "Cotton trade" might bring the individual under any one of the 16 groups into which sub-order "40. Cotton" has been divided. No doubt, in several cases the vagueness of the returns was inevitable; for, among the Industrial classes in India, the system of division of functions in the details of a labor does not prevail to any great extent. The silk weaver often, not only rears his own silk worms but also dyes the stuff himself, and where there is a demand for it, also sells raw silk; so that the functions detailed in groups 259 to 262 are all combined in one. Again, one day the Indian Weaver weaves silk and the next day cotton, according to the demand in the local market, and in a great many of his productions combines both the stuffs, so that it would be difficult to decide under which head to classify him. However, in several cases of such doubtful entries the occupations have been fixed, as far as possible, with reference to the caste of the persons returning them, and in several instances even the caste was found to be of little help. In these circumstances, a discussion of the details of groups will serve no useful purpose. The classification of statistics under the several sub-orders, though not altogether faultless, may yet be accepted as sufficiently accurate for purposes of gleaning a general idea of the condition of the different branches of the Industry in the several Districts.

31. The following Statement shows the number supported by the several Sub-orders of occupation under the head of "Textiles Fabrics and Dress" in the several districts:—

| Name of District. | 38. Wool and Fur. | 39. Silk. | 40. Cotton. | 41. Jute, Hemp, Flax Coir, etc., | 42. Dress. | Total of order XII—Textile, Fabrics and Dress. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mysore City ... | 55 | 14 | 788 | 10 | 2,054 | 2,921 |
| Mysore District ... | 1,585 | 1,716 | 15,241 | 242 | 2,949 | 21,733 |
| Bangalore City .. | 3,570 | 3,753 | 4,964 | 2 | 1,120 | 13,409 |
| Bangalore District ... | 198 | 2,035 | 12,501 | 198 | 3,531 | 18,463 |
| Kolar Gold Fields ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 | 77 |
| Kolar District ... | 3,193 | 1,089 | 12,924 | 955 | 2,732 | 20,893 |
| Tumkur District ... | 2,455 | 22 | 8,852 | 258 | 6,988 | 18,575 |
| Chitaldrug District ... | 2,137 | 40 | 19,501 | 404 | 4,394 | 26,476 |
| Eastern Division ... | 13,193 | 8,669 | 74,771 | 2,069 | 23,845 | 122,547 |
| Hassan District ... | 663 | 554 | 5,196 | 233 | 2,154 | 8,800 |
| Kadur District ... | 905 | 46 | 3,063 | 22 | 1,994 | 6,030 |
| Shimoga District ... | 536 | 62 | 2,330 | 126 | 3,496 | 6,550 |
| Western Division ... | 2,104 | 662 | 10,589 | 381 | 7,644 | 21,380 |
| Total Mysore Province ... | 15,297 | 9,331 | 85,360 | 2,450 | 31,489 | 143,927 |

32. The occupations connected with "Wool and Fur" prevail most in the City of Bangalore, in which as has been noticed in the Chapter on Castes, Neiges (weaver caste) preponderate, and there is also a Woollen Mill. The occupations prevail to a very large extent in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug where there are large numbers of Kurubas, who weave coarse woollen blankets known as "Kamblis."

33. The occupations connected with silk-ware prevail most in Bangalore City and the district of Bangalore which contain a large population of Khattris and other silk weaving sections of the Neige community. The Bangalore City and Channapatna are renowned centres of silk manufacture in this Province. Dealings in "Cotton Stuffs" prevail very largely in all the districts of the Eastern Division, and the occupations are at their best numerically in the Chitaldrug District where extensive cultivation of cotton is carried on, and where there is also a cotton ginning machine located at Davangere.

34. (Sub-order 41) "Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc." is mainly composed of "Rope, Sack and Net makers;" there being but 3 in the whole Province, figuring against (group 286) "Jute Mills," and 39 against (group 292) "Fibre Matting and Bag Makers."

35. The persons supported by the last (Sub-order 42, "Dress" are mostly dealers in "Piece-Goods" (group 304), who number 19,371, and "Tailors Milliners, etc." (group 306), who number 12,040. These are naturally more numerous, proportionately, in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore than elsewhere. The Districts of Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Bangalore and Shimoga contain the largest number of dealers in Dress. In the first three of these districts, these dealers are mostly piece-goods merchants, while Shimoga contains a very large proportion of darzi tailors.

36. *Order VII—Food, Drink and Stimulants.*—(Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" supports 122,289 persons or 2·2 per cent of the entire population of the Province as detailed below :—

| Sub-Orders. | Province. | Eastern Division. | Western Division. |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 17. Provision of Animal Food ... | 21,739 | 17,892 | 3,847 |
| 18. Do of Vegetable Food ... | 55,256 | 42,411 | 12,845 |
| 19. Do of Drink, Condiments and Stimulants. | 45,294 | 36,733 | 8,561 |
| Total ... | 122,289 | 97,036 | 25,253 |

13,521 persons or 62 per cent of the purveyors of Animal Food are Cow and Buffalo Keepers," many of whom also sell butter and milk. These reside mostly in the districts of the Eastern Division, there being but 1,747 returned under this head in all the districts of the Western Division. These occupations engage more females than males, the Actual Workers numbering 1,073 males against 2,563 females. Dealers in Fish number 4,333 and are ratably distributed between the two divisions. The Province contains 2,851 Butchers and Slaughterers. They abound in the districts of the Eastern Division and are proportionately more numerous in the three Cities than in the Districts. 21 per cent of the Butchers reside in the three Cities, 61 per cent in all the Districts of the Eastern Division and the remaining 14 per cent in the Western Division.

37. The purveyors of Vegetable Food are composed of 13,140 "Dealers in Grain and Pulse," 11,001 "Rice Pounders and Huskers," 12,772 "Vegetable and Fruit Sellers," 9,490 "Oil-pressers and Sellers," and 8,853 persons engaged in small numbers in various other callings. The Actual Workers engaged in "Rice-pounding and Husking" are mostly females, there being 5,498 of this sex against only 844 males. The Vegetable sellers are almost equally distributed between the sexes, but these are mostly found in the districts of the Eastern Division. So many as 2,449 or 18 per cent of

these people reside in the single City of Bangalore, and all the districts of the Western Division contain but 1,139 or 9 per cent of those supported by this occupation.

It is worthy of note that Actual Workers figuring against the foregoing two Sub-orders consist of very nearly equal numbers of the two sexes.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|--|
| 38. Of 45,294 persons supported by "Provision of Drink, Condiments and Stimulants," 21,011 deal in Liquor as "Toddy and Arrack Sellers," 8,139 persons are "Sellers of Cardamom, Betel-leaf and Arecanut," 8,361 are "Dealers in Salt," 5,233 deal in "Tobacco and Snuff" and the remaining 2,550 persons are engaged in minor callings connected with the Sub-order. It might be remarked that out of 8,361 "Dealers in Salt", 3,760 as detailed in the margin are supported by the actual manufacture of the article in the primitive style from saline earth. | | | |
| Mysore District | .. | 79 | |
| Kolar District | ... | 352 | |
| Tumkur District | ... | 989 | |
| Chitaidrug District | ... | 2,280 | |
| Hassan District | ... | 34 | |
| Kadur District | ... | 18 | |
| Shimoga District | ... | 8 | |
| Total | ... | 3,760 | |

39. *Order XVIII—Commerce.*—The commercial population of the Province number 101,354 distributed as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| 54. Money and Securities | ... | ... | .. | ... | 5,941 |
| 55. General Merchandise | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,126 |
| 56. Dealings, Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | . | 73,402 |
| 57. Middlemen, Brokers and Agents | ... | ... | ... | .. | 10,885 |
| Total | | | | | 101,354 |

40. Of those returned against the first of the foregoing Sub-orders, the majority to the number of 5,414 are Money-lenders, whose transactions, when carried on in combinations of more than one individual, are dignified under the term "Banking."

41. In practical life, there is not much difference between the two Sub-orders "55 General merchandise" and "56 Dealings, unspecified" except the difference of sentimental dignity between the high sounding "General Merchant" and the humble "Shop-keeper" and it is often the latter that has more substance in his place of business than the former.

42. The last Sub-order is composed of miscellaneous elements going under the names of Brokers, Agents and Contractors, whose exact line of business is not always patent.

43. *Order XXIV—Independent.*—Those who have other sources of subsistence than any definite occupation, (Order XXIV), Independent, number 89,103. Of these 77,819 or 87 per cent are "Mendicants," 7,785 or 9 per cent are "Pensioners" and only 2,194 or 3 per cent derive rent from houses and other property besides land under cultivation. 352 inmates were enumerated in the Government Lunatic Asylum in the Bangalore City. Of prisoners, under-trial and convicted, there were 337; and of these latter 332 were in Bangalore City and 5 were enumerated in Tumkur. The absence of such prisoners in other Districts especially in the City of Mysore and in Shimoga where there are Jails, requires a word of explanation. On referring to the Schedules of those Jails, it was found that the occupations followed by the convicts prior to their confinement, had been recorded. The rule laying down that, in the case of persons who were out of employment during the six months prior to the Census, the previous occupation of the person should be entered, had not been properly understood and was applied to all prisoners irrespective of the time during which they had been in Jail. This mistake was detected when it became too late to correct it.

44. *Order XIII—Metals and Precious Stones.*—The occupations falling under (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" being important branches of the Industries of the Province, it is desirable to reproduce here in details of Districts, the

Statistics of the four Sub-orders of which the order is made up. These are absolute figures :—

| Names of Districts | | 43. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones | 44. Brass, Copper and Bell-metal | 45. Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead | 46. Iron and Steel | Total of Order XIII |
|---------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Mysore City | ... | 1,237 | 270 | 93 | 404 | 2,004 |
| Mysore District | ... | 11,798 | 528 | 125 | 2,336 | 14,787 |
| Bangalore City | ... | 990 | 89 | 95 | 128 | 1,302 |
| Bangalore District | .. | 4,721 | 2,287 | 463 | 3,474 | 10,745 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | ... | 4,184 | 164 | ... | 1,088 | 5,436 |
| Kolar District | ... | 10,883 | 124 | 245 | 3,466 | 14,718 |
| Tumkur District | .. | 5,169 | 3,240 | 1,128 | 2,856 | 12,393 |
| Chitaldrug District | ... | 3,584 | 233 | 257 | 2,641 | 6,715 |
| Eastern Division | .. | 42,566 | 6,935 | 2,406 | 16,393 | 68,300 |
| Hassan District | ... | 5,356 | 631 | 74 | 1,433 | 7,494 |
| Kadur District | ... | 2,587 | 123 | 142 | 830 | 3,682 |
| Shimoga District | ... | 4,321 | 144 | 84 | 1,826 | 6,375 |
| Western Division | ... | 12,264 | 898 | 300 | 4,989 | 17,551 |
| Total Province | ... | 54,830 | 7,833 | 2,706 | 20,482 | 85,851 |

45. Of those engaged in "Gold, Silver and Precious Stones," 10,468 are persons connected with Gold Mines in Kolar Gold Fields and residing in the City itself or in the adjoining town of Bowringpet attached to the Kolar District. Of the dealers in "Brass, Copper and Bell-Metal," 2,421 are workers in those metals, and one-half of these are in Tumkur District, 576 are in the City and District of Mysore, and 325 in Hassan and the remaining are distributed in small numbers over the other districts.

46. Three persons in the Shimoga District have been returned as dealers in Aluminium.

47. Dealers in "Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead" are not many in number. Of those engaged in "Iron and Steel" 19,040 are workers in hardware and 1,287 have been returned as sellers of the ware. The workers in hardware in this Province are somewhat better than ordinary blacksmiths, for, the Province abounds in Iron-ore, and the metal is smelted on a large scale in Malvalli, Chiknayakanhalli and also in parts of Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Kadur. There are two iron founderies in the Province, one at Bangalore and the other at Chikballapur.

48. Examining the total number of persons supported by all the four Sub-orders together in the several districts, it will be seen that the industries in all the Metals prevail most in the District of Tumkur, and that the Districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar also contain very large proportions of the population supported by these industries.

49. Order IV—*Provision and Care of Animals*.—(Order IV), "Provision and Care of Animals" next claims consideration. Of 83,290 persons supported by this Order the occupations of 82,391 are connected with "Stock-breeding and Dealing"

and the remaining 899 have been classed under the (Sub-order 9) "Training and Care of Animals." Among the former are included 3 Camel Breeders, and 120 Elephant Catchers 80 enumerated in Mysore City, 26 in Mysore District, 7 in Kadur and 7 in Shimoga; the returns in this respect are very modest relatively to the reputation of the Province as a great elephant catching country. The remaining 82,168 persons returned as Stock-breeders are "Shepherds and Herdsmen" and breeders of domestic cattle. Of those returned under the head "Training and care of Animals," 847 are "Veterinary Surgeons," 51 are "Horse and Elephant Trainers" and 1 is a "Vermin and Animal Catcher".

50. *Order XX—Learned and Artistic Professions.*—The last of the orders of occupations which support more than 1 per cent of the population each is (Order XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions" which has been returned by 82,200 persons. Of these, 48,352 or 51 per cent are Priests, Missionaries and others following religious avocations. 13,693 are School Masters and others attached to the Educational Department, and 11,060 are Musicians, Dancers and Actors. The Medical profession gives livelihood to 5,090 persons, of whom 2,259 are Practitioners without diploma. 605 persons are supported by the scientific practice of Medicine by certificated Physicians of both sexes, and Midwifery supports 555 persons. There is but one

*Enumerated in Bangalore District.

†A Dentist has been enumerated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

*Oculist and there are only three dependents on a †Dentist who, however, has not been enumerated in the Province. The Literary profession has been returned by 3,052 persons, of whom 2,455 are writers and private clerks, and 533 are public scribes and

copyists. There are 22 authors and journalists in the Province, and 42 are supported by service in Libraries and Literary Institutions. The Legal profession is represented by 2,729 persons, of whom 1,597 are Barristers, Advocates and Pleaders, and 195 are Petition writers, Touts, etc. The profession also includes 478 Mussahman Khazis, though, in existing circumstances, they can hardly be considered to belong to the legal profession. The Engineering profession supports 2,368 persons, almost all of whom belong to the Public Works Department. The occupations under "Pictorial Art and Sculpture" have been returned by 1,915 persons. Of these 1,182 are painters, 544 are tattooers and 149 are photographers. Sculpture which was once the pride of the Province has but 40 adherents left, an extremely poor following which is sad to contemplate, in respect of a Province which still possesses the masterly sculptural works of Jakanacharya and Dankanacharya in the temples at Halebede, Belur and Somnathpur, and several other places which have since sunk into insignificance.

51. *The other Orders.*—The eleven orders of occupations till now discussed support 94·3 per cent of the population of the Eastern Division and 97 per cent of the population of the Western Division and 94·9 per cent of the population of both the divisions together, and it now remains to notice the salient features of the other 13 orders of occupation which support the remaining portion of the population.

The subjoined Statement shows these orders of occupation arranged in the order of their numerical importance.

| Order of Occupation. | Province. | Eastern Division | Western Division. |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| IX Buildings | ... | 50,576 | 45,470 |
| XV Wood, Cane and Leaves | ... | 45,789 | 35,764 |
| XVII Leather, etc. | ... | 35,534 | 29,376 |
| VIII Light, Firing and Fringe | ... | 31,037 | 28,399 |
| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | ... | 28,196 | 21,103 |
| XIX Transport and Storage | ... | 25,833 | 21,817 |
| XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable | ... | 18,587 | 12,363 |
| XI Supplementary Requirements | ... | 15,939 | 13,393 |
| XXI Sport | ... | 8,204 | 7,112 |
| II Defence | ... | 7,884 | 6,748 |
| XVI Drugs, Gums and Dyes | ... | 5,483 | 4,870 |
| X Vehicles and Vessels | ... | 1,111 | 1,007 |
| III Service of Native and Foreign States | ... | 1 | 1 |

52. The extremely small extent to which several of the foregoing Orders of occupation especially (Order VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage," (Order XI) "Supplementary Requirements," and (Order XVI) "Drugs, Gums and Dyes" prevail in the Western Division is very striking. (Order IX) "Buildings" comprises besides purveyors of Building Materials such as "Brick-makers," "Chunam-burners, etc.," all "Masons," "Stone Cutters" and other artisans required for the construction of buildings excepting Carpenters who, being wood workmen, have been shown under Order XV. Examining the details by Districts, it will be seen that Chitaldrug District contains the largest number supported by building occupations, the construction of the "Marikanave Reservoir" having attracted several workmen from all quarters.

53. Of the 45,789 persons supported by (Order XV) "Wood and Bamboos, 26,959 or 56 per cent are Carpenters and 15,175 or 33 per cent are "Basket and Mat plaiters" and the remaining nine per cent are engaged in minor occupations falling under the Order.

54. The entire population supported by (Order XVII) "Leather, Horn and Bones" excepting six persons returned as depending upon "Bone Mills" (group 381) are workers and dealers in leather. 58 per cent of those under (Order VIII) "Light" are simple firewood sellers and 24 per cent of them are Hay, Grass and Fodder sellers, and both these occupations are pursued more by females than by males. Of dealers in "Glass and Earthenware" 27,544 or eight per cent are Potters and sellers of pottery. (Order XIX) "Transport and Storage" which is a very essential complement of Commerce, supports 25,833 persons. The principal mode of transport in this Province is by carts drawn by bullocks along the road, and 14,005 persons earn their livelihood by plying carts for hire. Railways give subsistence to 6,988 persons and Post and Telegraphic Offices support 2,100 persons. Of those returned under (Order XXIII), "Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations", 12,424 persons have not stated their occupations and thus fall under (Sub-order 76) Indefinite, while the remaining 6,163 fall under the other (Sub-order 77) "Disreputable." It is worthy of note that this last occupation is the only one which has proportionately more followers in the Western Division than in the Eastern Division. Over nine per cent of those earning their means of livelihood by preparations and supply of "Supplementary Requirements" are in the Eastern Division. Out of 15,039 persons shown under this head, 11,322 or 75 per cent are Bangle sellers, and 1,269 or eight per cent are Turners and Laquerers. All these latter are found in the single District of Bangalore in which the town of Chanapatna is noted for the manufacture of lacqueredware. The other six Orders of occupation are followed by very small numbers and do not call for special comment.

55. *Comparison with the Statistics of Bombay and Madras.*—Before concluding this portion of the review, it may be interesting to see how the Mysore people compare with those of the surrounding Presidencies of Madras and Bombay in respect of their occupations as means of livelihood.

The subjoined Statement shows the percentages of population supported by each of the 24 Orders of occupation in the Province and in the two Presidencies:—

| Order of Occupation. | | | Mysore | Madras | Bombay |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| I Administration | ... | ... | ... | 3.5 | 1.6 |
| II Defence | ... | ... | ... | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| III Service of Native and Foreign States | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Class A, Government | | | ... | 3.8 | 1.7 |
| IV Provision and Care of Animals | ... | ... | ... | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| V Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | 66.0 | 68.9 |
| Total Class B, Pasture and Agriculture | | | ... | 67.6 | 70.5 |
| VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | ... | ... | ... | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Total Class C, Personal Services | | | ... | 3.1 | 2.8 |

| Order of Occupation | | | | | Mysore | Madras | Bombay |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| VII | Food, Drink and Stimulants. | ... | ... | ... | 2.4 | 6.6 | 6 |
| VIII | Light, Firing and Forage | ... | ... | ... | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1 |
| IX | Buildings | ... | ... | ... | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1 |
| X | Vehicles and Vessels | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | ... |
| XI | Supplementary Requirements | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.3 | ... |
| XII | Textile Fabrics and Dress | ... | ... | .. | 2.7 | 4.2 | 5 |
| XIII | Metals and Precious Stones | ... | ... | ... | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2 |
| XIV | Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | .. | ... | ... | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1 |
| XV | Wood, cane and Leaves, etc. | ... | ... | .. | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2 |
| XVI | Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.2 | ... |
| XVII | Leather | ... | .. | ... | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1 |
| Total Class D, Preparation and Supply of Material Substances | | | | | 10.7 | 17.6 | 19 |
| XVIII | Commerce | .. | ... | ... | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2 |
| XIX | Transport and Storage | ... | ... | .. | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2 |
| Total Class E, Commerce, Transport and Storage | | | | | 2.4 | 2.1 | 4 |
| XX | Learned and Artistic Professions | ... | ... | .. | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2 |
| XXI | Sport | ... | ... | ... | 0.2 | 0.1 | ... |
| Total Class F, Professions | | | | | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2 |
| XXII | Earthwork and General Labour | ... | ... | ... | 8.6 | 2.3 | 6 |
| Total Class G, Unskilled Labour not Agricultural | | | | | 8.6 | 2.3 | 6 |
| XXIII | Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | ... | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.1 | .. |
| XXIV | Independent | .. | ... | ... | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2 |
| Total Class H, Means of subsistence Independent of Occupation... | | | | | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2 |

56. Examining the figures in the foregoing Statement, it will be seen that the percentages supported by the three principal classes of Occupation *viz.*, Agriculture, Labour and Industry, differ widely in the three Territories. Under Agriculture, Mysore appears to be somewhat behind Madras and is much in advance of Bombay; but examining the Statistics by Sub-Orders, it will be seen that while in Madras only 48.5 per cent of the population are Landholders and Tenants, and so many as 19.8 per cent are Agricultural Labourers; in Mysore, the former number 59 per cent and the latter 7.7 per cent. The higher proportion of agricultural labourers in Madras might probably explain the very low proportion (2.3 per cent), which the "General Laborers" (Class G) bear to the population of that Presidency as compared with the percentage (8.6) of the General Laborers in Mysore. The difference between the two classes of laborers is not very marked even in practical life, and the vague expressions "Labourer," "Cooly" and "Zirayet Cooly" and "daily wages" used in the Census returns are not such as are calculated to ensure uniformity in classification. But in respect of industries, Mysore lags far behind the two other Presidencies, the greatest differences being noticed in the urban occupations falling under (Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" and (Order XII) "Textile Fabrics and Dress." The differences in this respect are only to be expected when it is recollected that Mysore is very poor in Cities as compared with either of the two Presidencies under notice. Lastly in the commercial population, Mysore is a little above Madras and somewhat behind Bombay, and the numbers supported by "Administration" are proportionately more in this Province than in either of the two Presidencies owing, probably, to the better conservation of the Village Service in this Province whereby all the 'Hakdars' have returned themselves as such.

57. *Urban and Rural Occupations.*—Table XV gives details of the occupations of the people residing in the three Cities of the Province, which alone have certain essential urban characteristics. The other towns which have been treated as urban for the purposes of the Census Tables III and IV are merely overgrown villages, which, being the centres of local administration, have small Municipalities, but have no important industries apart from those of the rural tracts surrounding them. The subjoined Statement shows the percentages of population supported by the several

classes of occupation in each of the three Cities, and in all the Districts exclusive of the Cities.

| Class of Occupation | Mysore City | Bangalore City | Kolar Gold Fields | Districts, excluding Cities |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Government | 15 | 17 | 1 | 3 |
| B. Pasture and Agriculture | 16 | 12 | 1 | 70 |
| C. Personal Service | 12 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances | 27 | 33 | 18 | 10 |
| E. Commerce, Transport and Storage | 9 | 11 | 11 | 2 |
| F. Professions | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| G. Unskilled Labour not Agricultural | 7 | 14 | 58 | 9 |
| H. Means of Subsistence Independent of Occupation | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 |
| Total all Classes | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

From the foregoing Statement it will be seen that the rural occupation of Agriculture prevails but to a small extent in the two Capital Cities, and supports only 1 per cent of the population of the Kolar Gold Fields. On the other hand "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services," "Supplementary Requirements" and "Commerce" which are foreign to rural economy and simplicity preponderate in the Cities, and persons supported by Class A- "Government" are also proportionately more numerous in the two Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, which are the seats of the Administration. The percentage of population supported by "General Labour" varies widely. It prevails most in Kolar Gold Fields, where 58 per cent of the population are general labourers employed in the Mines. Bangalore City contains a greater proportion of General Labourers than the City of Mysore, the City extensions carried on in the former having attracted a large number of labourers from the surrounding parts.

58. The statistics of (Class D) "Preparation and Supply of Material Substances," which comprise several occupations of a miscellaneous character, require a further detailed examination, and the following Statement contains an analysis of the returns by "Orders."

| Order of Occupation | Percentage on Total Population of each City | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Mysore City | Bangalore City | Kolar Gold Fields | Province, excluding the three Cities |
| VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | 10.4 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| VIII Light, Firing and Forage | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| IX Buildings | 2.9 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| X Vehicles and Vessels | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| XI Supplementary Requirements | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | 4.3 | 19.3 | 0.2 | 2.4 |
| XIII Metals and Precious Stones | 2.9 | 1.9 | 14.2 | 1.5 |
| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| XV Wood, Cane and Leaves | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| XVII Leather | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Total Class D. | 27.5 | 33.4 | 18.3 | 9.8 |

Perusing the Statement, it will be seen that in the Mysore City (Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" takes the first place, and (Order XII) "Textile Fabrics and Dress" a second place; but the reverse is the case in Bangalore City where 60 per cent of the industrial population deal with "Textile Fabrics and Dress," and in the

City of Kolar Gold Fields both sink into insignificance before Gold in (Order XIII "Metals and Precious Stones" which holds the third place in Mysore City and the fifth place in Bangalore City. (Order IX) "Buildings" support a larger proportion of persons in Mysore City than in Bangalore, the construction of the new Palace there giving employment to a large number of masons. In the rural Districts, the chief industrial occupations are those comprised under "Textile fabrics and Dress," "Food, Drink and Stimulants," and "Metals and Precious Stones".

59. *Variation since 1891.*—Subsidiary Table VII compares the number of persons supported, returned under each Order of occupation at the Census of 1901 and 1891; and Subsidiary Table VIII contains a similar comparison with reference to selected sub-orders. But the variations which those Statements disclose, though very great in certain cases, often indicate but little change in the existing facts. In the first place, the transfer of many groups of occupation from one head to another, has greatly affected the Tables under the several Orders, and even Classes. In the second place, many agriculturists pursue other callings subsidiary to agriculture, and non-agricultural classes possess more sources of livelihood than one, and all these occupations are so nearly equally balanced that though in many cases what is principal at one time may be subsidiary at another, yet, in point of fact, there does not exist that great change which the variations in statistics in themselves would lead one to suppose; and in the third place the difficulty of ensuring uniformity of classification at the different Censuses, of occupations so vaguely returned, as they often are in Census Schedules, is no mean disturbing factor.

60 Taking for instance the very first Order "Administration," it shows a decrease of 21,310 adherents or 10 per cent of the number supported in 1891. This difference is made up of a decrease of 22,732 in the Service of the State and another decrease of 2,642 in the Village Service, and an increase of 4,064 in the Municipal Service. The increase under the last head is the result of the expansion of Municipal administration in the State, while the decrease in the two former may be readily accounted for by the fact that almost all the village officials and several of the smaller officials in the other branches of administration also own lands, or pursue other callings upon which they largely depend for livelihood. The small salaries which they get from the Government are in some of these cases but nominal allowances, and in others, small supplements to the income from private lands and also in some cases rent free lands assigned by Government as part of their remuneration. In all cases, the cash allowances are too small for subsistence in times when the cost of living has considerably increased since the salaries were originally fixed and many of these people appear under different heads at the two Censuses.

61. (Order IV) "Provision and Care of Animals" has increased from 22,825 to 83,290. This increase has been contributed, partly by Shepherds and Goatherds of whom there were only 4,135 in 1891 classed in the Table as Sheep and Goat breeders and dealers, and now number 35,477. It is probable that in 1891, these came under the category of Agriculturists; for, most of these belong to the agricultural classes and divide their time between land and cattle.

62. (Order VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services" show an increase from 92,532 in 1891 to 156,596 in 1901 or an excess of 69.2 per cent, and the groups that contribute to this rise are " (63) grooms" with 6,544 and (69) "Hotels or Eating houses" with 1,282.

63. (Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" is yet another order which shows an immense increase of 135 per cent. having advanced during the decade from 52,091 to 122,289.

This enormous increase is made up of :—

- 12,106 under 17. Animal Food.
- 40,836 under 18. Vegetable Food.
- 17,256 under 19. Drink, Condiments and Stimulants.

64. The increase in the first of the foregoing Sub-orders has been chiefly contributed by (group 78) designated "Cow and Buffalo Keepers and "Milk and Butter Sellers", which now supports 14,240 persons against 3,588 in 1891. These persons like the shepherds referred to above, also belong to the agricultural classes, cultivating as they do, in most cases, small bits of land either belonging to themselves or taken up for rent from others, and might have returned themselves as agriculturists in 1891.

65. The increase under the other two heads "Vegetable Food" and "Drink, Condiments and Stimulants" is contributed partly by "Rice pounders and Huskers," who in 1891 were included under Class G. as "Unskilled Labourers," partly by oil-pressers and sellers, all of whom were included in 1891 under (Order VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage" and partly also by dealers in "Grain and Pulse," "Fruit and vegetable sellers" and by "Grocers and General Condiment dealers"—all these being persons, who by merely specifying the articles of their trade would be shifted from "Class E" "Commerce" to "Class D" "Preparation and Supply of Material Substances." This explanation derives support from the fact that the number of General Merchants and Dealers in articles unspecified, has decreased from 148,189 to 84,528 during the decade.

66. The population supported by (Order VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage" has increased from 19,500 to 31,037. But examining the figures by Sub-orders, the number against Sub-order 20 "Lighting" has decreased from 14,196 to 5,296, while "Fuel and Forage" has increased from 5,336 to 25,741. The decrease in the former is, as explained above, due to the transfer of "Oil pressers and Sellers," to (Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" and the increase in the latter is contributed by "Firewood and Cowdung Sellers" who in 1891 might have figured either as Agriculturists or as General Labourers.

67. The increase from 28,109 to 50,576 in those supported by the (Order IX) "Buildings" is due to the expansion of Public Works in the Province during the decade; the construction of the Marikanave Reservoir and of the new Palace in Mysore, and the extensions and improvements in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore have also given employment to a very large number of Masons and Builders.

68. Those supported by (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" have increased by 14,777 or 21 per cent of what they were in 1891, an increase which is to be attributed to the expansion of the Mines in the Kolar Gold Fields.

69. The fall in the Commercial population has been already explained as due to the transfer of people from Class E to Class D, for the mere specification of the articles of their business, so that the variation is the result of more detailed enumeration rather than actual change of occupation.

70. The fall of 14,883 in the number of "Earthwork and General Labourers" (Order XXII) is almost made up by the number of those who have been at the present Census classed under "Uncertain or not returned" in (Order XXIII) "Indefinite etc.," whereas there were none such at the Census of 1891. The variations in the other orders of occupation are so small, either numerically or proportionately, that they can be put down either to the influences of migration or to the natural growth of population.

71. The variations hitherto discussed are, in several cases, but illustrations of the alterations caused by the revised Classification of occupations adopted on the present occasion. They do not explain the changes which might have taken place in the material condition of the people during the past decade. To understand these changes, it is necessary to investigate the variation in the principal occupations of the people, especially of those in rural tracts, by individual groups, irrespective of the Order or Sub-order to which these groups might be attached for purposes of classification in the Tables.

72. The bulk of the people are Agriculturists, divided at the present Census into Landholders and Tenants, Agricultural Labourers, Growers of Special Products and those engaged in Agricultural Training, Supervision and Forests.

The numbers returned under each of these heads at the Census of 1901, and as far as may be judged in the corresponding heads of the Census of 1891, are as follow:—

| Groups | 1901 | 1891 | Difference |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Cultivating Landholders ... | 2,360,169 | 2,953,246 | —593,077 |
| Non-cultivating Landholders ... | 342,231 | 54,648 | +287,583 |
| Tenants and Sharers in Produce ... | 519,526 | 193,751 | +325,775 |
| Agricultural Labourers ... | 352,705 | 53,917 | +298,788 |
| Growers of Special Products ... | 74,650 | | |
| Agricultural Training, Supervision and Forests ... | 3,859 | 31,636 | +46,873 |
| Total ... | 3,653,140 | 3,287,198 | +365,942 |

The above Statement shows as if Landholders have enormously gone down, while the Tenants and Agricultural Labourers and Growers of Special Products have greatly increased. How far these variations in the different classes of Agriculturists agree with actual facts, it is very difficult to say from the vague returns of the Census; for, though the increase in the Growers of Special Products noticed chiefly in the Districts of Hassan and Kadur may be due to the expansion of Coffee cultivation, the enormous fall in the number of Landholders and the corresponding increase in the number of Tenants and General Labourers may be due to one or more of the following causes:—

Firstly—A real decrease in the occupants of land caused by resignations of holdings and their concentration in fewer hands than before.

Secondly—(a) Variations in the returns themselves, such as (a) Tenants and Agricultural Labourers figuring as occupants in the Census of 1891; (b) General labourers figuring as Agricultural Labourers, the line of difference between these two not being very marked; (c) A number of Shepherds, Goatherds and other dealers in cattle who have been enumerated in very large numbers at the present Census, figuring as Agriculturists, which they, in most cases, are in the returns of 1891; (d) Better abstraction and Tabulation under the “Slip System” than under the “Tick System.”

As regards the first of the foregoing reasons, it may be observed that it receives some corroboration from the Agricultural statistics which show that the number of holdings has decreased from 944,633 in 1891-1892 to 942,483 in 1900-1901, though the area under occupation has increased from 4,188,359 acres to 7,217,023 acres, and all this only in Government tracts covered by the Agricultural statistics excluding the alienated tracts to which these statistics do not relate. At the same time it must be noted that reliable statistics of ‘Landholders and Tenants,’ ‘Rent Payers and Rent Receivers’ and Cultivating and Non-cultivating Raiyats’ are far better collected from village registers and papers as a special operation by Revenue Officers than by the Enumerators at the hurry-skurry of a general Census.

73. Of the other reasons suggested, much importance cannot be attached to the labouring class, for the difference between the numbers returned under General Labour at the two Censuses is comparatively very small. It is likely that several shepherds and other dealers in cattle returned themselves as Agriculturists in 1891, for the enormous rise in the number of these persons from 16,290 to 85,515 during the decade is difficult of explanation otherwise. The figures are as follow:—

| | | | 1901. | 1891. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| Herdsmen, other than Cattle Breeders | ... | ... | 36,517 | 8,567 |
| Shepherds and Goatherds. | .. | ... | 35,477 | 4,135 |
| Cow and Buffalo Keepers | ... | .. | 13,521 | 3,588 |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | ... | ... | 85,515 | 16,290 |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

It may be observed that several of the shepherds also own small bits of land, and might as well have figured as agriculturists. The increase in their numbers may also be taken to some extent as due to the increase of sheep and goats during the decade, *viz.*, from 2,495,950 in 1891-92 to 3,709,946 in 1900-01.

74. Rice pounders and huskers have increased from 3,781 to 11,001. The increase occurs chiefly in the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Kadur, where this occupation is exclusively pursued by a large number of people. The increase is shared by other Districts also, except Tumkur, where there is a decrease of 371 or 60 per cent. Fruit growers and sellers have increased from 5,043 to 12,722, which is another sign of flourishing special cultivation.

75. Under “Fuel and Forage,” the sale of fuel and the extremely primitive and rural occupation of the preparation and vending of cow-dung cakes, now support 17,907 souls against 3,060 in 1891. Though the statistics of fuel and cow-dung cakes cannot be separated at this stage, yet, considering that in these occupations there are

more female than male Actual Workers, it might be safely presumed that cow-dung cakes have greater demand than fuel, which, of late, has become rather expensive.

76. The variations in the principal industries are as shown below :—

| | | | 1901. | 1891. | Difference. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|---------|---------|-------------|
| Wool and Fur | ... | ... | 15,297 | 22,285 | —6,988 |
| Silk | ... | ... | 9,341 | 6,555 | +2,776 |
| Cotton | ... | ... | 85,360 | 89,497 | —4,137 |
| Piece goods Dealers | ... | ... | 19,371 | 11,485 | +7,888 |
| Tailors and Milliners | ... | ... | 12,040 | 9,380 | +2,660 |
| Hardware | ... | ... | 20,482 | 31,451 | —10,969 |
| Pottery | ... | ... | 27,551 | 26,061 | +1,490 |
| Leather | ... | ... | 22,814 | 14,263 | +8,551 |
| Total | | | 212,246 | 210,975 | +1,271 |

77. Of the “Textile Fabrics and Dress,” silk alone has flourished to some extent, while wool and cotton have gone down owing, of course, to the competition of machine-made goods, which has told heavily upon hand-loom industry. The effect of this competition is also seen in the increase in the number of piece-goods dealers and tailors.

78. The manufacture and sale of hardware is also going down, for, though the country abounds in iron ore of a superior kind, yet the crude method by which the ore is now smelted does not allow of the article thus manufactured, supplying the wants of the community as well as imported articles.

79. “Leather, etc.,” is advancing as an indication of increase in local requirements in shoes, boots and sandals, and the export trade of hide, horns, etc. It is remarkable that exactly similar variations in respect of each of the foregoing branches of Industry are noticed also in the statistics of the Madras Presidency.

80. Of those supported by “Buildings,” the Masons and Workers in Stone have increased from 12,891 to 41,543* ; and the purveyors of Building Materials, Brick, Tile and Chunam have also correspondingly increased from 4,172 to 7,180† : and the carpenters who, though wood-workmen, are allied to builders, have also increased from 19,821 to 26,569‡. These increases are, as already stated, due to the expansion of the public and private works. It may here be remarked that an appreciable proportion of the increase in the numbers of the Artisans, just named, may be partly attributed to more immigrants, because, as will be observed from the Subsidiary Table VI to Chapter II, the actual workers alone under occupation “Buildings” form more than 24 per cent of the entire number of Actual Workers under this head in the Province, and those under “Wood, Cane and Leaves,” among whom carpenters are included, form more than 15 per cent of the entire number of actual workers under this head in the Province.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| *Group No. 154, Stone and Marble Works, Laborers and other Subordinates | ... | 12,824 |
| Group No. 163, Masons and Builders | ... | 26,607 |
| Group No. 166, Stone and Marble workers | ... | 2,612 |
| Total | ... | 41,543 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| †Group No. 155, Brick and Tile Makers | ... | 687 |
| Group No. 156, Brick and Tile Sellers | ... | 381 |
| Group No. 157, Lime, Chunam and Shell Burners | ... | 2,008 |
| Group No. 158, Lime, Chunam and Shell Sellers | ... | 4,104 |
| Total | ... | 7,180 |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| ‡Group No. 344, Carpenters | 26,569 |
|----------------------------|--------|

81. This is by taking the occupations of Immigrants by orders, but having latterly worked out the statistics by sub-orders, we find that under (Sub-order 22) “Building materials” the immigrants constitute 16.9 per cent, and those under (Sub-order 23) “Artificers in Building” constitute 18.8 per cent, and lastly those under (Sub-order 49) “Workers in Wood and Bamboos” constitute 21.4 per cent of the entire number of Actual Workers under each of these sub-orders respectively.

82. Under (Order X) “Vehicles and Vessels” come makers and sellers of carts, carriages, etc., (Sub-order 25) among whom there is an increase from 195 in 1891 to 1,111 in 1901.

83. The commercial population (Order XVIII) has decreased from 156,104 to 124,750; but the fall is only apparent, for, when analysed, it is found to be made up thus:

| Sub-orders | | | 1901 | 1891 | Difference |
|------------|--------------------------|--------|---------|---------|------------|
| 54. | Money and Securities | ... .. | 5,941 | 2,219 | +3,722 |
| 55. | General Merchants | ... .. | 11,126 | 145,314 | -134,188 |
| 56. | Dealing unspecified | ... .. | 73,402 | 2,875 | +70,527 |
| 57. | Brokers, Middlemen, etc. | ... .. | 10,885 | 5,696 | +5,189 |
| Total | | | 101,354 | 156,104 | -54,750 |

It is only the General Merchants that have gone down in strength, and the fall in their numbers is chiefly due to several merchants being shifted to (Sub-order 56) "Dealings unspecified" and to a number of groups in Class D such as "97. Dealers in Grain," "124. Grocers," "142. Petroleum Dealers" and "304. Piece-goods Dealers" by specifying the article of their trade. The general progress of trade is amply testified to by the vast increases in the numbers returned under every one of the aforesaid groups, as also under the other Sub-orders of commercial occupations.

84. The expansion of Roads, Railways and Post and Telegraph systems gives livelihood to a far greater number of persons than in 1891; the numbers returned under "Transport and Storage" at the present Census being 25,838 against 11,896 in 1891.

85. Of the persons supported by "Learned and Artistic Professions" (Order XX) those under "Education" have vastly increased, *viz.*, from 5,812 in 1891 to 13,693 in 1901; but the religious avocations are losing favor, having lost 3,492 or 8 per cent of their adherents in 1891.

| | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 86. | The Medical Practitioner without diploma (Group No. 468,) shows a decrease of 1,218* whereas the Medical Practitioner with diploma, (Group No. 467,) shows an increase of 605§. There is obviously a difference in the classification here also between the two Censuses, because it cannot be correct that there was no Medical Practitioner with Diploma at the Census of 1891, but allowing for this it is evident that Medical Practitioners have on the whole increased. | |
| *1891 ... | 3,477 | |
| 1901 ... | 2,259 | |
| Difference | 1,218 | |
| §1891 .. | ... | |
| 1901 ... | 605 | |
| Difference | 605 | |

| | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 87. | (Sub-order 66) "Law" and (64) "Education" also show considerable increases, respectively, of 62·2* per cent and 135·5† per cent. It is so also with (Sub-order 65) "Literature" which shows an increase of 159·1† per cent, mainly due to an increase in one group largely attributable to difference in classification, <i>viz.</i> , that while in 1891 all writers and private clerks came under this Sub-order, those only whose duties were unspecified came under this head in 1901. | |
| | *Law. | +Education. |
| 1891 ... | 1,683 | 5,812 |
| 1901 ... | 2,729 | 13,693 |
| Difference | +1,046 | +7,881 |
| | †Literature. | |
| 1891 ... | 1,178 | |
| 1901 ... | 3,052 | |
| Difference | 1,874 | |

88. (Sub-order 71) "Music, Acting and Dancing" shows an increase of 1,978 or 21·8 per cent, being mainly the result of an increase of 5,602 in (Group No. 488) "Band-masters and Players not Military," set off by a decrease of 3,490 under (Group 490) "Actors, Singers, Dancers and their Accompanists." The variations in the other groups comprising this Sub-order are exceedingly small.

89. (Sub-order) 68 "Engineering and Survey" shows an increase of 1,046 or 82·9 per cent. All the groups comprising this Sub-order have contributed to this increase in various degrees. (Group No. 475) "Civil Engineers and Architects" and (Group No. 476) "Topographical, Archaeological and Revenue Surveyors" show an

increase from 99 to 239, with a corresponding increase in their office subordinates. These are doubtless due to more men, under this profession, being employed in connection with the Government Public Works Department in general and the Cauvery Power Electric Works, the Bangalore and Mysore Water Works, the Marikanave Reservoir in particular, and also in the Revenue Survey Department in connection with the re-survey operations.

90. Under (Sub-order 69) "Natural Science," Table XV at the present Census shows only one against 494 by the last Census. There is some difference between the two Censuses in the groups comprising this order. What is now (Group 449) "Astrologers, Diviners, Horoscope makers, etc." and included under (Sub-order 63) "Religion" fell under "Natural Science" in 1891. Thus, much of the apparent decrease is nominal, while the rest is probably due to the individuals pursuing these occupations having at the last Census returned themselves under some other occupations as Principal occupation, the fact being that Astrology, Horoscope-casting, etc., is seldom pursued as an occupation exclusively.

91. (Sub-order 70) "Pictorial Art and Sculpture" shows an increase of 638* or 50 per cent. Of this 544 are Tattooers, who at the last Census were classed under "Personal and Household service." The actual increase in this Sub-order is only 94. Of Tattooers, there were 122 by the last Census against 544 by the present Census, all the actual workers among the latter being reported to be females.

92. "Earthwork and General Laborers" have gone down from 480,885 to 469,753, but this decrease of 11,132 is more than covered by the number 12,424 of those who have not returned their occupation at the present Census.

93. Females of "Undefined and Disreputable means of livelihood" numbered 992 in 1891 against 5,088 at the present Census, an increase which would of course denote moral degeneracy, unless a good portion of it is to be attributed, as well it may, to errors in enumeration or in abstraction and tabulation, either at the last or at the present Census. Another and a more probable reason would lie in prostitutes having at the Census of 1891 returned themselves under the euphemistic terms Singers, Dancers, etc., corresponding to Group 490 under Sub-order 71, of the present Census under which there is a decrease of 2,455* among females.

94. The increase in Mendicancy from 58,990 to 77,819 may be interpreted as a sign of either hard times with the poor, or the growing charitable disposition of the people. At the same time, a good portion of the increase must be attributed to immigration from the surrounding Districts of Madras and Bombay afflicted by bad seasons. The variations by Districts are as shown below:—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|---------|------------|-----|-------------|
| Mysore | .. | .. | —8,821 | Chitaldrug | ... | ... +15,552 |
| Bangalore | .. | ... | +2,883 | Hassan | ... | .. +86 |
| Kolar | ... | .. | +10,783 | Kadur | ... | ... +4 |
| Tumkur | . | .. | —1,388 | Shimoga | .. | ... —270 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> |
| Total Population | | | | | | ... +18,829 |

95. The variations in the other Orders* call for no particular remark.

*II. Defence.

XI. Supplementary Requirements.

XVI. Drugs, Gums, dyes.

XXI. Sport.

96. In comparing the statistics of the present with those of the previous Census in the foregoing paragraphs, we have on the whole dealt with absolute figures; but it is necessary or useful to view the statistics under broad heads of occupation in proportion to the total population of the Province at each of the Censuses. A few lines will, therefore, be devoted here to this aspect of the case.

The appended Statement marked N-a shows the proportion of population supported by each order of occupation at the two Censuses of 1901 and 1891. The percentages supported by each class are as shown below. In reading them, it will be useful to bear in mind that the entire population in 1901 is 125 per cent more than in 1891.

| Class. | 1901. | 1891. |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| A. Government | 36 | 45 |

| Class. | 1901. | 1891. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| B. Pasture and Agriculture | 68·5 | 68·4 |
| C. Personal Services | 2·9 | 2·0 |
| D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances | 10·4 | 8·3 |
| E. Commerce, Transport and Storage | 2·4 | 3·4 |
| F. Professions | 1·7 | 1·6 |
| G. Unskilled Labor, not Agricultural ... | 8·9 | 10·0 |
| H. Means of Subsistence independent of Occupation | 1·6 | 1·8 |
| Total ... | 100 | 100 |

97. The foregoing figures show that Classes B, C, D and F have advanced and more than kept pace with the progress of the entire population, while Classes A, E, G and H have proportionately decreased, *i. e.*, have lagged behind. As regards (Class A) "Government," it is of course not to be expected to vary with the population. The lower proportion exhibited by (class E) "Commerce, etc.," is, as already explained, due to the transfer of several occupations from class E to Class D merely for the specification of the articles of trade. Unskilled laborers other than agricultural (Class G) now form 8·9 per cent of the population against 10 per cent in 1891. This difference is probably due to several of the laborers going among the ranks of the agriculturists. The lower proportion exhibited by (Class H) "Independent of Occupations, etc." consisting chiefly of mendicants, is no doubt a matter for congratulation.

98. The percentage of population supported by (Class B) "Pasture and Agriculture" is 68·5 per cent against 68·4 in 1891. This shows that agriculture, which is the occupation of the bulk of the people, has kept pace with the growth of the population and even advanced a little further.

99. But examining the statistics by the details of this occupation, the variations present great disparity as has already been noticed.

100. These fluctuations appear to be mostly due, not to any serious disturbance of the industrial conditions of the people, but to difference in the systems of classification adopted at the two Censuses, differences arising from the nomenclature adopted in the scheme of Classification as also the great variety of expressions employed in the schedule for denoting agricultural occupations. Some of the expressions recorded in the schedules are so very vague that it is hard to make out the exact occupation of the person concerned and to say what he is, whether a cultivating occupant or a non-cultivating occupant, a rent payer or a rent receiver, and if both, which more and which less, or merely a laborer working in the fields. It is, therefore, useless to go into the details by groups. Taking all the Groups and all the Sub-orders together, it will be satisfactory to note that agriculture has progressed with the increase of population in the Province taken as a whole.

101. Looking into the details by districts, it will be seen from the subjoined Statement that Agriculture has progressed much in advance of the population in the districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, but has slightly lagged behind in the other four Districts:—

| District | Percentage of persons supported by Pasture and Agriculture to Total District Population | | Percentage increase in Total District Population. |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1901 | 1891 | 1901—1891 |
| Mysore | 73·9 | 70·2 | +9·5 |
| Bangalore | 59·2 | 62·3 | +12·3 |
| Kolar | 60·5 | 68·0 | +22·4 |
| Tumkur | 61·1 | 66·9 | +16·8 |
| Chitaldrug | 60·2 | 66·2 | +20·4 |
| Hassan | 81·2 | 76·4 | +11·1 |
| Kadur | 70·4 | 61·3 | +9·0 |
| Shimoga | 72·6 | 72·2 | +0·6 |
| Province | 68·5 | 68·4 | +12·5 |

102. *Actual Workers and Dependents.*—The figures till now reviewed represented the total number of persons supported by the several occupations, consisting of the Actual Workers, *i. e.*, those who earned wages by the occupations and also Dependents who were supported by Actual Workers. The remaining portion of this Chapter will be devoted to a review of the statistics of Actual Workers only.

103. The distinction between Actual Workers and Dependents is clearly indicated in the instructions for enumeration, quoted in the opening portion of this Chapter. The term Actual Worker comprised every person, of whatever age or sex who did such work as gave him or her, earnings for livelihood whether such work was done personally or by means of servants; while those who earned no wages for themselves, though engaged in various duties, such as, household work, study, etc., and were consequently dependent on others for actual livelihood, were treated as Dependents. The returns show that this essential difference, between a Worker and a Dependent was pretty clearly understood in almost every District; the only conspicuous exceptions being the Taluks of Pavagada in Tumkur District, Hole-Narsipur in Hassan District and Nagar in the Shimoga District, where the term Actual Worker, by being employed in the case of boys so young as under six years of age, seems to have been understood in its common and not in its technical sense.

104. *Proportion by Districts.*—Out of 5,449,800 persons enumerated, 1,840,605 or 34 per cent of the population are Actual Workers and the remaining 3,609,195 or 66 per cent of the population are Dependents. Thus every Actual Worker supports on an average two Dependents besides himself.

Taking the two sexes separately 53 per cent of the males and 14 per cent of the females are Actual Workers. How these percentages vary in the several Districts will be seen from the subjoined Statement:—

| District | Actual Workers | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| Mysore City | 37 | 55 | 19 |
| Mysore District | 31 | 49 | 14 |
| Bangalore City | 39 | 63 | 14 |
| Bangalore District | 35 | 60 | 9 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 46 | 70 | 10 |
| Kolar District | 30 | 48 | 12 |
| Tumkur District | 27 | 48 | 6 |
| Chitaldrug District | 27 | 44 | 10 |
| Total Eastern Division | 31 | 51 | 11 |
| Hassan District | 39 | 58 | 20 |
| Kadur District | 40 | 58 | 20 |
| Shimoga District | 44 | 62 | 25 |
| Total Western Division | 41 | 59 | 22 |
| Total Mysore Province | 34 | 53 | 14 |

There is nothing remarkable in the City of Kolar Gold Fields containing the highest proportion 70 per cent of Actual Workers amongst males. Of the other

two Cities, Bangalore contains a higher proportion of male Actual Workers, and female Actual Workers are proportionately more in the City of Mysore. Of the Districts, those of the Western Division contain more Actual Workers in both sexes than those of the Eastern Division with only one exception, *viz.*, the District of Bangalore which shows a slightly higher percentage of Actual Workers than Hassan and Kadur. Chitaldrug stands last in the scale in respect of male Actual Workers and Tumkur in that of female Actual Workers. Taking both sexes together, the percentage of Actual Workers in every one of the Districts of the Eastern Division except Bangalore, is less than the Provincial average of 34 per cent, and even in Bangalore the proportion is only one per cent above the average.

105. *By Taluks.*—Appended Statement marked B shows the percentage of Actual Workers of each sex and both sexes to the total population of that sex and both sexes in the several Taluks.

Perusing the Statement, it will be seen that all the Taluks in the Districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug, with the exception of Pavagada in the former, possess very poor ratios of Actual Workers in both sexes as compared with the percentages in respect of the population of the Province. In the District of Kolar, the Taluks of Chintamani, Bagepalli, Goribidnur and Chikballapur also show similar poor ratios. In Bangalore District, the proportion of Actual Workers in the male population is above the Provincial average of 53 per cent in all the Taluks; but owing to the poor ratio of Actual Workers exhibited by the female population, the Taluks of Magadi, Channapatna and Kankanhalli fall slightly below the average in respect of the proportion of Actual Workers in the population of both sexes put together. In the District of Mysore, only four Taluks, *viz.*, Mysore, Chamrajnagar, Nagamangala and Yelandur contain higher percentages of Actual Workers in both sexes than the Provincial average. Lastly in the Districts of the Western Division only one Taluk, *viz.*, Arkalgud, possesses a poor ratio of Actual Workers in both sexes—47 per cent of males, 12 per cent of females and 29 per cent of the population of both sexes put together. Of the other Taluks, only three, *viz.*, Hassan, Kadur and Honnali contain slightly lower proportions of male Actual Workers than the Provincial average, while the percentage of female Actual Workers ranges from 69 per cent in Hole-Narsipur Taluk to 10 per cent in Channarayapatna. It is worthy of note that in the Taluks of Pavagada in Tumkur, and Hole-Narsipur in Hassan, more than four-fifths of males are Actual Workers, and that in the Taluks of Hole-Narsipur and Nagar more than 65 per cent of females are Actual Workers, and in the last mentioned Taluk of Nagar the females possess a greater percentage of Actual Workers than the males.

106. *Causes of Variation.*—What are the variations above noticed due to? In the case of males, it must be admitted that the proportion of Actual Workers depends very much on the age constitution of the population. The working ages for males may be safely taken to be a period of 40 years between the ages of 15 and 55. The following Statement shows the population of this age-period and the number of Actual Workers, both being reduced to percentages with reference to the total male population of the respective Districts:—

| District | Percentage to Total male Population | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Aged 15-55 | Actual Workers |
| Mysore City | 55 | 55 |
| Mysore District | 50 | 49 |
| Bangalore City | 56 | 63 |
| Bangalore District | 49 | 60 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 65 | 70 |
| Kolar District | 51 | 48 |
| Tumkur District | 50 | 48 |
| Chitaldrug District | 50 | 44 |
| Eastern Division | 50 | 51 |
| Hassan District | 52 | 53 |
| Kadur District | 57 | 58 |
| Shimoga District | 57 | 62 |
| Western Division | 55 | 59 |
| Total Mysore Province | 52 | 53 |

Comparing the figures, it will be seen that the number of Actual Workers exceeds the population between the ages of 15 and 55 by one per cent of the total population in the Eastern Division and in the Province, and by 4 per cent in the Western Division.

Examining the details by Districts, the male Actual Workers are more than the male population between the ages of 15 and 55, except in the four Districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug, where they fall short of it by 1, 2, 3 and 6 per cent, respectively.

With reference to the females, however, the proportion of Actual Workers is dependent, not only on age constitution, but also on the extent to which they could take part in the several wage-bringing occupations, with due regard to the customs of the communities to which they belong and also to the nature of the occupations themselves. But the data required to investigate the variations in their case are not complete, as statistics of Actual Workers in the several castes and religions and occupations have not been compiled separately for the two sexes. For the same reason, the proportion of male Actual Workers in the several communities cannot be compared with the population of the working ages.

107. In the remarks contained in the last preceding paragraph, the working age-period of males was taken to be from 15 to 55. To those, however, who would consider that 10 to 60 would be more appropriate age in this country, the following comparative Statement may be acceptable and is left to speak for itself:—

| District | Percentage to Total Male Population | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | Aged 10 to 60 | Actual Workers |
| Mysore City | 69 | 55 |
| Mysore District | 67 | 49 |
| Bangalore City | 72 | 63 |
| Bangalore District | 65 | 60 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 76 | 70 |
| Kolar District | 67 | 48 |
| Tumkur District | 68 | 48 |
| Chitaldrug District | 68 | 44 |
| Eastern Division | 67 | 51 |
| Hassan District | 68 | 58 |
| Kadur District | 72 | 58 |
| Shimoga District | 73 | 62 |
| Western Division | 70 | 59 |
| Province | 69 | 53 |

108. *Proportion by Religions and Castes.*—Taking both sexes together, the percentage of Actual Workers in the population of the several religions is as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Hindu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33·6 per cent. |
| Mussalman | ... | .. | ... | ... | 32·8 per cent. |
| Christian | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43·9 per cent. |
| Jain | .. | ... | ... | . | 43·3 per cent. |
| Animist | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40·2 per cent. |
| Total all Religions ... | | | | | 33·7 per cent. |

In column 3½ of Subsidiary Table XII appended to this Chapter, will be found the percentages of Actual Workers in each of the castes of which the population is composed. Taking the principal castes which count a population of more than 20,000, it will be seen from the Statement marked C, appended to this Chapter, that among the Hindus, the Holeya and the Idiga show the highest percentage of Actual Workers to the total population, *viz.*, 40 per cent; while the Beda and the Golla possess the least proportion of Actual Workers to the extent of but 27 per cent each.

Amongst Mussalmans 35 per cent of Syeds, 32 per cent of Sheiks and 31 per cent of Pathans are Actual Workers.

43 in every 100 Native Christians and 47 in every 100 Eurasians are Actual Workers.

Of Animists, the Iraligas show the highest percentage (55 per cent) of Actual Workers and Kurubas the least (only 32 in 100 Kurubas being Actual Workers).

109. *By Occupations.*—Turning to the statistics of occupation, the percentage of Actual Workers in those supported (*i.e.*, Actual Workers *plus* Dependents) by the different classes of occupation in the several Districts stand as follow :—

| Name of District | Classes of Occupation | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| | Total | A. Government | B. Pasture and Agriculture | C. Personal Services | D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances | E. Commerce, Transport and Storage | F. Professions | G. Unskilled Labor, not Agricultural | H. Means of Subsistence Independent of Occupation |
| Mysore City | 37 | 33 | 30 | 35 | 44 | 27 | 29 | 58 | 42 |
| Mysore District | 31 | 31 | 28 | 45 | 39 | 34 | 38 | 52 | 49 |
| Bangalore City | 39 | 30 | 46 | 41 | 38 | 29 | 48 | 47 | 58 |
| Bangalore District | 35 | 30 | 32 | 23 | 34 | 36 | 29 | 71 | 76 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 46 | 42 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 39 | 31 | 47 | 50 |
| Kolar District | 31 | 31 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 37 | 30 | 40 | 33 |
| Tumkur District | 27 | 30 | 27 | 38 | 27 | 43 | 36 | 21 | 55 |
| Chitaldrug District | 28 | 18 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 35 | 23 | 57 | 37 |
| Total Eastern Division | 31 | 29 | 28 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 32 | 48 | 46 |
| Haasan District | 39 | 34 | 37 | 55 | 45 | 37 | 41 | 61 | 60 |
| Kadur District | 40 | 28 | 35 | 55 | 44 | 44 | 40 | 67 | 47 |
| Shimoga District | 44 | 36 | 43 | 63 | 46 | 35 | 42 | 51 | 57 |
| Total Western Division | 41 | 33 | 38 | 58 | 45 | 39 | 41 | 59 | 55 |
| Total Province | 34 | 29 | 31 | 37 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 51 | 47 |

The salient features noticeable in the foregoing Statement are, that in the Province as a whole and in the majority of Districts, the percentage of Actual Workers is greatest amongst those supported by Unskilled Labour not "Agricultural" (Class G) and that in all the Districts the percentages of Actual Workers among "Agriculturists" (Class B) and amongst those supported by Government (Class A) are less than the average for the population of the respective Districts, with only two exceptions, viz., the percentage of Actual Workers in the agriculturists of the Bangalore City and those returned under Government in Tumkur District.

110. The percentages of Actual Workers amongst those supported by the several occupations, classified by Orders and Sub-orders, are given in column 4 of Subsidiary Table I. Perusing it, it will be seen that the only orders in which the number of Actual Workers is less than 30 per cent of the total number of persons respectively supported by these orders, are (I) Administration 29 per cent, (X) Vehicles and Vessels 27 per cent, (XVI) Drugs, Gums and Dyes etc., 26 per cent.

The orders of occupation in which the percentage of Actual Workers is above the Provincial average of 34, are detailed below in the order of their numerical strength:—

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| XXII. | Earthwork and General Labor | ... | ... | ... | 52 |
| XXIV. | Independent | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| IV. | Provision and Care of Animals | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| XV. | Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| XIX. | Transport and Storage | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| VIII. | Light, Firing and Forage | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| VI. | Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | .. | ... | ... | 37 |
| VII. | Food, Drink and Stimulants | .. | .. | ... | 37 |
| XI. | Supplementary Requirements | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| XIV. | Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | ... | .. | ... | 36 |
| XVIII. | Commerce | .. | ... | ... | 35 |
| XX. | Learned and Artistic Professions | .. | . | .. | 34 |
| XXI. | Sport | .. | ... | ... | 34 |
| Total | | | | | 34 |

111. Examining the details by groups, it is found that in 12 out of the 520 groups the Actual Workers exceed the Dependents. These 12 groups and the numbers of Actual Workers and Dependents returned under each of them are given here below. They are all occupations which admit of youths and females, being engaged in them as wage earners.

| Sub-order or Group | Total | Actual Workers | Dependents | Percentage of Actual Workers to Total Population against Group |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sub-order 8, Training and Care of Animal— | | | | |
| 26 Cattle Breeders | 3,853 | 2,560 | 1,293 | 67 |
| 27 Herdsmen | 36,517 | 18,035 | 18,482 | 49 |
| Sub-order 12, Growers of Special Products— | | | | |
| 44 Coffee Plantations | 26,579 | 22,294 | 4,285 | 84 |
| Sub-order 14, Personal service— | | | | |
| 64 In-door Servants | 17,424 | 10,878 | 6,546 | 62 |
| 66 Water Carriers | 1,633 | 981 | 652 | 60 |
| Sub-order 18, Vegetable Food— | | | | |
| 98 Grain Parchers | 3,164 | 1,636 | 1,528 | 51 |
| 102 Rice-pounders and Huskers | 11,001 | 6,342 | 4,659 | 58 |
| 106 Miscellaneous | 2,759 | 1,454 | 1,305 | 53 |
| Sub-order 21, Fuel and Forage— | | | | |
| 149 Hay, Grass and Fodder Sellers | 7,498 | 3,742 | 3,756 | 50 |
| Sub-order 74, Earthwork— | | | | |
| 502 Road, Canal and Railway Laborers | 5,778 | 3,951 | 1,827 | 68 |
| Sub-order 75, General Labour— | | | | |
| 504 General Labour | 55,978 | 235,674 | 220,304 | 52 |
| Sub-order 77, Disreputable— | | | | |
| 506 Prostitutes | 6,163 | 3,367 | 2,796 | 55 |

112. *Variation since 1891.*—The subjoined Statement exhibits the proportions of Actual Workers in the populations of the several Districts according to the Census of 1891 and 1901 :—

| Districts | 1901 | | | 1891 | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| Mysore | 31 | 49 | 14 | 35 | 58 | 13 |
| Bangalore | 35 | 60 | 9 | 36 | 60 | 12 |
| Kolar | 30 | 48 | 12 | 32 | 55 | 9 |
| Tumkur | 27 | 48 | 6 | 32 | 53 | 11 |
| Chitaldrug | 27 | 44 | 10 | 35 | 59 | 11 |
| Hassan | 39 | 58 | 20 | 33 | 58 | 9 |
| Kadur | 40 | 58 | 20 | 35 | 64 | 3 |
| Shimoga | 44 | 62 | 25 | 35 | 61 | 6 |
| Province | 34 | 53 | 14 | 34 | 58 | 10 |

The above Statement shows that in the total Provincial population of both sexes, the percentage of Actual Workers has remained stationary. But examining the details by sexes and Districts, it will be seen that the percentage of male Actual Workers has gone down in all the Districts except Bangalore and Hassan, while the proportion of female Actual Workers has increased in all the Districts except Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. This increase in female Actual Workers is so great in all the three Districts of the Western Division that in consequence of it, the proportion of Actual Workers in the entire population of both sexes together in these Districts has considerably increased, while it has gone down in every one of the Districts of the Eastern Division.

113. *Occupation of Females.*—Subsidiary Table IX shows the number of Actual Workers in each sex working at each order of occupation, and gives the percentage of female to male Actual Workers; and Subsidiary Table X gives similar information by Sub-orders of occupation. The two Statements show in what occupations, females take a prominent part in the Province. Perusing the latter Statement and passing over (Sub-order 77) "Disreputable" it will be seen that the females outnumber the male Actual Workers in (Sub-order 21) "Fuel and Forage." They stand almost on a par with the males in (Sub-orders 17) "Provision of Animal Food" and (18) "Provision of Vegetable Food." Among the groups comprised within these two Sub-orders, as will be observed from Table XV, the females exceed the males as cheese-makers and sellers (Group 77) and Cow and buffalo-keepers, butter and milk sellers (Group 78*), Rice-pounders and huskers (Group 102), Flour grinders (Group 96), Grain-parchers (Group 98), and Sweet-meat-makers (Group 103), sharing equally with the males in the tasks connected with the sale of vegetables, fruits and other miscellaneous occupations. In the lower orders of occupation, such as, "50 Cane and Matting Work," "75 General Labor," and "41 Jute, Hemp and Coir," the number of females working at these occupations is more than 80 per cent of the number of males engaged therein.

In Earthwork, Toys and Curiosities, Sanitation, Lighting and Engraving there is one female employed for every two males. In the occupations connected with agriculture, the females take a very fair part. Several are owners of landed property, in

*There being no mention of curd and buttermilk in the classified list, it has so happened that makers and sellers of these articles have been included in some cases under Group 77 and in other cases under Group 78. As cheese is not made and sold here, the figures shown for Group 77 practically belong to Group 78 and should therefore be read along with it.

their own right, while others are employed as laborers in the fields during the season of sowing and harvest. These female Agricultural Laborers are largely employed in the coffee plantations and in miscellaneous occupations relating to the Growth of Special Products under which head one-third of the Actual Workers are females. In the category of persons with "Means of Livelihood Independent of Occupation," female Actual Workers number 56 per cent of males ; and of Mendicants included in this category there are 13,401 females against 24,114 males. In the professions of Education and Medicine, 278 and 201 females, respectively, have been returned as Actual Workers ; and there is yet much scope for the employment of females in these two classes of occupations, with great advantage to themselves and to the public.

114. *Combinations of Principal and Subsidiary Occupations.*—In the Census Table XV-A, there have been tabulated the combinations of the Principal and Subsidiary occupations by 56 selected Orders and Sub-orders under each ; and the statistics therein compiled have been worked out to percentages in Subsidiary Table XI. Perusing this Table, it will be seen that out of 5,449,800 persons of both sexes enumerated in the Province, 1,840,605 or 34 per cent are Actual Workers ; and of these latter, only 119,123 or 10·8 per cent have Subsidiary Means of Livelihood, besides the occupation on which they principally depend for their subsistence, or in other words 36 in 1,000 persons work at more occupations than one. Such persons with dual occupations number 35 in the Eastern Division and 38 in the Western Division in every 1,000 persons of the respective Divisions.

115. The percentage of Actual Workers with Subsidiary occupations varies widely in respect of the different Principal occupations. It is greatest (44·3 per cent) in the case of those engaged in "Administration" and is more than the Provincial average or 10 per cent in the case of 21 other important Orders and Sub-orders of occupation. These 22 orders of occupation including "Administration," and the subsidiary occupations pursued by more than one per cent of the Actual Workers working at each of them are detailed in Statement D appended ; the Statements E and F give similar information in respect of the two Divisions separately. From these Statements it will be seen that against the 22 Orders and Sub-orders of Principal occupations there are but 11 orders of Subsidiary occupations going in combination in varying numbers and proportions with each of them, and that taking the total population only three orders *viz.*, (I) Administration, (V) Agriculture and (XXII) Earthwork and General Labor are pursued as subsidiary means of livelihood by more than one per cent of Actual Workers in either Division. Even taking the subsidiary occupations resorted to, by more than 1 in 500 Actual Workers of all occupations, there are but 12 in the list. These 12 Orders and the distribution by principal occupations of 100 persons, pursuing each of these, are detailed in Statements marked G, H and I, respectively, for the total Province and the two Divisions separately.

116. Referring to Statement D, it will be seen that the most prevailing subsidiary occupation is Agriculture (Order V) which goes in combinations in varying proportions with every principal occupation. 36 per cent of the Actual Workers engaged in Administration are also agriculturists, and over 20 per cent of money-lenders, smiths, pensioners and priests and others engaged in religious avocations are also agriculturists. Next to agriculture in importance as a subsidiary occupation, is "Earthwork and General Labor" (Order XXII), which figures in combination with almost every one of the principal occupations in varying proportions, excepting "Commerce," (Order XVIII) "Education" (Sub-order 64), "Subsistence at State Expense," (Sub-order 79) in which last three mentioned cases the proportions are inappreciably small. Service under Administration has been taken up as a subsidiary means of livelihood by two per cent of Actual Workers among landlords and tenants by six per cent of the Actual Workers in "Leather," and 1·2 per cent of Actual Workers by "Indefinite and Disreputable" occupations. The occupations relating to Leather form the subsidiary means of livelihood of 3·6 per cent of those working under Administration. The combinations of "Leather" and "Administration" as Principal and Subsidiary occupations and, *vice versa*, will be readily understood, when it is remembered that Totis and Talavars who take a prominent share in the "Village Service" are mostly Madigas and Holeyas, who, by custom and popular consent, enjoy the monopoly of the carcasses of animals dying in the villages, and dispose of their hides to the best advantage. (Order VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services" figures as the Subsidiary occupation of 2 per cent of those living by "Music, Acting and Dancing." This combination of the two occupations

is explicable by the fact that the rural bandsmen are mostly barbers, who pursue both callings simultaneously. One per cent of the Actual Workers under (Sub-order 57) "Middlemen, Brokers and Agents" and a similar proportion of those under (Order XXIII) "Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations" supplement their income by dealings in "Food, Drink and Stimulants." One per cent of those under (Sub-order 40) "Cotton" also work in other sub-orders of "Textile Fabrics and Dress" (Order XII); and of those engaged in sub-order 45 "Gold, Silver and Precious Stones," 1·8 per cent deal with other metals also; and so do 2·2 per cent of workers in "Iron and Steel." "Commerce" as a Subsidiary occupation is resorted to by one per cent of the Actual Workers among "Landholders and Tenants" and 1·4 per cent of those dealing in "dress." Of the four sub-orders under "Commerce," viz., "54. Money and Securities," "55. General Merchandise," "56. Dealings Unspecified," and "57. Middlemen, Brokers and Agents," every one is supplemented by the three others as subsidiary sources of income. Of the Actual Workers, 2·8 per cent in priestly and other religious avocations supplement their income by "Medicine," ministering to the rural people, and another 2·3 per cent have other means of livelihood "Independent of Occupation," such as "House-rent" and other property. Such independent means of livelihood is also possessed by 2·1 per cent of the Actual Workers under "Money and Securities" and 1·3 per cent of those following "Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations."

117. The combinations above discussed are mostly common to the two Natural Divisions with some variations in actual percentages, the only differences between Statements E and F being that (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" and (Order XXIV) "Independent" do not figure as subsidiary occupations in the Statement F relating to the Western Division, and that this Division contains an addition of (Order XV) "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc.," which forms the subsidiary occupation of one per cent of the Actual Workers engaged in (Sub-order 71) "Music, Acting and Dancing."

118. Turning to Statement C, it will be seen that only 12 out of the 24 Orders of occupations are pursued as Subsidiary Means of Livelihood by more than 1 in 500 Actual Workers. 10 of these 12 occupations are those whose combinations with principal occupations have been already above discussed, and the proportions in the additions figuring in this Statement are too small to call for special remark. The additional two orders are (XIX) "Transport and Storage" and (Sub-order 63) "Religion" under (Order XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions." These occupations also have been taken up largely by agriculturists, who form 88·3 per cent and 89·5 per cent, respectively, of the numbers returned against these orders. It will be noted that (Sub-order 67) "Medicine" which figures in Statement D as the Subsidiary occupation of 2·8 per cent of the Actual Workers engaged in religious pursuits, does not count even 1 in 500 of the Actual Workers in all the occupations taken together and, therefore, does not appear in Statement G.

119. *Occupations by Castes:—Social point of view.*—The statistics of occupations followed by the several castes present a two-fold aspect, social and economical. The social interest of the subject lies in the extent to which the occupation feature in the caste system is maintained by the adhesion of the several castes to the occupations respectively assigned to them by Tradition. The economical interest lies partly in the productive power of the several castes, as exhibited in the proportion borne by the Actual Workers to the non-productive population dependent upon them and partly in the nature of the occupations on which the several castes depend for subsistence. A further special interest attaches itself to the latter part of the economical aspect in this country, where the Administration is sometimes called upon to devise resources out of public funds for the support of the poorer classes, who might be deprived even of their small means of subsistence by stress of famine, which, though not of frequent occurrence, is yet severe at times.

120. First, with regard to the social aspect, the Statement marked J, appended, shows the percentage of Actual Workers in the several castes following their respective Traditional Occupations; firstly as principal, and secondly as subsidiary means of livelihood; and looking into the statement, it will be seen that the agricultural classes, viz., cultivators among Lingayets, Vakkaligas and Tigalas, have, as is to be expected, adhered the most to their Traditional Occupations. 85·5 per cent of the Actual Workers amongst Lingayet cultivators, 81 per cent of Vakkaliga and 79 per cent of Tigala Actual Workers still have agriculture as their Principal

occupation. Including the partial agriculturists, *i. e.*, those who, following other occupations, have taken up agriculture as a subsidiary means of livelihood, the percentages of adherents to the Traditional occupations in these communities are 87 among Lingayets, 84 among Vakkaligas and 80 among Tigalas, respectively.

121. Of the non-agricultural communities, 67 per cent of the Darjis, 63 per cent of the Brass and Coppersmiths and 61 per cent of Blacksmiths still depend upon their Traditional occupation for livelihood; if to them be added those who have retained their traditional occupation as subsidiary means of livelihood, the foregoing percentages will be increased to 70 among Darjis (Tailors), 74 among Brass and Coppersmiths and 72 among Blacksmiths, respectively.

122. The Medas, the Vaddas, the Komaties and the Panchala goldsmiths come next in order in their adherence to their respective traditional occupations relating to cane-work, earth-work, commerce and gold. Over 50 per cent of the Actual Workers in each of these communities derive their principal income from their traditional occupations, and, including those who have retained their traditional occupations as subsidiary means of livelihood, the percentages are 62 among Medas, 64 among Vaddas, 60 among Komatis and 59 among Panchala goldsmiths, respectively.

123. Over 40 per cent of the Neyiges, Kumbaras, Mochis, Agasas, Panchala Carpenters and Lingayet barbers find their principal means of their subsistence in their respective traditional occupations, and taking into account those who pursue the traditional occupations as supplementary sources of income, the percentage is over 50 in every case. The Nayinda (Barber) is still less adhesive to the profession of his forefathers, only 35 per cent of the Actual Workers in the community taking up "Shaving" as their principal means of livelihood, and another 13 per cent following it as a subsidiary one.

124. At the other end of the list stand the Bedas, the Mahrattas, the Kshatriyas and the Panchala Jalagars, among whom the traditional occupations give subsistence to very small proportions of the community, and may be said to have been virtually abandoned either under force of circumstances rendering the pursuit of those occupations uncongenial, or in the desire to follow more lucrative professions.

125. The Besthas, the Banajigas, the Lingayet traders, priests and devotees, the Madigas, the Upparas, the Holeyas and Kurubas have also seceded much from their traditional occupations. In these communities, the number of Actual Workers following their respective traditional callings, whether as principal or as subsidiary occupations, is not even 15 in 100. Such poor returns against the traditional occupations may be attributed, in several cases, to want of encouragement to, and consequent decadence of, the occupations themselves; and in several other cases to degeneracy of the communities whereby they are no longer equal to the requirements of their traditional occupations in modern times. For example, the mill-spun woollen blankets are driving the rough country wool kambli out of the market, and the Kuruba finds a demand for his inelegant home-spun article daily diminishing. The Beda has no longer need or inducement to hunt, and the Kshatriya and the Mahratta lag far behind the conditions of a military career in modern times. Lastly, the competition of the other communities in the field of commerce has driven the home-keeping Banajiga and the Lingayet trader to other occupations. In short, except in the case of the agriculturists whose occupation is freely resorted to by all other communities as about the best and safest profession, the restriction of the caste to its traditional occupation has been universally shaken in various degrees. The shock has been comparatively mild in the case of those whose occupations require special training in manual labor such as Tailors, Goldsmiths, Braziers and Coppersmiths; and severe in the case of those who have met with a competition from the west, such as the Neyiges (weavers), the Ganigas (oil-pressers) and the Idigas (toddy drawers and distillers).

126. *Occupations of Castes: - Economical point of View.*—Turning to the economical aspect of the question, the appended Statement marked C showing the proportion of Actual Workers to Dependents in each of the principal castes has, already been discussed in connection with the general distribution of Actual Workers and Dependents. It now remains to review the occupations followed by the Actual Workers in the several communities as principal and as subsidiary means of

livelihood and also the distribution of the castes in the different orders of occupation.

127. *Distribution of Castes by Occupations.*—Statement marked K appended hereto shows the percentage of Actual Workers in each of the principal castes who are engaged in the several orders of occupation whether as principal or as subsidiary means of livelihood. In this Statement, the percentages of Actual Workers have been given only against those orders of occupation wherein more than one per cent of the Actual Workers in the caste are engaged, the proportions under the other orders being grouped together under the head 'Miscellaneous' of which a separate List marked L is appended showing absolute figures instead of percentages inappreciably small.

Looking into the figures, it will be seen that among the Hindus, each caste is engaged only in a few orders of occupation besides the one assigned to it by tradition, and of those few Orders, Agriculture and General Labour form the chief. In several castes, (I) Administration, (XVIII) Commerce, and (XXIV) Independent, also figure as the occupations followed by more than one per cent of the Actual Workers.

128. As regards the Traditional Occupations, the extent to which they are adhered to by the respective castes, has been already discussed. Agriculture forms the principal occupation of the major portion of the Actual Workers in all the communities except the few castes in which more than 50 per cent of Actual Workers have still adhered to their respective traditional occupations, and even in the case of the latter, agriculture ranks second to the traditional occupation. It forms the principal means of livelihood of more than 20 per cent of Actual Workers in all the castes except the Darjis, the Komatis and the Panchala Jalagars among whom those engaged in Agriculture number only 16, 18 and 7, respectively, in 100 Actual Workers; and if to these be added those who have adopted agriculture as subsidiary means of livelihood, the percentages are above 20 in every case excepting the Panchala Jalagars.

129. Of the village artisans, the Agasas (washermen) and the Nayindas (barbers) are almost equally distributed between their traditional occupations (Order VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services" and (Order V) "Agriculture." The Upparas (earth-salt makers) have largely taken to Agriculture, and such of them as are too poor to get lands, have turned general labourers. 64.9 per cent of the Upparas are agriculturists, 17.8 per cent are general labourers and 8.6 per cent still deal in salt, and the remaining 8.7 per cent pursue various other callings in small numbers.

130. Next to Agriculture stands Unskilled Labour not Agricultural (Order No. XXII), Earthwork and General Labour, which is resorted to by all the classes without exception in varying proportions. The castes most engaged in this occupation are Vaddas (40 per cent of Actual Workers), Holeyas (26 per cent), Bedas (20 per cent) Besthas and Madigas (19 per cent each), and the castes who have least taken to general labour are Komatis (1.2 per cent), Satanis (2.5 per cent), Lingayet Priests (3.5 per cent), Panchala Masons and Goldsmiths (4 per cent) each.

131. The Mussalman tribes have no fixed traditional occupations, and they are found following all occupations in varying numbers. Out of a population of 268,131 Mussalmans, 88,412 or 32.8 per cent are Actual Workers, and the occupations followed in each case by more than 5 per cent of these Actual Workers are :—

- V. Agriculture—42.8 per cent.
- XXII. General Labour—12.8 per cent.
- XVIII. Commerce—7.0 per cent.
- VI. Personal household and Sanitary Services.—5.6 per cent.
- XII. Textile, Fabrics and Dress.—5.0 per cent.
- VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants—5.0 per cent.

4.4 per cent of the population are under Administration and 4.3 per cent have independent sources of livelihood other than occupations. Only 8 per cent of Mussalman Actual Workers possess subsidiary occupation, the chief of which are Agriculture pursued by 27.9 per cent, General Labour by 1.01 per cent, and Commerce by 1.28 per cent of the Actual Workers.

132. Of the Native Christians 31 per cent of the Actual Workers are Agriculturists and another 2.3 per cent follow Agriculture in addition to other Principa

occupations, 17 per cent are General Labourers, 6 per cent are in Personal Service, 12 per cent follow "Learned and Artistic Professions" and 4.6 per cent are under "Administration."

Of 115 Eurasian Actual Workers 339 (29.5 per cent) figure under XIII. Metals and Precious Stones" as employees in the Kolar Gold Mines 255, (22.2 per cent) are employed in Railways and other occupations falling under the (Order XIX) "Transport and Storage;" 141 (12.2 per cent) follow (Order No. XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions." Administration and Personal Service claim 108 (9.4 per cent each) of the Actual Workers, and only 56 (4.9 per cent) of the Eurasian Actual Workers are agriculturists.

133. The Digambaras who form the bulk of the Jain population are agriculturists to the extent of 59 per cent of the number of their Actual Workers; 9 per cent of them deal in Metals chiefly brass and copper, 6 per cent are engaged in Commerce, 7 per cent figure under Textile Fabrics and Dress as Dealers in Piece-goods, and another 6 per cent follow religious avocations.

134. Of the Animistic tribes, 44 per cent are agriculturists, 21 per cent are General Labourers, 10 per cent are workers in Wood, Cane and Leaves, and 7 per cent are dealers in Fuel and Forage. The agricultural Animists are chiefly the Kurubas, Lambanis and Iraligas. Among the Kurubas, 62 per cent of Actual Workers are engaged in agriculture, and another 5 per cent pursue agriculture as subsidiary means of income, 53 per cent of the Actual Workers among the Lambanis and Iraligas are also agriculturists. The Koramas and the Korachas deal more in bamboo, Cane and Leaves, as plaiters and sellers of baskets etc., while dealing in Fuel and Forage is confined to the Lambanis. It will also be observed that 10 per cent of the Koracha and 9 per cent of the Kuruba Actual Workers deal in "Textile fabrics and Dress," chiefly wool, which they prepare and weave.

135. In the foregoing remarks on the occupations pursued by the several castes, attention has been drawn generally only to the occupations which have engaged appreciable proportions of the caste population as appearing in appended Statement marked K. But the absolute figures set forth in statement L, though proportionately small yet deserve attention as indicating the small beginnings of castes drifting further yet from their traditional occupations. The statement marked L, as a whole, is replete with interest and will repay careful perusal. It shows, for example, that the Agasa (washerman) caste is represented in the following occupations among others to the extent of the number noted opposite to each:—

| Order. | Actual Workers. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants | 139 |
| IX. Buildings | 11 |
| XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress | 193 |
| XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | 22 |
| XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves etc | 5 |
| XX. Learned and Artistic Professions | 190 |
| XXI. Sport | 3 |
| XVII. Leather | } 1 each. |
| XIII. Metals and Precious Stones | |
| XVI. Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. | |

Similarly the Darji (Tailor) caste is represented in various numbers under "Buildings," "Wood, Cane and Leaves," "Drugs, Gums, Dyes etc.," "Commerce," "Transport and Storage," and last not least, the "Learned and Artistic Professions."

The Holeya (depressed class) is represented in various numbers under "Buildings," "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware," "Wood, Cane and Leaves," "Commerce," "Leather" and "Learned and Artistic Professions."

The Komati (trader) is found under "Learned and Artistic Professions," "Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.," and even under "Leather etc.," and "Sport."

The Kumbara (potter) is found under "Textile Fabrics and Dress," "Food, Drink and Stimulants," "Provision and care of animals," "Buildings" and even under "Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc."

The Lingayet Priest and Temple Servant classes are found in most of the occupations just named and also under "Sport."

The Barber caste (both Lingayet and others) are to be found under such heterogeneous occupations as "Provision and Care of Animals," "Buildings," "Textile

Fabrics and Dress", "Wood, Cane and Leaves" etc., and even "Learned and Artistic Professions," "Commerce" and "Sport."

The Neygi or the weaver caste is to be found under "Provision and Care of Animals," "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc.," "Metals and Precious Stones" and even "Buildings."

The Tigala caste (cultivators) is to be found under "Textile Fabrics and Dress," "Metals and Precious Stones," "Learned and Artistic Professions" and even "Buildings."

The Panchala Goldsmith caste is represented under "Leather" etc., and an equally interesting fact is that the Animist tribes Lambani and Iraliga have their representatives under "Textile Fabrics and Dress."

136. (a) *Distribution of Occupations by Castes.*—Statement marked M appended hereto shows how every 1,000 Actual Workers under each order of occupation are distributed by castes. The totals therefrom for each religion are extracted here below for ready reference:—

| Order | Total Actual Workers | Hindu | Mussalman | Christian | Jains | Animists |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I Administration | 1,000 | 914 | 70 | 13 | 1 | 2 |
| II Defence | 1,000 | 444 | 460 | 96 | .. | .. |
| III Service of Native and Foreign States... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| IV Provision and Care of Animals ... | 1,000 | 944 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| V Agriculture | 1,000 | 917 | 33 | 3 | 3 | 14 |
| VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | 1,000 | 871 | 70 | 37 | 2 | 20 |
| VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | 1,000 | 878 | 95 | 6 | 4 | 17 |
| VIII Light, Firing and Forage .. | 1,000 | 757 | 34 | 9 | 4 | 196 |
| IX Buildings | 1,000 | 937 | 49 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| X Vehicles and Vessels | 1,000 | 575 | 384 | 34 | 7 | ... |
| XI Supplementary Requirements .. | 1,000 | 839 | 77 | 17 | 8 | 59 |
| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | 1,000 | 875 | 92 | 5 | 14 | 14 |
| XIII Metals and Precious Stones | 1,000 | 859 | 70 | 48 | 21 | 2 |
| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ... | 1,000 | 973 | 12 | 12 | ... | 3 |
| XV Wood, Cane and Leaves | 1,000 | 734 | 45 | 14 | 3 | 204 |
| XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. | 1,000 | 690 | 217 | 12 | ... | 81 |
| XVII Leather | 1,000 | 875 | 126 | 5 | ... | ... |
| XVIII Commerce | 1,000 | 792 | 175 | 9 | 15 | 9 |
| XIX Transport and Storage | 1,000 | 766 | 215 | 73 | 1 | 5 |
| XX Learned and Artistic Professions ... | 1,000 | 883 | 53 | 32 | 14 | 18 |
| XXI Sport | 1,000 | 888 | 53 | 1 | ... | 58 |
| XXII Earthwork and General Labour ... | 1,000 | 915 | 46 | 9 | .. | 30 |
| XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | 1,000 | 921 | 65 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| XXIV Independent. .. | 1,000 | 871 | 90 | 11 | 1 | 27 |
| All Orders | 1,000 | 922 | 48 | 8 | 3 | 19 |

It will be seen that the Hindus number 922 in 1,000 Actual Workers of all religions put together and that this proportion is exceeded only in the case of four orders viz., (IV) "Provision and Care of Animals," (V) "Agriculture," (IX) "Buildings" and (XIV) "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware" and that in the Orders (X) "Vehicles and Vessels" and (II) "Defence" they are very much below the said average of 922.

137. The Mussalmans on the other hand cut proportionately a very prominent figure in these two Orders (Defence and Vehicles and Vessels) and also in Orders (XVI) "Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc." and (XIX) "Transport and Storage." In short they are above their average of 48 in 1,000 (Actual Workers) in all Orders of occupation excepting (IV) "Provision and Care of Animals," (V) "Agriculture," (VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage," (XIV) "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware," and (XXII) "Earthwork and General labour."

138. The Christians too are well up in Orders (II) "Defence" and (XIX) "Transport and Storage" and take a prominent part in Orders (VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services," (X) "Vehicles and Vessels," (XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" and (XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions."

139. The Jains do not appear under "Defence" "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware," "Drugs, Gums, Dyes etc.," "Leather" etc., and "Sport" and they equal or exceed their average of 3 in 1,000 Actual Workers in all orders except "Administration," "Provision and Care of Animals," "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services," "Buildings," "Transport and Storage," "Indefinite and Disreputable" and "Independent." Their numbers under "Earthwork and General labour" are too small for any proportionate figure to appear in the foregoing Table.

140. As will be observed from the last column of the statement, the Animists are most conspicuous under "Light, Firing and Forage" and under "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc." The differences above noticed are mainly due to the nature of the occupations themselves, some of which are such as are resorted to with ease only by certain castes. For instance, Orders (IV) "Provision and Care of Animals" and (V) "Agriculture" which constitute the (Class B) "Pasture and Agriculture" have the greatest number of adherents among the Hindus, because the bulk of them are agriculturists. Under (Order XV) "Glass, Earthen and Stoneware," the Hindus count 973 in 1,000 Actual Workers because the manufacturers of pottery are all Hindu Kumbaras. On the other hand, (Order II) "Military Service" is the special line of the Mussalmans and the Christians; the only Hindu Military castes, viz., the Kshatriya and the Mahratta, forming a small minority compared with the population of these two communities. (Order XIX) "Transport and Storage" is also the special field of Mussalmans and Christians who have greater facilities to serve in the Railways than the caste-ridden Hindu. Under (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" figure a large proportion of Christians who, however, are not workers in these metals but are only the employees in the Kolar Gold Fields. In (Order XV) "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc.," and (Order VIII) "Light, Firing and Forage," the Animists cut a prominent figure because they are the people who work largely in making and selling mats and baskets, and in the sale of firewood collected from the forests.

141. The figures under the head Hindus call for a closer examination by details of castes. Examining the figures in appended statement marked M, it will be seen that excepting the occupation falling under Orders (I) "Administration" and (XXIV) "Independent" which form the traditional occupations of no caste in particular and are open to all castes alike, the other orders of occupation are resorted to mostly by those castes whose traditional occupations are comprised therein; for instance in (Order II) "Military Service" the Mahrattas, and the Kshatriyas take the lead; in the two Orders (IV) and (V) falling under the (Class B) "Pasture and Agriculture," the Vakkaligas take the greatest share, the Gollas also taking a prominent part in (Order IV) "Provision and Care of Animals." Over 25 per cent of these in "Personal and Household Service" are Agasas. In Order IX "Buildings" the Vaddas take the lead, while half the dealers in "Supplementary Requirements" are Banajigas and Vakkaligas. Over 36 per cent of the dealers in (Order XII) "Textile Fabrics and Dress" are Neviges and another 18 per cent are Kurubas. The dealings in (Order XIII) "Metals and Precious Stones" may be said to be confined to Panchalas, and those in the "Earthenware" to the Kumbaras. 19 per cent of the Actual Workers under (Order XV) "Wood, Cane and Leaves etc.," are Panchala carpenters, while over 67 per cent of the dealers in (Order XVII) "Leather etc.," are Madigas. The Komati and the Lingayet traders take the greatest share in commercial occupations. Over 38 per cent of those following (Order XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions" are Brahmins, while the Nayindas as rural bandsmen, take a share of 6 per cent therein. 25 per cent of the "General Labourers" are Holeyas and another 15 per cent are Vakkaligas. Under (Order I) "Administration" the Brahmin takes the lead, counting 25 in every 100 and is followed by the Holeyas, Madiga and the Vakkaliga who count 20, 13 and 11 respectively. in every 100 Actual Workers under that Order.

142. *Some general remarks on Tables XVI and XVII.*—The returns of subsidiary occupations resorted to by the several castes in addition to their principal occupations, exhibit features only similar to those above noticed in regard to principal occupation as will be seen from the statement marked N appended hereto, which shows the distribution by castes of 100 Actual Workers pursuing as subsidiary means of livelihood, each of the orders of occupation which count more than 1 per cent of the total Actual Workers in the Province.

143. It may here be observed that the real interest in the relationship between Caste and Occupation lies, not in the features just explained which are only natural, but in the smaller proportions returned by castes under occupations not hereditary to them, some examples of which have already been indicated. But the classification by orders (in preference to groups) adopted for Table XVI in the form prescribed for all India is too broad to mark, with desirable precision, the extent of deviations of the castes from the course of their traditional occupations into other paths; for instance, under (VI) "Personal, Household and Sanitary Services" come the Barbers, the Washermen, the Cooks, the Grooms and the Hotel-keepers; and under (Order VII) "Food, Drink and Stimulants" come the Milk-seller, the Grain merchant, the Dealer in tobacco, betel-leaf and snuff, the Butcher, the Toddy-drawer and the Wine merchant; and the returns of the several castes under such broad heads, comprising a variety of dissimilar occupations, do not indicate the exact occupation resorted to by several castes. For another example, turning to the Table, we find the occupations of 2 Komatis and 2 Lingayet priests returned as those relating to (Order XVII) "Leather etc.," which comprises dealings in raw hides, tanning, shoe-making, as well as the sale of manufactured boots and shoes, and it is difficult to say whether the said persons have gone further than the last mentioned group. It may be permissible to add that the functional element is sometimes carried to an extreme, by the grouping of a variety of occupations under the same head; take (Order XX) "Learned and Artistic Professions" for example, which brings the priest, the educationist, the lawyer, the painter, and the doctor, on the same platform with the village bandsman, the stage-actor, the tattooer and the Natuwa dancing master; or for another example, take the head (Order XXIII) "Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations" under which those who have failed to return their occupations have been grouped along with prostitutes, and where the climax is reached when the mendicant, the convict, the lunatic, the prisoner and the house owning landlord are all clubbed together under (Order XXIV) "Independent."

144. It was in view of this anomaly that Table XVI - A showing the subsidiary occupations of Castes, Tribes and Races and specially compiled for Mysore, was got up so as to show the subsidiary occupations by Sub-orders, and subsidiary Table XIII based thereon. But experience shows that this is still insufficient to gauge the extent to which castes pursue occupations which are foreign to them by tradition and custom. Looking into the Table, we find for example 4 Brahmins and 15 Lingayet priests classed for subsidiary means of livelihood under (Sub-Order 17) "Provision of Animal Food" which includes 9 groups beginning with "Butchers and Slaughterers" and ending with "Collectors of edible birds' nests" and "Miscellaneous." This return of strictly vegetarian priestly classes, would be startling to a stranger unfamiliar with Census classification unless, for the sake of the castes concerned, it is explained to him that the Sub-order in question includes dealings in simple milk, butter-milk and ghee, by which a large number of poor folk in these castes supplement their small means of livelihood, though of course their association with butchery in the Census classification may be revolting to sensitive natures.

145. At the same time, it must be admitted that, though the Tables XVI and XVI-A are open to the foregoing criticism, yet the compilations, as they stand, are not devoid of interest. They show, though only in very general terms, the nature of work performed by the several castes as Means of livelihood, and the extent to which the leading agricultural artisan and labouring classes adhere to or change the occupations assigned to them in the caste organisation. These Tables, having been compiled in details of Districts, will be instructive and useful to the local officers by giving them an insight into the economical condition of the people under their charge.

146. *Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*—It now remains to review the occupation statistics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, compiled in Table XV, Part B, the other Tables relating to the combinations of Principal and Subsidiary occupations and to the occupations of castes, not having been compiled for this Assigned Tract.

147. *Proportion of Actual workers to Population.*—Out of a population of 89,599 persons composed of 45,122 males and 44,477 females, 34,776 or 39 per cent have been returned as Actual Workers; the percentages for the two sexes separately are 59 per cent in the case of males and 18 per cent in the case of females, as against 53 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, in the population of the Province. The higher

percentage of Actual Workers in the male population of the Civil and Military Station is as much in accordance with the age constitution of the inhabitants of the place as the lower proportion of 53 per cent is in respect of the male population of the Province. For, excluding the juveniles under the age of 15 and the aged over 55 years, the remaining population of the working ages in the Civil and Military Station form 57 per cent of the total enumerated male population, and the Actual Workers exceed those of working ages by just 2 per cent of the population. On the other hand, among the females whose work is regulated not so much by age as by caste, customs and the nature of the occupations themselves, the higher percentage obtaining in the Station may be due partly, to the circumstance that the bulk of the Hindu population belong to the labouring classes and partly to the fact that such occupations as "General Labour and Personal Service," "Sale of Fodder and Fuel etc.," in which the females take a fair share, form the chief occupations of the non-military inhabitants of the Station.

148. *Statistics of Occupation by Classes.*—The Industrial condition of the people of this Station is altogether distinct from that of the people of the Province. The Military element predominates here, and the prevailing occupations are essentially urban, as will be seen from the following Statement of the occupations of the people divided by classes:—

| Class | Population. | Percentage of Total Population. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Government | 12,305 | 14 |
| B. Pasture and Agriculture | 4,709 | 5 |
| C. Personal Services | 16,908 | 19 |
| D. Preparation and Supplies of Material Substances... | 26,230 | 29 |
| E. Commerce, Transport and Storage | 7,791 | 9 |
| F. Professions | 5,355 | 6 |
| G. Unskilled Labor not Agricultural | 8,689 | 10 |
| H. Means of Subsistence independent of occupation... | 7,612 | 8 |
| Total | 89,599 | 100 |

(Class D.) Industries take the lead and next to them rank "Personal and Domestic services". "Agriculture" which supports 68 per cent of the population in the Province gives livelihood to only 5 per cent of the Station population, and partial agriculturists number only 123 in both sexes together.

149. *Statistics of Occupation by Orders.*—Looking into the details by orders, it will be seen that 17 out of the 24 Orders of occupations are each followed by more than 1 per cent of the population; and they are detailed here below in the order of numerical strength of the persons respectively, supported by them:—

| Order of Occupation | Number Supported | Percentage to Total Population |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | 16,908 | 19 |
| VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants | 9,878 | 11 |
| II. Defence | 8,570 | 10 |
| XXII. Earthwork and General Labor | 8,007 | 9 |
| XXIV. Independent | 7,612 | 8 |
| XX. Learned and Artistic Professions | 5,226 | 6 |
| V. Agriculture | 4,322 | 5 |
| XVIII. Commerce | 4,050 | 5 |
| XVI. Textile Fabrics and Dress | 3,787 | 4 |
| XIX. Transport and Storage | 3,741 | 4 |
| I. Administration | 3,093 | 3 |
| VIII. Light, Firing and Forage | 2,540 | 3 |
| XIII. Metals and Precious Stones | 2,418 | 3 |
| XVII. Leather, etc. | 2,094 | 2 |
| XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | 1,683 | 2 |
| IX. Buildings | 1,498 | 2 |
| XI. Supplementary Requirements | 1,320 | 1 |
| Remaining Orders. | 2,847 | 3 |
| Total | 89,599 | 100 |

150. *Statistics of Occupation by Groups.*—Even examining the figures by details of groups, it will be found that only 2 groups support between 7,000 and 8,000 persons each, 6 support between 2,000 and 5,000 each, 14 between 1,000 and 2,000 each and 23 between 500 and 1,000 each. These 45 groups, which in all support 70,061 persons or 78 per cent of the total population, are detailed in the appended Statement marked O. Looking into the Statement, it will be seen that “General Labour” heads the list with 7,655 persons depending upon it; these include mostly coolies hanging about the busy bazaars, eager to carry load for small wages, and persons employed on Public Works generally. Next come the Military Non-Commissioned Officers and privates who number 7,177. This large military element is supplemented by 745 Military Officers, 648 Followers and others attached to the Military Administration, besides 4,237 Military Pensioners. A glance at the Statement will further show that the Town is fairly equipped in all the other occupations associated with the requirements of a Cantonment containing a large European Military element.

151. *Variations since 1891.*—Since 1891, the population of the Station has decreased from 100,081 to 89,599, and the appended Statement marked P shows how this loss of 10,482 persons is distributed over the several Classes and Orders of occupation. 2,697 or over 25 per cent of the decrease is under “Defence,” consequent on a reduction of the garrison. The hand of the plague has fallen upon the Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Laboring classes in different degrees of severity. The agriculturists have lost 1,271 or 21·2 per cent of their strength in 1891, and the number supported by industries have decreased from 30,424 to 26,230, those under (Order VII) “Food, Drink and Stimulants,” (Order VIII) “Light, Firing and Forage, (Order IX),” “Buildings,” and (Order XVII) Leather, etc. having suffered the most to the extent shown below: “(Order VII) Food, Drink and Stimulants, 850; (Order VIII) Light, Firing and Forage 1,148; (Order IX) Buildings 871; and (XVII) Leather etc.” 822. The commercial population has diminished from 9,378 to 7,791, while the general laborers have fallen from 9,042 to 8,007. The population supported by “Personal, Household and Sanitary services” (Order VI), and those with “Means of Subsistence Independent of Occupation” (Order XXIV), have increased very slightly by 101 and 401, respectively.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | Order and Sub-order | Percentage on Total population | | Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of | | Percentage of Actual Workers employed | | Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Persons Supported | Actual Workers | Actual Workers | Dependents | In Cities | In rural areas | In Cities | In rural areas |
| | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| I | Administration— | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 Civil Service of the State | 0 | 0 | 39 | 61 | 88 | 12 | 180 | 108 |
| | 1a Service of the tabulating State | 2 | 0 | 28 | 72 | 23 | 77 | 228 | 271 |
| | 2 Service of local and Municipal bodies | 0 | 0 | 25 | 75 | 49 | 51 | 173 | 434 |
| | 3 Village Service | 2 | 1 | 31 | 69 | 1 | 99 | 137 | 224 |
| | Total | 4 | 1 | 29 | 71 | 12 | 88 | 212 | 243 |
| II | Defence— | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 Army (imperial) | 0 | 0 | 42 | 58 | 95 | 5 | 134 | 249 |
| | 4a Army (Tabulating State) | 0 | 0 | 33 | 67 | 50 | 50 | 222 | 179 |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 38 | 62 | 79 | 21 | 153 | 191 |
| III | Service of Native and Foreign States— | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 Civil Officers | 0 | 0 | 27 | 73 | 100 | ... | 274 | ... |
| | 7 Military Officers | 0 | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 7 | 73 | 100 | ... | 275 | ... |
| IV | Provision and Care of Animals— | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 Stock-breeding and Dealing | 2 | 1 | 41 | 59 | 1 | 99 | 110 | 145 |
| | 9 Training and Care of Animals | 0 | 0 | 30 | 70 | 21 | 79 | 224 | 230 |
| | Total | 2 | 1 | 41 | 59 | 1 | 99 | 127 | 145 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| V | Agriculture— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | Land Holders and Tenants | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 11 | Agricultural labour | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 12 | Growth of special products | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 13 | Agricultural training and supervision and Forests | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI | Personal, Household and Sanitary Services— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | Personal and domestic services | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 15 | Non-domestic entertainments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 16 | Sanitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| VII | Food, Drink and Stimulants— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 17 | Animal food | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 18 | Vegetable food | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 19 | Drinks, condiments and stimulants | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| VIII | Light, Firing and Forage— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | Lighting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 21 | Fuel and Forage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| | Buildings— | | | | | | | | | |
| IX | 22 | Building Materials | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 23 | Artificers in building | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | |

[Subsidiary Table J.1]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

| | Order and Sub-order | Percentage on Total population | | Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of | | Percentage of Actual Workers employed | | Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers | |
|----|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Persons supported | Actual Workers | Actual Workers | Dependents | In Cities | In rural areas | In Cities | In rural areas |
| | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| X | Vehicles and Vessels— | | | | | | | | |
| | 24 Railway and tramway Plant ... | 0 | 0 | 22 | 78 | 100 | ... | 349 | ... |
| | 25 Carts, Carriages, etc. ... | 0 | 0 | 27 | 73 | 22 | 78 | 926 | 260 |
| | Total .. | 0 | 0 | 26 | 74 | 31 | 69 | 334 | 260 |
| XI | Supplementary Requirements— | | | | | | | | |
| | 27 Paper ... | 0 | 0 | 75 | 25 | 100 | ... | 33 | ... |
| | 28 Books and prints ... | 0 | 0 | 34 | 66 | 73 | 27 | 189 | 195 |
| | 29 Clocks and Scientific instruments ... | 0 | 0 | 32 | 68 | 52 | 48 | 248 | 166 |
| | 30 Carving and engraving ... | 0 | 0 | 16 | 84 | 9 | 91 | 186 | 668 |
| | 31 Toys and Curiosities ... | 0 | 0 | 40 | 60 | 7 | 93 | 171 | 145 |
| | 32 Music and Musical instruments ... | 0 | 0 | 12 | 88 | 100 | ... | 650 | ... |
| | 33 Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, etc. ... | 0 | 0 | 40 | 60 | 6 | 94 | 171 | 148 |
| | 34 Furniture ... | 0 | 0 | 28 | 72 | 61 | 39 | 330 | 150 |
| | 35 Harness ... | 0 | 0 | 11 | 89 | 100 | ... | 200 | ... |
| | 36 Tools and Machinery ... | 0 | 0 | 27 | 73 | 17 | 83 | 236 | 279 |
| | 37 Arms and Ammunition ... | 0 | 0 | 51 | 49 | 11 | 89 | 207 | 81 |
| | Total ... | 0 | 0 | 37 | 63 | 14 | 86 | 195 | 169 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| XII | Textile Fabrics and Dress— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 38 | Wool and Fur | ... | 0 | 0 | 39 | 61 | 22 | 78 | 174 | 149 | | |
| | 39 | Silk | ... | 0 | 0 | 36 | 64 | 42 | 58 | 172 | 188 | | |
| | 40 | Cotton... | ... | 2 | 1 | 31 | 69 | 9 | 91 | 142 | 234 | | |
| | 41 | Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. | ... | 0 | 0 | 44 | 56 | 1 | 99 | 146 | 126 | | |
| | 42 | Dress ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 35 | 65 | 19 | 81 | 192 | 185 | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XIII | Metals and Precious Stones— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 43 | Gold, Silver and Precious stones | ... | 1 | 1 | 32 | 68 | 18 | 82 | 143 | 231 | | |
| | 44 | Brass, Copper and bell-metal | ... | 0 | 0 | 33 | 67 | 8 | 92 | 190 | 199 | | |
| | 45 | Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead | ... | 0 | 0 | 34 | 66 | 13 | 87 | 197 | 195 | | |
| | 46 | Iron and steel | ... | 1 | 0 | 32 | 68 | 11 | 89 | 213 | 212 | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | XIV | Glass, Earthen and Stoneware— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | | Glass and Chinaware | ... | 0 | 0 | 33 | 67 | 62 | 38 | 191 | 218 | | |
| 48 | | Earthen and stoneware | ... | 0 | 0 | 36 | 64 | 4 | 96 | 116 | 181 | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XV | | Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 49 | Wood and bamboos | ... | 1 | 0 | 38 | 62 | 14 | 86 | 165 | 164 | |
| | | 50 | Cane-work, matting and leaves | ... | 0 | 0 | 43 | 57 | 7 | 93 | 83 | 139 | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | XVI | Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 51 | Gum, wax, resin and similar Forest produce. | ... | 0 | 0 | 23 | 77 | ... | 100 | ... | 332 | |
| | | 52 | Drugs, Dyes, pigments, etc. | ... | 0 | 0 | 29 | 71 | 27 | 73 | 216 | 262 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XVII | | Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[Subsidiary Table J-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—concl.

| Order and Sub-order | Percentage on Total population | | | Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of | | Percentage of Actual Workers employed | | Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| | 2 | 3 | Actual Workers | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| XVII | | | | | | | | | |
| Leather— | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 Leather, horn and bones | 1 | 0 | | 30 | 70 | 10 | 90 | 203 | 236 |
| Total | 1 | 0 | | 30 | 70 | 10 | 90 | 203 | 236 |
| XVIII | | | | | | | | | |
| Commerce— | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 Money and Securities | 0 | 0 | | 31 | 69 | 20 | 80 | 321 | 193 |
| 55 General Merchandise | 0 | 0 | | 36 | 64 | 34 | 66 | 193 | 164 |
| 56 Dealings, unspecified | 2 | 1 | | 35 | 65 | 6 | 94 | 300 | 177 |
| 57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents | 0 | 0 | | 33 | 67 | 20 | 80 | 216 | 201 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | | 35 | 65 | 11 | 89 | 250 | 179 |
| XIX | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport and Storage— | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 Railway | 0 | 0 | | 35 | 65 | 47 | 53 | 218 | 161 |
| 59 Road | 0 | 0 | | 41 | 59 | 21 | 79 | 196 | 127 |
| 60 Water | 0 | 0 | | 29 | 71 | 5 | 95 | 40 | 261 |
| 61 Messages | 0 | 0 | | 35 | 65 | 32 | 68 | 197 | 180 |
| 62 Storage and weighing | 0 | 0 | | 37 | 63 | 80 | 20 | 172 | 146 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | | 39 | 61 | 32 | 68 | 193 | 139 |
| XX | | | | | | | | | |
| Learned and Artistic Professions— | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 Religion | 1 | 1 | | 34 | 66 | 9 | 91 | 206 | 197 |
| 64 Education | 0 | 0 | | 38 | 62 | 20 | 80 | 187 | 159 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| XXI | Sport— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 65 Literature | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 66 Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 67 Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 68 Engineering and Survey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 69 Natural science | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 70 Pictorial Art, sculpture, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 71 Music, Acting and dancing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 1 | 1 | 34 | 66 | 16 | 84 | 213 | 415 | 190 |
| | 72 Sport | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXII | Earthwork and General Labour— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 74 Earthwork | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 75 General labour | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 34 | 66 | 2 | 98 | 221 | 192 | 192 |
| | 76 Earthwork | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 75 General labour | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 34 | 66 | 2 | 98 | 221 | 192 | 192 |
| | 76 Earthwork | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 75 General labour | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 34 | 66 | 2 | 98 | 221 | 192 | 192 |
| XXIII | Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | | | | | | | | | |
| | 76 Indefinite | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 77 Disreputable | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 52 | 68 | 13 | 87 | 69 | 237 | 237 |
| | 76 Indefinite | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 77 Disreputable | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 52 | 68 | 13 | 87 | 69 | 237 | 237 |
| | 76 Indefinite | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 77 Disreputable | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 52 | 68 | 13 | 87 | 69 | 237 | 237 |
| XXIV | Independent— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 78 Property and Alms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 79 At the State expense | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 2 | 1 | 46 | 54 | 11 | 89 | 164 | 113 | 113 |
| | 78 Property and Alms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 79 At the State expense | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 2 | 1 | 46 | 54 | 11 | 89 | 164 | 113 | 113 |
| | 78 Property and Alms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 79 At the State expense | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 2 | 1 | 46 | 54 | 11 | 89 | 164 | 113 | 113 |
| Grand Total | | 100 | 34 | 66 | 199 | 135 | 94 | 199 | 199 | 199 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
General Distribution by Occupation.—Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Orders and Sub-orders | Percentage on Total population | | | Percentage in each: Order and Sub-order of | | Percentage of Actual Workers employed | | Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---|--------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| | Persons supported | Actual Workers | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| I | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Administration— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Civil service of the State ... | 0 | 0 | | 48 | 52 | 7 | 93 | 125 | 108 |
| 1a Service of the tabulating State ... | 2 | 0 | | 28 | 72 | 23 | 77 | 228 | 271 |
| 2 Service of local and Municipal bodies ... | 0 | 0 | | 23 | 77 | 35 | 65 | 129 | 434 |
| 3 Village service ... | 2 | 1 | | 31 | 69 | 1 | 99 | 135 | 224 |
| Total | 4 | 1 | | 29 | 71 | 10 | 90 | 218 | 243 |
| II | | | | | | | | | |
| Defence— | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 Army (Imperial) ... | 0 | 0 | | 30 | 70 | 43 | 57 | 211 | 249 |
| 4a Army (Tabulating State) ... | 0 | 0 | | 33 | 67 | 50 | 50 | 222 | 179 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | | 33 | 67 | 49 | 51 | 220 | 191 |
| III | | | | | | | | | |
| Service of Native and Foreign States— | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 Civil officers ... | 0 | 0 | | 100 | .. | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 Military officers ... | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 0 | 0 | | 100 | .. | 100 | .. | .. | .. |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
 General Distribution by Occupation.—Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

| | Orders and Sub-orders | Percentage on Total population | | Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of | | Percentage of Actual Workers employed | | Percentage of Dependents to Actual Workers | |
|------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | 2 | 3 | Actual Workers | Dependents | In Cities | In rural areas | In Cities | In rural areas |
| | 1 | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| VIII | Light, Firing and Forage— | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 Lighting ... | 0 | 0 | 30 | 70 | 11 | 89 | 19 | 262 |
| | 21 Fuel and forage ... | 1 | 0 | 40 | 60 | 5 | 95 | 82 | 154 |
| | Total | 1 | 0 | 38 | 62 | 6 | 94 | 66 | 168 |
| IX | Buildings— | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 Building materials .. | 0 | 0 | 26 | 74 | 7 | 93 | 155 | 300 |
| | 23 Artificers in building .. | 1 | 0 | 34 | 66 | 11 | 89 | 124 | 199 |
| | Total | 1 | 0 | 31 | 69 | 10 | 90 | 131 | 233 |
| X | Vehicles and Vessels— | | | | | | | | |
| | 24 Railway and tramway plant ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | 25 Carts, carriages, etc. ... | 0 | 0 | 26 | 74 | 13 | 87 | 405 | 260 |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 26 | 74 | 13 | 87 | 405 | 260 |
| XI | Supplementary Requirements— | | | | | | | | |
| | 27 Paper ... | 0 | 0 | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 28 Books and prints ... | 0 | 0 | 35 | 65 | 56 | 44 | 183 | 195 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| XI | 29 Clocks and Scientific instruments | ... | 0 | 0 | 35 | 65 | 28 | 72 | 247 | 166 |
| | 30 Carving and engraving | ... | 0 | 0 | 15 | 85 | 4 | 96 | 189 | 558 |
| | 31 Toys and curiosities | ... | 0 | 0 | 42 | 58 | 5 | 95 | ... | 145 |
| | 32 Music and musical instruments | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33 Bangles, necklaces, beads, etc. | ... | 0 | 0 | 40 | 60 | 4 | 96 | 160 | 148 |
| | 34 Furniture | ... | 0 | 0 | 39 | 61 | ... | 100 | ... | 150 |
| | 35 Harness | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 36 Tools and machinery | ... | 0 | 0 | 26 | 74 | 1 | 99 | 300 | 279 |
| | 37 Arms and Ammunition | ... | 0 | 0 | 54 | 46 | 5 | 95 | 133 | 81 |
| | Total | ... | 0 | 0 | 37 | 63 | 7 | 93 | 174 | 169 |
| XII | Textile Fabrics and Dress— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 38 Wool and fur | ... | 0 | 0 | 39 | 61 | 22 | 78 | 173 | 149 |
| | 39 Silk | ... | 0 | 0 | 36 | 64 | 42 | 58 | 172 | 188 |
| | 40 Cotton | ... | 2 | 1 | 31 | 69 | 9 | 91 | 141 | 234 |
| | 41 Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | ... | 0 | 0 | 44 | 56 | 1 | 99 | 71 | 136 |
| | 42 Dress | ... | 1 | 0 | 35 | 65 | 11 | 89 | 167 | 185 |
| | Total | ... | 3 | 1 | 33 | 67 | 13 | 87 | 159 | 208 |
| XIII | Metals and precious stones— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 43 Gold, silver and Precious stones | ... | 1 | 1 | 32 | 68 | 16 | 84 | 130 | 231 |
| | 44 Brass, Copper and Bell metal | ... | 0 | 0 | 34 | 66 | 7 | 93 | 181 | 199 |
| | 45 Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead | ... | 0 | 0 | 34 | 66 | 7 | 93 | 173 | 195 |
| | 46 Iron and Steel | ... | 0 | 0 | 32 | 68 | 8 | 92 | 208 | 212 |
| | Total | ... | 1 | 1 | 32 | 68 | 13 | 87 | 145 | 222 |
| XIV | Glass, Earthen and Stoneware— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 47 Glass and Chinaware | ... | 0 | 0 | 34 | 66 | 52 | 48 | 174 | 218 |
| | 48 Earthen and Stoneware | ... | 1 | 0 | 36 | 64 | 3 | 97 | 105 | 181 |
| | Total | ... | 1 | 0 | 36 | 64 | 4 | 96 | 121 | 181 |

[Subsidiary Table J-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—contd.
General Distribution by Occupation—Total Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—contd.

| Orders and Sub-orders | Percentage and Total population | | Percentage in each Order and Sub-order of | | Percentage of Actual Workers employed | | Percentage of dependents to Actual Workers | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | In Cities | In rural areas | In Cities | In rural areas |
| 1 | | | | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.— | | | | | | | | |
| 49 Wood and bamboos | 1 | 0 | 38 | 62 | 9 | 91 | 168 | 164 |
| 50 Cane work matting and leaves | 0 | 0 | 42 | 58 | 6 | 94 | 67 | 159 |
| Total | 1 | 0 | 40 | 60 | 8 | 92 | 138 | 151 |
| XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc.— | | | | | | | | |
| 51 Gum, wax, resin and similar forest produce. | 0 | 0 | 23 | 77 | ... | 100 | ... | 332 |
| 52 Drugs, dyes, pigments, etc., .. | 0 | 0 | 29 | 71 | 19 | 81 | 122 | 262 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 26 | 74 | 10 | 90 | 190 | 297 |
| XVII Leather— | | | | | | | | |
| 53 Leather, horn and bones | 1 | 0 | 30 | 70 | 5 | 95 | 179 | 236 |
| Total | 1 | 0 | 30 | 70 | 5 | 95 | 179 | 236 |
| XVIII Commerce— | | | | | | | | |
| 54 Money and securities | 0 | 0 | 31 | 69 | 11 | 89 | 458 | 193 |
| 55 General merchandise | 0 | 0 | 37 | 63 | 32 | 68 | 173 | 164 |
| 56 Dealing, unspecified | 2 | 1 | 35 | 65 | 3 | 97 | 401 | 177 |
| 57 Middlemen, brokers and agents | 0 | 0 | 33 | 67 | 15 | 86 | 211 | 201 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 35 | 65 | 8 | 92 | 266 | 179 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--|
| XIX | Transport and Storage— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 58 Railway | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 65 | 42 | 38 | 213 | 161 | |
| | 59 Road | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 57 | 12 | 88 | 149 | 127 | |
| | 60 Water | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 72 | 1 | 39 | ... | 261 | |
| | 61 Messages | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 65 | 18 | 82 | 188 | 180 | |
| | 62 Storage and weighing | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 63 | 78 | 22 | 177 | 146 | |
| | Total | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 60 | 25 | 73 | 184 | 139 | |
| XX | Learned and Artistic Professions— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 63 Religion | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 66 | 7 | 93 | 170 | 197 | |
| | 64 Education | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 62 | 14 | 86 | 196 | 159 | |
| | 65 Literature | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 77 | 46 | 54 | 238 | 415 | |
| | 66 Law | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 73 | 30 | 70 | 251 | 280 | |
| | 67 Medicine | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 70 | 20 | 80 | 213 | 232 | |
| | 68 Engineering and Survey | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 68 | 15 | 100 | 296 | 232 | |
| | 69 Natural science | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | ... | ... | 94 | 179 | 179 | |
| | 70 Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 64 | 9 | 102 | 173 | 157 | |
| | 71 Music, acting and Dancing | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 61 | 11 | 102 | 173 | 157 | |
| | Total | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 66 | 12 | 88 | 200 | 200 | |
| XXI | Sport— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 72 Sport | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 69 | 0 | 100 | 367 | 1923 | |
| | 73 Exhibitions and Games | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 58 | 1 | 99 | 75 | 111 | |
| | Total | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 66 | 1 | 100 | 286 | 191 | |
| XXII | Earthwork and General labour— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 74 Earthwork | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 47 | 7 | 93 | 121 | 55 | |
| | 75 General labour | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 | 52 | 48 | 7 | 98 | 104 | 93 | |
| | Total | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 | 52 | 48 | 7 | 93 | 105 | 92 | |
| XXIII | Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 76 Indefinite | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 82 | 1 | 99 | 552 | 105 | |
| | 77 Disreputable | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 45 | 6 | 94 | 114 | 81 | |
| | Total | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 70 | 4 | 96 | 166 | 237 | |
| XXIV | Independent— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 78 Property and Alms | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 32 | 4 | 96 | 111 | 109 | |
| | 79 At the State expense | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 59 | 38 | 62 | 53 | 177 | |
| | Total | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 53 | 7 | 93 | 2 | 113 | |
| | Grand Total | ... | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 66 | 4 | 96 | 124 | 199 | |

Subsidiary Table J-1—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Agricultural Population by Cities, Districts
and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | Population supported by Agriculture. | Population supported by Partial Agriculture. | Percentage of Agricultural Population to District Population. | Percentage on Agricultural Population of | | Percentage of Partial Agricultural Population to District Population |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Actual Workers. | Dependents. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mysre City | 10,205 | 1,239 | 15 | 30 | 70 | 2 |
| Mysore District | 941,999 | 11,141 | 77 | 28 | 72 | 1 |
| Bangalore City | 7,819 | 1,006 | 11 | 46 | 54 | 1 |
| Bangalore District... | 438,643 | 9,781 | 61 | 32 | 68 | 1 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 310 | 1,300 | 1 | 41 | 59 | 3 |
| Kolar District | 426,769 | 10,199 | 62 | 28 | 72 | 2 |
| Tumkur District | 442,092 | 7,364 | 65 | 27 | 73 | 1 |
| Chitaldrug District | 291,233 | 3,002 | 58 | 24 | 76 | 1 |
| Total Eastern Division | 2,559,070 | 45,032 | 64 | 28 | 72 | 1 |
| Hassan District | 458,739 | 8,902 | 81 | 36 | 64 | 2 |
| Kadur District | 252,953 | 3,215 | 70 | 35 | 65 | 1 |
| Shimoga District | 382,378 | 4,761 | 72 | 43 | 57 | 1 |
| Total Western Division | 1,094,070 | 16,878 | 75 | 38 | 62 | 1 |
| Total Mysore Province | 3,653,140 | 61,910 | 67 | 31 | 69 | 1 |
| Civil and Military Station, ... Bangalore. | 4,322 | 123 | 5 | 47 | 53 | 0 |
| Total Mysore Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 3,657,462 | 62,033 | 66 | 31 | 69 | 1 |

[Subsidiary Table J-2 (a)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the Industrial Population by Cities, Districts and
Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | Population supported by industry. | Percentage of Industrial Population to District Population. | Percentage on Industrial Population of | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Actual Workers. | Dependents. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Mysore City | 18,760 | 28 | 44 | 56 |
| Mysore District | 88,253 | 7 | 39 | 61 |
| Bangalore City | 23,195 | 33 | 38 | 62 |
| Bangalore District | 87,198 | 12 | 34 | 66 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 7,016 | 18 | 45 | 55 |
| Kolar District | 72,937 | 11 | 32 | 68 |
| Tumkur District | 95,960 | 14 | 27 | 73 |
| Chitaldrug District | 73,946 | 15 | 23 | 77 |
| Total Eastern Division .. | 467,265 | 12 | 32 | 68 |
| Hassan District | 34,135 | 6 | 45 | 55 |
| Kadur District | 25,091 | 7 | 44 | 56 |
| Shimoga District | 38,346 | 7 | 46 | 54 |
| Total Western Division ... | 97,572 | 7 | 45 | 55 |
| Total Mysore Province ... | 564,837 | 10 | 34 | 66 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore... | 26,230 | 29 | 36 | 64 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 591,067 | 11 | 34 | 66 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Distribution of the Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.
Province including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Name of Industry. | Factories. | | | | | Total Actual Workers column 2+4+6. | | Total. | | Percentage on Actual Workers. | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | Owners, Managers and superior staff. | | | | | Home Actual Workers | Total Actual Workers | Home Workers. | Factory Workers. | Home Workers. | Factory Workers. |
| | Actual Workers. | Dependents. | Actual Workers. | Dependents. | subordinates. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| Flour Mills | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 80 | 92 | 89 | 3 | 97 | 3 | |
| Oil Mills | 2 | 44 | 97 | 129 | 1,192 | 1,291 | 1,192 | 99 | 92 | 8 | |
| Sugar Mills | ... | ... | 26 | 66 | 10 | 66 | 40 | 26 | 61 | 39 | |
| Associated Water Factories | ... | 23 | 6 | 13 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 100 | |
| Pressing | 1 | 7 | 9 | 13 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 100 | |
| Gas Works | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 100 | |
| Brick and Tile Works | 5 | 10 | 135 | 235 | 215 | 355 | 215 | 140 | 61 | 39 | |
| Railway Factories | ... | ... | 41 | 143 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 100 | |
| Paper Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Printing Presses | 12 | 39 | 2-6 | 388 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Furniture Factories | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 343 | 15 | 278 | 13 | 87 | |
| Wood Spinning and Weaving Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 32 | 31 | 1 | 97 | 3 | |
| Silk Spinning and Weaving Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,931 | 5,931 | 5,931 | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Cotton Ginning, Clearing, and Pressing Mills | 8 | 19 | ... | ... | 1,338 | 1,338 | 1,338 | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills | 14 | 12 | 12 | 811 | 367 | 367 | 367 | ... | 98 | 2 | |
| Woollen Spinning and Weaving Mills | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | 25,177 | 25,591 | 25,177 | 134 | 98 | 2 | |
| Textile Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 80 | |
| Iron Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | 689 | 689 | 689 | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Steel Works | 1 | ... | 154 | ... | 6,176 | 6,331 | 6,176 | 155 | 98 | 2 | |
| Boiler Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 | 38 | 38 | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Foundries | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 100 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 80 | ... | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Total | 46 | 171 | 1,181 | 1,801 | 41,382 | 42,609 | 41,382 | 1,227 | 97 | 3 | |

[Subsidiary Table J-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Distribution of the Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.
Province excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Name of Industry. | Factories. | | | | | Home Actual Workers. | Total Actual Workers column 2 + 4 + 6. | Total. | | Percent ge on Actual Workers. | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | Owners, Managers and superior staff. | | Workmen and other subordinates. | | | | | Home Workers. | Factory Workers. | Home Workers. | Factory Workers. |
| | Actual Workers. | Dependents. | Actual Workers. | Dependents. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| Flour Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Oil Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sugar Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Aerated Water Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Breweries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Gas Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Brick and Tile Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Railway Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Paper Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Printing Presses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Furniture Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Wool Spinning and Weaving Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Silk Spinning and Weaving Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cotton Ginning, Cleaning, and Pressing Mills. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Hosiery Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Tin Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Iron Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Dye Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bone Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Tanneries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | 21 | 57 | 897 | 1,276 | 40,183 | 41,101 | 40,133 | 918 | 98 | 2 | |

[Subsidiary Table J-1]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—contd.
Distribution of the Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.

Eastern Division.

| Name of Industry. | Factories. | | | | Home Actual Workers. | Total Actual Workers column 2 + 4 + 6. | Total. | | Percentage on Actual Workers. | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | Owners, Managers and superior staff. | | Workmen and other subordinates. | | | | Home Workers. | Factory Workers. | Home Workers. | Factory Workers. |
| | Actual Workers. | Dependents. | Actual Workers. | Dependents. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Flour Mills | ... | ... | ... | 96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil Mills | ... | 44 | ... | 19 | 120 | 888 | 888 | ... | 90 | 10 |
| Sugar Mills | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 62 | 28 | 28 | 19 | 60 | 40 |
| Aerated Water Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | .. | 100 |
| Breweries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Gas Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brick and Tile Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | 203 | 71 | 71 | ... | 37 | 63 |
| Railway Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... |
| Paper Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Printing Presses | ... | ... | ... | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Furniture Factories | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 114 | 33 | 33 | 107 | 24 | 86 |
| Wool Spinning and Weaving Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Silk Spinning and Weaving Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,116 | 5,116 | ... | 100 | ... |
| Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Mills. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,302 | 1,302 | ... | 100 | ... |
| Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills | 6 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 351 | 351 | 6 | 98 | 2 |
| Hosiery Factories | ... | ... | ... | 382 | 760 | 20,895 | 20,895 | 382 | 98 | 2 |
| Tile Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iron Works | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,597 | 4,597 | 1 | 100 | 0 |
| Dye Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bone Mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 100 |
| Tanneries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 12 | 57 | 724 | 1,275 | 33,281 | 34,017 | 33,281 | 736 | 98 | 2 |

[Subsidiary Table J.4]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—concl.
Distribution of the Industrial Population by Domestic and Factory Industries.
Western Division.

| Name of Industry. | Factories. | | | | Home Actual Workers. | Total Actual Workers column 2+4+6. | Total. | | Percentage on Actual Workers. | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Owners, Managers and superior staff. | | Workmen and other subordinates. | | | | Home Workers. | Factory Workers. | Home Workers. | Factory Workers. |
| | Actual Workers. | Dependents. | Actual Workers. | Dependents. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Flour Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oil Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 304 | 304 | ... | 100 | ... |
| Sugar Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 11 | ... | 100 | ... |
| Activated Water Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Breweries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gas Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brick and Tile Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141 | 141 | ... | 100 | ... |
| Railway Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paper Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Printing Presses | 1 | ... | 19 | 1 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 100 |
| Furniture Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wool Spinning and Weaving Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 815 | 815 | ... | 100 | ... |
| Silk Spinning and Weaving Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 35 | ... | 100 | ... |
| Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Dressing Mills. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,245 | 4,245 | 8 | 100 | 0 |
| Hosiery Factories | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tin Works | ... | ... | 154 | ... | ... | 1,513 | 1,513 | 154 | 90 | 10 |
| Iron Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dye Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bone Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tanneries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 9 | ... | 173 | 1 | 6,902 | 7,081 | 6,902 | 182 | 97 | 3 |

[Subsidiary Table J-1]—concl.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution of the Commercial Population by Cities, Districts
and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | Population supported by Commerce. | Percentage of Commercial Population to District Population. | Percentage on Commercial Population of | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Actual Workers. | Dependents. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Mysore City | 4,969 | 7 | 25 | 75 |
| Mysore District | 15,635 | 1 | 33 | 67 |
| Bangalore City | 4,877 | 7 | 27 | 73 |
| Bangalore District | 22,992 | 3 | 34 | 66 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 747 | 2 | 41 | 59 |
| Kolar District | 16,413 | 2 | 38 | 62 |
| Tumkur District | 6,809 | 1 | 46 | 54 |
| Chitaldrug District | 10,336 | 2 | 35 | 65 |
| Total Eastern Division ... | 82,778 | 2 | 35 | 65 |
| Hassan District | 4,391 | 1 | 34 | 66 |
| Kadur District | 6,137 | 2 | 41 | 59 |
| Shimoga District | 8,048 | 2 | 33 | 67 |
| Total Western Division ... | 18,576 | 1 | 36 | 64 |
| Total Mysore Province ... | 101,354 | 2 | 35 | 65 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore... | 4,050 | 5 | 32 | 68 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 105,404 | 2 | 35 | 65 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Distribution of the Professional Population by Cities, Districts
and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | Population supported by Profession. | Percentage of Professional Population to District Population. | Percentage on Professional Population of | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Actual Workers. | Dependents. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Mysore City | 7,119 | 11 | 29 | 71 |
| Mysore District | 15,206 | 1 | 39 | 61 |
| Bangalore City | 2,162 | 3 | 48 | 52 |
| Bangalore District | 12,579 | 2 | 28 | 72 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 551 | 1 | 31 | 69 |
| Kolar District | 8,835 | 1 | 29 | 71 |
| Tumkur District | 9,235 | 1 | 37 | 63 |
| Chitaldrug District... | 6,734 | 1 | 23 | 77 |
| Total Eastern Division ... | 62,421 | 2 | 32 | 68 |
| Hassan District | 6,870 | 1 | 40 | 60 |
| Kadur District | 5,315 | 2 | 40 | 60 |
| Shimoga District | 7,594 | 1 | 42 | 58 |
| Total Western Division .. | 19,779 | 1 | 41 | 59 |
| Total Mysore Province ... | 82,200 | 2 | 34 | 66 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ... | 5,226 | 6 | 29 | 71 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 87,426 | 2 | 34 | 66 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI(A).

Distribution of Population supported by Earthwork and General Labour by Cities, Districts and Natural Divisions.

| Natural Divisions and Districts. | Population supported by General labour. | Percentage of Population supported to General Labour to District Population. | Percentage on General Labour Population of | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Actual Workers. | Dependents. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Mysore City | 4,132 | 6 | 60 | 40 |
| Mysore District | 93,561 | 8 | 55 | 45 |
| Bangalore City | 9,343 | 14 | 47 | 53 |
| Bangalore District | 45,690 | 6 | 72 | 28 |
| Kolar Gold Fields | 22,274 | 58 | 47 | 53 |
| Kolar District | 74,891 | 11 | 40 | 60 |
| Tumkur District | 48,302 | 7 | 21 | 79 |
| Chitaldrug District... .. | 43,331 | 9 | 57 | 43 |
| Total Eastern Division ... | 341,524 | 9 | 49 | 51 |
| Hassan District | 30,034 | 5 | 62 | 38 |
| Kadur District | 43,373 | 12 | 68 | 32 |
| Shimoga District | 54,822 | 10 | 51 | 49 |
| Total Western Division ... | 128,229 | 9 | 60 | 40 |
| Total Mysore Province ... | 469,753 | 9 | 52 | 48 |
| Civil and Military Station, Bangalore . | 8,007 | 9 | 51 | 49 |
| Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. | 477,760 | 9 | 52 | 48 |

[Subsidiary Table J-6 (a)]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Occupation by Orders, 1901-1891.

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Order. | Population supported in 1901. | Population supported in 1891. | Actual Variation (+) or (—) | Percentage of variation (+) or (—) |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I Administration | 192,116 | 213,751 | — 21,635 | — 10 |
| II Defence | 16,454 | 22,231 | — 5,779 | — 26 |
| III Service of Native and Foreign States | 638 | 181 | + 457 | + 253 |
| IV Provision and Care of Animals ... | 83,677 | 23,106 | + 60,571 | + 262 |
| V Agriculture | 3,657,162 | 3,292,897 | + 364,265 | + 11 |
| VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services. | 173,504 | 109,339 | + 64,165 | + 59 |
| VII Food, Drink and Stimulants ... | 132,167 | 62,819 | + 69,348 | + 110 |
| VIII Light, Firing and Forage ... | 33,577 | 23,188 | + 10,389 | + 45 |
| IX Buildings | 52,074 | 39,508 | + 12,566 | + 71 |
| X Vehicles and Vessels | 1,423 | 862 | + 561 | + 65 |
| XI Supplementary Requirements .. | 16,359 | 10,057 | + 6,302 | + 63 |
| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress ... | 147,714 | 115,193 | + 32,521 | + 2 |
| XIII Metals and Precious Stones ... | 88,269 | 73,692 | + 14,567 | + 20 |
| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stone-ware ... | 28,573 | 27,421 | + 1,152 | + 4 |
| XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, &c. ... | 47,472 | 33,177 | + 14,295 | + 43 |
| XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes etc. ... | 5,811 | 2,843 | + 2,968 | + 104 |
| XVII Leather | 37,625 | 21,159 | + 16,466 | + 54 |
| XVIII Commerce | 165,401 | 160,967 | + 4,434 | + 35 |
| XIX Transport and Storage... .. | 29,574 | 16,411 | + 13,163 | + 80 |
| XX Learned and Artistic Professions .. | 87,426 | 76,980 | + 10,446 | + 14 |
| XXI Sport | 8,333 | 3,912 | + 4,421 | + 175 |
| XXII Earthwork and General Labour ... | 477,760 | 493,678 | — 15,918 | — 3 |
| XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occu- pations | 19,269 | 2,826 | + 16,443 | + 582 |
| XXIV Independent | 93,715 | 92,772 | + 943 | + 3 |
| Total .. | 5,532,399 | 4,943,604 | + 588,795 | + 12 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—Contd.

Occupation by Orders, 1901—1891.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Order. | Population supported in 1901. | Population supported in 1891. | Actual Variation (+) or (—). | Percentage of variation (+) or (—). |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I Administration | 189,018 | 210,328 | — 21,310 | — 10 |
| II Defence | 7,884 | 10,966 | — 3,082 | — 28 |
| III Service of Native and Foreign States | 1 | 2 | — 1 | — 50 |
| IV Provision and Care of Animals .. | 83,290 | 22,825 | + 60,465 | + 265 |
| V Agriculture | 3,653,140 | 3,287,198 | + 365,942 | + 11 |
| VI Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services. | 156,596 | 92,532 | + 64,064 | + 69 |
| VII Food, Drink and Stimulants ... | 122,289 | 52,091 | + 70,198 | + 135 |
| VIII Light, Firing and Forage ... | 31,037 | 19,500 | + 11,537 | + 59 |
| IX Buildings | 50,576 | 28,139 | + 22,437 | + 80 |
| X Vehicles and Vessels | 1,111 | 640 | + 471 | + 74 |
| XI Supplementary Requirements ... | 15,039 | 8,777 | + 6,262 | + 71 |
| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress ... | 143,927 | 141,443 | + 2,484 | + 2 |
| XIII Metals and Precious Stones ... | 85,851 | 71,074 | + 14,777 | + 21 |
| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ... | 28,196 | 26,861 | + 1,335 | + 5 |
| XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc ... | 45,789 | 31,409 | + 14,380 | + 46 |
| XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc ... | 5,488 | 2,528 | + 2,960 | + 117 |
| XVII Leather | 35,534 | 21,543 | + 13,991 | + 65 |
| XVIII Commerce | 101,354 | 156,104 | — 54,750 | — 35 |
| XIX Transport and Storage | 25,833 | 11,896 | + 13,937 | + 117 |
| XX Learned and Artistic Professions ... | 82,200 | 71,469 | + 10,731 | + 15 |
| XXI Sport | 8,204 | 2,904 | + 5,300 | + 183 |
| XXII Earthwork and General Labour ... | 469,753 | 484,636 | — 14,883 | — 3 |
| XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations. | 18,587 | 2,095 | + 16,492 | + 787 |
| XXIV Independent | 89,103 | 86,563 | + 2,540 | + 3 |
| Total | 5,449,800 | 4,843,523 | + 606,277 | + 12 |

[Subsidiary Table J—7]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—contd.

Occupation by Orders, 1901—1891.

Eastern Division.

| Order. | Population supported in 1901. | Population supported in 1891. | Actual Variation (+) or (—). | Percentage of variation (+) or (—). |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I Administration | 151,660 | 161,013 | — 9,353 | — 6 |
| II Defence | 6,748 | 9,688 | — 2,940 | — 30 |
| III Service of Native and Foreign States | 1 | 2 | — 1 | — 50 |
| IV Provision and Care of Animals ... | 74,203 | 18,021 | + 56,182 | + 312 |
| V Agriculture | 2,559,070 | 2,315,091 | + 243,979 | + 11 |
| VI Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services. | 125,225 | 69,837 | + 55,388 | + 79 |
| VII Food, Drink and Stimulants ... | 97,036 | 40,131 | + 56,905 | + 142 |
| VIII Light, Firing and Forage ... | 28,399 | 16,965 | + 11,434 | + 67 |
| IX Buildings | 45,470 | 22,418 | + 23,052 | + 103 |
| X Vehicles and Vessels | 1,007 | 540 | + 467 | + 87 |
| XI Supplementary Requirements ... | 13,393 | 7,122 | + 6,271 | + 88 |
| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress ... | 122,547 | 120,190 | + 2,357 | + 2 |
| XIII Metal and Precious Stones ... | 68,300 | 52,835 | + 15,465 | + 29 |
| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware .. | 21,103 | 19,775 | + 1,328 | + 7 |
| XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ... | 35,764 | 22,883 | + 12,881 | + 56 |
| XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc. ... | 4,870 | 2,126 | + 2,744 | + 129 |
| XVII Leather | 29,376 | 17,768 | + 11,608 | + 65 |
| XVIII Commerce | 82,778 | 114,690 | — 31,912 | — 28 |
| XIX Transport and storage | 21,817 | 9,248 | + 12,569 | + 136 |
| XX Learned and Artistic Professions ... | 62,421 | 52,914 | + 9,507 | + 18 |
| XXI Sport | 7,112 | 2,362 | + 4,750 | + 201 |
| XXII Earthwork and General Labour ... | 341,524 | 326,766 | + 14,758 | + 5 |
| XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations. | 12,363 | 1,383 | + 10,980 | + 794 |
| XXIV Independent | 74,206 | 65,152 | + 9,054 | + 14 |
| Total | 3,986,393 | 3,468,920 | + 517,473 | + 15 |

[Subsidiary Table J 7]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—concl'd.

Occupation by Orders, 1901—1891.

Western Division.

| Order. | Population supported in 1901. | Population supported in 1891. | Annual Variation (+) or (—). | Percentage of variation (+) or (—). |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I Administration | 37,358 | 49,315 | — 11,957 | — 24 |
| II Defence | 1,136 | 1,278 | — 142 | — 11 |
| III Service of Native and Foreign States .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| IV Provision and Care of Animals ... | 9,087 | 4,804 | + 4,283 | + 49 |
| V Agriculture | 1,094,070 | 972,107 | + 121,963 | + 13 |
| VI Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services. | 31,371 | 22,695 | + 8,676 | + 38 |
| VII Food, Drink and Stimulants .. | 25,253 | 11,960 | + 13,293 | + 111 |
| VIII Light, Firing and Forage .. | 2,638 | 2,535 | + 103 | + 4 |
| IX Buildings | 5,106 | 5,721 | — 615 | — 11 |
| X Vehicles and Vessels | 104 | 100 | + 4 | + 4 |
| XI Supplementary Requirements ... | 1,646 | 3,377 | — 1,731 | — 51 |
| XII Textile, Fabrics and Dress ... | 21,380 | 21,253 | + 127 | + 1 |
| XIII Metals and Precious Stones ... | 17,551 | 18,239 | — 688 | — 4 |
| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware .. | 7,093 | 7,086 | + 7 | + 0 |
| XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ... | 10,025 | 8,526 | + 1,499 | + 18 |
| XVI Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc. .. | 618 | 402 | + 216 | + 54 |
| XVII Leather | 6,158 | 3,775 | + 2,383 | + 63 |
| XVIII Commerce | 18,576 | 41,414 | — 22,838 | — 55 |
| XIX Transport and Storage... .. | 4,016 | 2,648 | + 1,368 | + 52 |
| XX Learned and Artistic Professions .. | 19,779 | 16,284 | + 3,495 | + 22 |
| XXI Sport | 1,092 | 542 | + 550 | + 102 |
| XXII Earthwork and General Labour .. | 128,229 | 157,870 | — 29,641 | — 19 |
| XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occu- pations | 6,224 | 712 | + 5,512 | + 774 |
| XXIV Independent | 14,897 | 21,411 | — 6,514 | — 30 |
| Total ... | 1,463,407 | 1,374,054 | + 89,353 | + 7 |

[Subsidiary Table J—7]—concl'd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Sub-Order | | | | Population supported in 1901 | Population supported in 1891 | Actual variation (+) or (—) | Percentage of variation (+) or (—) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Administration | ... | ... | | 1,92,116 | 213,751 | — 21,635 | — 10 |
| Defence | ... | ... | | 16,454 | 22,233 | — 5,779 | — 26 |
| Provision and Care of Animals | .. | ... | | 83,677 | 23,106 | + 60,571 | + 262 |
| Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants | ... | ... | | 3,225,422 | 3,205,610 | + 19,812 | + 1 |
| Do Agricultural labour | .. | ... | | 353,436 | 51,614 | + 298,822 | + 547 |
| Do Growth of Special products | ... | ... | | 74,739 | 32,673 | + 42,066 | + 129 |
| Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forests. | | | | 3,865 | ... | + 3,865 | + 0 |
| Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | .. | ... | | 173,504 | 109,339 | + 64,165 | + 59 |
| Preparation and Supply of Food, drink and Stimulants. | | | | 132,167 | 62,819 | + 69,348 | + 11 |
| Do of Light, Fuel and Forage | ... | ... | | 33,577 | 23,188 | + 10,389 | + 45 |
| Buildings, building materials and artificers in building. | | | | 52,074 | 30,508 | + 21,566 | + 71 |
| Preparation and Supply of Vehicles and Vessels | | | | 1,423 | 862 | + 561 | + 65 |
| Do of Paper | ... | ... | | 4 | 6 | — 2 | — 33 |
| Do of Books and Prints | .. | ... | | 1,589 | 1,196 | + 393 | + 33 |
| Do Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments. | | | | 247 | 216 | + 31 | + 14 |
| Do of Carving and Engraving | ... | ... | | 1,524 | 558 | + 966 | + 173 |
| Do of Toys and Curiosities | ... | ... | | 230 | 116 | + 114 | + 98 |
| Do of Music and Musical Instruments. | | | | 17 | 31 | — 14 | — 45 |
| Do of Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred threads, etc. | | | | 11,548 | 7,237 | + 4,311 | + 60 |
| Do of Furniture | ... | ... | | 237 | 179 | + 58 | + 32 |
| Do of Harness | ... | ... | | 19 | 77 | — 58 | — 75 |
| Do of Tools and Machinery | ... | ... | | 695 | 182 | + 513 | + 282 |
| Do of Arms and Ammunitions | ... | ... | | 249 | 259 | — 10 | — 4 |
| Do of Textile Fabrics and Dress in wool and fur. | | | | 15,300 | 22,317 | — 7,017 | — 31 |
| Do of Silk | ... | ... | | 9,334 | 6,574 | + 2,760 | + 42 |
| Do of Cotton | ... | .. | | 85,606 | 89,759 | — 4,153 | — 5 |
| Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. | ... | ... | | 2,465 | 1,617 | + 848 | + 52 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891—contd.

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Sub-Order | Population supported in 1901 | Population supported in 1891 | Actual variation (+) or (—) | Percentage of variation (+) or (—) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Preparation and supply of Dress ... | 35,009 | 25,226 | + 9,783 | + 39 |
| Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones. | 56,209 | 53,002 | + 3,207 | + 7 |
| Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ... | 7,919 | 4,939 | + 2,980 | + 60 |
| Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead. | 2,898 | 1,309 | + 1,589 | + 121 |
| Do of Iron and Steel .. | 21,243 | 14,352 | + 6,891 | + 48 |
| Do of Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ... | 28,573 | 27,421 | + 1,152 | + 4 |
| Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ... | 47,472 | 33,177 | + 14,295 | + 43 |
| Do of Drugs, Gums, and dyes, etc. .. | 5,811 | 2,843 | + 2,968 | + 104 |
| Do of Leather ... | 37,628 | 24,459 | + 13,169 | + 54 |
| Commerce, Money and Securities ... | 6,527 | 3,409 | + 3,118 | + 92 |
| Do General merchandise ... | 11,732 | 145,843 | — 134,111 | — 92 |
| Do Dealing unspecified .. | 75,375 | 5,155 | + 70,220 | + 1,362 |
| Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ... | 11,770 | 6,560 | + 5,210 | + 79 |
| Do Transport and Storage ... | 29,574 | 16,411 | + 13,163 | + 80 |
| Professions Religion .. | 43,550 | 47,493 | — 3,943 | — 8 |
| Do Education ... | 14,765 | 6,852 | + 7,913 | + 116 |
| Do Literature ... | 3,657 | 1,727 | + 1,930 | + 112 |
| Do Law ... | 2,888 | 1,865 | + 1,023 | + 55 |
| Do Medicine ... | 6,253 | 5,993 | + 266 | + 4 |
| Do Engineering and Survey ... | 2,839 | 1,808 | + 1,031 | + 57 |
| Do Natural Science ... | 2 | 515 | — 513 | — 100 |
| Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. ... | 2,323 | 1,614 | + 709 | + 44 |
| Do Music, Acting and Dancing ... | 11,143 | 9,213 | + 1,930 | + 21 |
| Do Sport ... | 8,533 | 3,032 | + 5,501 | + 999 |
| Unskilled Labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | 477,760 | 493,678 | — 15,918 | — 3 |
| Indefinite and disreputable occupations ... | 19,269 | 2,826 | + 16,443 | + 582 |
| Independent means, property and alms ... | 82,683 | 76,775 | + 5,908 | + 8 |
| Do at the State expense ... | 14,032 | 16,999 | — 2,967 | — 13 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891—contd.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Sub-Order | | Population supported in 1901 | Population supported in 1891 | Actual variation (+) or (—) | Percentage of variation (+) or (—) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Administration | ... | 189,018 | 210,328 | — 21,310 | — 10 |
| Defence | ... | 7,884 | 10,966 | — 3,082 | — 28 |
| Provision and care of Animals | ... | 83,290 | 22,825 | + 60,465 | + 265 |
| Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants | ... | 3,221,920 | 3,201,645 | + 20,281 | + 1 |
| Do Agricultural Labour | ... | 352,705 | 53,917 | + 298,788 | + 554 |
| Do Growth of Special products | ... | 74,650 | 31,636 | + 43,014 | + 136 |
| Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forests. | ... | 3,859 | ... | + 3,859 | + 0 |
| Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services | ... | 156,596 | 92,532 | + 64,064 | + 69 |
| Preparation and supply of Food, Drink and stimulants. | ... | 122,289 | 52,091 | + 70,198 | + 135 |
| Do of Light, Fuel and Forage | ... | 31,037 | 19,500 | + 11,537 | + 59 |
| Buildings, building materials and artificers in building. | ... | 50,576 | 28,139 | + 22,437 | + 80 |
| Preparation and Supply of Vehicles and Vessels. | ... | 1,111 | 640 | + 471 | + 74 |
| Do of Paper | ... | 1 | ... | + 1 | + 0 |
| Do of Books and Prints | ... | 956 | 592 | + 364 | + 62 |
| Do of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments. | ... | 153 | 74 | + 79 | + 107 |
| Do of Carving and Engraving | ... | 1,487 | 537 | + 950 | + 177 |
| Do of Toys and Curiosities | ... | 216 | 93 | + 123 | + 132 |
| Do of Music and Musical Instruments. | ... | 10 | 18 | — 8 | — 44 |
| Do of Bangles, Necklaces Beads, Sacred threads, etc. | ... | 11,322 | 7,026 | + 4,296 | + 61 |
| Do of Furniture | ... | 66 | 73 | — 7 | — 10 |
| Do of Harness | ... | 13 | 59 | — 46 | — 78 |
| Do of Tools and Machinery | ... | 595 | 73 | + 522 | + 715 |
| Do of Arms and Ammunitions | ... | 220 | 232 | — 12 | — 5 |
| Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur. | ... | 15,297 | 22,285 | — 6,988 | — 31 |
| Do of Silk | ... | 9,331 | 6,555 | + 2,776 | + 42 |
| Do of Cotton | ... | 85,360 | 89,497 | — 4,137 | — 5 |
| Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. | ... | 2,450 | 1,550 | + 900 | + 58 |

[Subsidiary Table J—8]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Sub-Order | Population supported in 1901 | Population supported in 1891 | Actual variation (+) or (—) | Percentage of variation (+) or (—) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Preparation and supply of Dress | 31,489 | 21,556 | + 9,933 | + 46 |
| Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones... | 54,830 | 51,748 | + 3,082 | + 6 |
| Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ... | 7,833 | 4,828 | + 3,005 | + 62 |
| Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead... | 2,706 | 1,047 | + 1,659 | + 159 |
| Do of Iron and Steel | 20,482 | 13,451 | + 7,031 | + 52 |
| Do of Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ... | 28,196 | 26,861 | + 1,335 | + 5 |
| Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ... | 45,789 | 31,409 | + 14,380 | + 46 |
| Do of Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. ... | 5,488 | 2,528 | + 2,960 | + 117 |
| Do of Leather | 35,534 | 21,543 | + 13,991 | + 65 |
| Commerce, Money and Securities | 5,941 | 2,219 | + 3,722 | + 168 |
| Do General merchandise | 11,126 | 145,314 | — 134,188 | — 92 |
| Do Dealing unspecified | 73,402 | 2,875 | + 70,527 | + 2,453 |
| Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ... | 10,885 | 5,696 | + 5,189 | + 91 |
| Do Transport and Storage | 25,833 | 11,896 | + 13,937 | + 117 |
| Profession Religion | 42,352 | 45,844 | — 3,492 | — 8 |
| Do Education | 13,693 | 5,812 | + 7,881 | + 136 |
| Do Literature | 3,052 | 1,178 | + 1,874 | + 159 |
| Do Law | 2,729 | 1,683 | + 1,046 | + 62 |
| Do Medicine | 5,090 | 4,837 | + 253 | + 5 |
| Do Engineering and Survey | 2,308 | 1,262 | + 1,046 | + 83 |
| Do Natural Science | 1 | 494 | — 493 | — 100 |
| Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. ... | 1,915 | 1,277 | + 638 | + 50 |
| Do Music, Acting and Dancing | 11,060 | 9,082 | + 1,978 | + 22 |
| Do Sport | 8,204 | 2,904 | + 5,300 | + 183 |
| Unskilled labour not agricultural. earthwork and general labour. | 469,753 | 484,636 | — 14,883 | — 3 |
| Indefinite and disreputable occupations ... | 18,587 | 2,095 | + 16,492 | + 787 |
| Independent means, Property and Alms ... | 80,629 | 75,203 | + 5,426 | + 7 |
| Do at the State expense | 8,474 | 11,360 | — 2,886 | — 25 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Eastern Division.

| Sub-Order | | Population supported in 1901 | Population supported in 1891 | Actual variation (+) or (—) | Percentage of variation (+) or (—) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Administration | ... | 151,660 | 161,013 | — 9,353 | — 6 |
| Defence | ... | 6,748 | 9,688 | — 2,940 | — 30 |
| Provision and care of Animals | ... | 74,203 | 18,021 | + 56,182 | + 312 |
| Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants | ... | 2,221,867 | 2,257,065 | — 35,198 | — 2 |
| Do Agricultural Labour | ... | 292,048 | 36,849 | + 255,199 | + 693 |
| Do Growth of Special products | ... | 42,172 | 21,177 | + 20,995 | + 99 |
| Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forest. | ... | 2,983 | ... | + 2,983 | + ∞ |
| Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | ... | 125,225 | 69,837 | + 55,388 | + 80 |
| Preparation and supply of Food, Drink and stimulants. | ... | 97,036 | 40,131 | + 56,905 | + 142 |
| Do Light, Fuel and Forage | ... | 28,399 | 15,965 | + 11,434 | + 67 |
| Buildings, building materials and artificers in building. | ... | 45,470 | 22,418 | + 23,052 | + 103 |
| Preparation and Supply Vehicles and Vessels | ... | 1,007 | 540 | + 467 | + 87 |
| Do of Paper | ... | 1 | ... | + 1 | + ∞ |
| Do of Books and prints | ... | 921 | 577 | + 344 | + 60 |
| Do of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments. | ... | 130 | 69 | + 61 | + 88 |
| Do of Carving and Engraving | ... | 1,402 | 289 | + 1,113 | + 385 |
| Do of Toys and Curiosities | ... | 213 | 91 | + 122 | + 134 |
| Do of Music and Musical Instruments. | ... | 8 | 18 | — 10 | — 56 |
| Do of Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred threads, etc. | ... | 9,989 | 5,056 | + 4,933 | + 98 |
| Do of Furniture | ... | 66 | 73 | — 7 | — 10 |
| Do of Harness | ... | 13 | 59 | — 46 | — 78 |
| Do of Tools and Machinery | ... | 522 | 63 | + 459 | + 729 |
| Do of Arms and Ammunitions | ... | 128 | 163 | — 35 | — 22 |
| Do of Textile, Fabrics in Wool and fur. | ... | 13,193 | 20,758 | — 7,565 | — 36 |
| Do of Silk | ... | 8,669 | 5,672 | + 2,997 | + 53 |
| Do of Cotton | ... | 74,771 | 75,781 | — 1,010 | — 1 |
| Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. | ... | 2,069 | 1,437 | + 632 | + 44 |

[Subsidiary Table J—8]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.

Eastern Division.

| Sub-Order | Population supported in 1901 | Population supported in 1891 | Actual variation (+) or (—) | Percentage of variation (+) or (—) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Preparation and supply of Dress ... | 23,845 | 16,542 | + 7,303 | + 44 |
| Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones. | 42,566 | 38,254 | + 4,312 | + 11 |
| Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ... | 6,935 | 3,674 | + 3,261 | + 89 |
| Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead. | 2,406 | 939 | + 1,467 | + 156 |
| Do of Iron and Steel .. | 16,393 | 9,968 | + 6,425 | + 65 |
| Do of Glass, Earthen and stoneware ... | 21,103 | 19,775 | + 1,328 | + 7 |
| Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ... | 35,764 | 22,883 | + 12,881 | + 56 |
| Do of Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc. ... | 4,870 | 2,126 | + 2,744 | + 129 |
| Do of Leather ... | 29,376 | 17,768 | + 11,608 | + 65 |
| Commerce, Money and Securities .. | 4,910 | 1,834 | + 3,076 | + 168 |
| Do General merchandise ... | 7,346 | 105,898 | — 98,552 | — 93 |
| Do Dealing, unspecified ... | 61,516 | 2,769 | + 58,747 | + 2,122 |
| Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ... | 9,006 | 4,189 | + 4,817 | + 115 |
| Do Transport and storage ... | 21,817 | 9,248 | + 12,569 | + 136 |
| Profession, Religion ... | 31,372 | 34,444 | -- 3,072 | — 9 |
| Do Education ... | 10,557 | 5,080 | + 5,477 | + 108 |
| Do Literature ... | 2,512 | 948 | + 1,564 | + 165 |
| Do Law ... | 2,042 | 1,299 | + 743 | + 57 |
| Do Medicine ... | 4,066 | 4,302 | — 236 | — 6 |
| Do Engineering and Survey ... | 1,579 | 964 | + 615 | + 64 |
| Do Natural Science ... | ... | 329 | — 329 | — 100 |
| Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. ... | 1,717 | 958 | + 759 | + 79 |
| Do Music, Acting and Dancing ... | 8,576 | 6,861 | + 1,715 | + 25 |
| Do Sport ... | 7,112 | 2,362 | + 4,750 | + 201 |
| Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | 341,524 | 326,766 | + 14,758 | + 5 |
| Indefinite and disreputable occupations ... | 12,363 | 1,383 | + 10,980 | + 794 |
| Independent means, Property and Alms ... | 66,765 | 56,518 | + 10,247 | + 18 |
| Do at the State expense ... | 7,441 | 8,634 | — 1,193 | — 14 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—contd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders, 1901 and 1891.
Western Division.

| Sub-Order | Population supported in 1901 | Population supported in 1891 | Actual variation (+) or (—) | Percentage of variation (+) or (—) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Administration | 37,358 | 49,315 | — 11,957 | — 24 |
| Defence | 1,136 | 1,278 | — 142 | — 11 |
| Provision and care of Animals | 9,087 | 4,804 | + 4,283 | + 89 |
| Agriculture, Land-holders and Tenants ... | 1,000,059 | 944,580 | + 55,479 | + 6 |
| Do Agricultural labour | 60,657 | 17,068 | + 43,589 | + 255 |
| Do Growth of Special products | 32,478 | 10,459 | + 22,019 | + 211 |
| Do Agricultural training and supervision and Forests. | 876 | ... | + 876 | + ∞ |
| Personal, Household and Sanitary Services ... | 31,371 | 22,695 | + 8,676 | + 98 |
| Preparation and supply of Food, Drink and Stimulants. | 25,253 | 11,960 | + 13,293 | + 111 |
| Do Light, Fuel and Forage | 2,638 | 2,535 | + 103 | + 4 |
| Buildings, building materials and artificers in building. | 5,106 | 5,721 | — 615 | — 11 |
| Preparation and supply of Vehicles and Vessels. | 104 | 100 | + 4 | + 4 |
| Do of Paper | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do of Books and Prints | 35 | 15 | + 20 | + 133 |
| Do of Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments. | 23 | 5 | + 18 | + 360 |
| Do of Carving and Engraving | 85 | 248 | — 163 | — 66 |
| Do of Toys and Curiosities | 3 | 2 | + 1 | + 50 |
| Do of Music and Musical instruments | 2 | ... | + 2 | + ∞ |
| Do of Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred threads, etc. | 1,333 | 1,970 | — 637 | — 32 |
| Do of Furniture | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do of Harness | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do of Tools and Machinery | 73 | 10 | + 63 | + 630 |
| Do of Arms and Ammunitions | 92 | 69 | + 23 | + 33 |
| Do of Textile Fabrics in Wool and Fur. | 2,104 | 1,527 | + 577 | + 38 |
| Do of Silk | 662 | 883 | — 221 | — 25 |
| Do of Cotton | 10,589 | 13,716 | — 3,127 | — 23 |
| Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. | 381 | 113 | + 268 | + 237 |

[Subsidiary Table J—8]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concl'd.

Occupation by selected Sub-orders. 1901 and 1891.

Western Division.

| Sub-Order | Population supported in 1901 | Population supported in 1891 | Actual variation (+) or (—) | Percentage of variation (+) or (—) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Preparation and supply of Dress ... | 7,644 | 5,014 | + 2,630 | + 53 |
| Do of Gold, Silver and Precious stones. | 12,264 | 13,494 | — 1,230 | — 9 |
| Do of Brass, Copper and Bell-metal ... | 898 | 1,154 | — 256 | — 22 |
| Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead. | 300 | 108 | + 192 | + 178 |
| Do of Iron and Steel | 4,089 | 3,483 | + 606 | + 17 |
| Do of Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ... | 7,093 | 7,086 | + 7 | + 0 |
| Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ... | 10,025 | 8,526 | + 1,499 | + 18 |
| Do of Drugs, Gums, and Dyes, etc. ... | 618 | 402 | + 216 | + 54 |
| Do of Leather | 6,158 | 3,775 | + 2,383 | + 63 |
| Commerce, Money and Securities ... | 1,031 | 385 | + 646 | + 168 |
| Do General merchandise | 3,780 | 39,416 | — 35,636 | — 90 |
| Do Dealing unspecified | 11,886 | 106 | + 11,780 | + 1,111 |
| Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ... | 1,879 | 1,507 | + 372 | + 25 |
| Do Transport and Storage | 4,016 | 2,648 | + 1,368 | + 52 |
| Profession, Religion | 10,980 | 11,400 | — 420 | — 4 |
| Do Education ... | 3,136 | 732 | + 2,404 | + 328 |
| Do Literature | 540 | 230 | + 310 | + 135 |
| Do Law | 687 | 387 | + 300 | + 78 |
| Do Medicine | 1,024 | 552 | + 492 | + 93 |
| Do Engineering and Survey | 729 | 298 | + 431 | + 145 |
| Do Natural Science | 1 | 165 | — 164 | — 99 |
| Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | 198 | 319 | — 121 | — 38 |
| Do Music, Acting and Dancing | 2,484 | 2,221 | + 263 | + 12 |
| Do Sport | 1,092 | 542 | + 550 | + 102 |
| Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | 128,229 | 157,870 | — 29,641 | — 19 |
| Indefinite and disreputable occupations | 6,224 | 712 | + 5,512 | + 774 |
| Independent means, Property and Alms | 13,864 | 18,685 | — 4,821 | — 26 |
| Do at the State expense | 1,033 | 2,726 | — 1,693 | — 62 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Occupation of Females by Orders.

Total Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| Order No. | Order | No. of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I | Administration | 54,890 | 1,689 | 3 |
| II | Defence | 6,301 | ... | ... |
| III | Service of Native and Foreign States | 170 | ... | ... |
| IV | Provision and care of Animals | 27,862 | 6,295 | 23 |
| V | Agriculture | 951,056 | 179,876 | 19 |
| VI | Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | 49,662 | 15,848 | 32 |
| VII | Food, Drink and Stimulants | 29,344 | 18,374 | 62 |
| VIII | Light, Firing and Forage | 4,987 | 8,625 | 173 |
| IX | Buildings | 14,574 | 1,575 | 11 |
| X | Vehicles and Vessels | 367 | 5 | 1 |
| XI | Supplementary requirements | 4,874 | 1,118 | 23 |
| XII | Textile Fabrics and Dress | 41,459 | 7,470 | 18 |
| XIII | Metals and Precious Stones | 27,038 | 1,240 | 5 |
| XIV | Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | 7,826 | 2,412 | 31 |
| XV | Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | 14,949 | 3,833 | 26 |
| XVI | Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc. | 1,106 | 407 | 37 |
| XVII | Leather | 10,600 | 722 | 7 |
| XVIII | Commerce | 31,938 | 4,790 | 15 |
| XIX | Transport and Storage | 11,359 | 85 | 1 |
| XX | Learned and Artistic Professions | 27,305 | 2,436 | 9 |
| XXI | Sport | 2,632 | 221 | 8 |
| XXII | Earthwork and General Labour | 152,967 | 114,166 | 86 |
| XXIII | Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | 1,777 | 4,328 | 244 |
| XXIV | Independent | 29,771 | 14,534 | 49 |
| Total ... | | 1,485,313 | 390,058 | 26 |

Total Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----|
| I | Administration | 53,786 | 1,689 | 3 |
| II | Defence | 2,584 | ... | ... |
| III | Service of Native and Foreign States | 1 | ... | ... |
| IV | Provision and care of Animals | 27,718 | 6,295 | 23 |
| V | Agriculture | 949,637 | 179,249 | 19 |
| VI | Personal Household and Sanitary Services | 44,493 | 13,844 | 31 |
| VII | Food, Drink and Stimulants | 27,388 | 17,484 | 64 |
| VIII | Light, Firing and Forage | 4,771 | 7,073 | 148 |
| IX | Buildings | 14,100 | 1,566 | 11 |
| X | Vehicles and Vessels | 289 | 5 | 2 |
| XI | Supplementary requirements | 4,464 | 1,111 | 25 |
| XII | Textile Fabrics and Dress | 40,304 | 7,427 | 18 |
| XIII | Metals and Precious Stones | 26,309 | 1,240 | 5 |
| XIV | Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | 7,714 | 2,385 | 31 |
| XV | Wood, cane and leaves | 14,347 | 3,778 | 26 |
| XVI | Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc. | 1,617 | 406 | 40 |
| XVII | Leather | 9,950 | 722 | 7 |
| XVIII | Commerce | 30,648 | 4,794 | 16 |
| XIX | Transport and Storage | 10,247 | 73 | 1 |
| XX | Learned and Artistic Professions | 26,036 | 2,175 | 8 |
| XXI | Sport | 2,590 | 220 | 9 |
| XXII | Earthwork and General Labour | 130,744 | 112,302 | 86 |
| XXIII | Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | 1,464 | 4,098 | 280 |
| XXIV | Independent | 28,608 | 14,060 | 50 |
| Total ... | | 1,458,609 | 381,996 | 26 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—concl'd.

Occupation of Females by Orders.
Eastern Division.

| Order No. | Order | No of Actual Workers | | Percentag of Femalee to Malee |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I | Administration | 42,027 | 1,008 | 2 |
| II | Defence | 2,190 | ... | ... |
| III | Service of Native and Foreign States | 1 | ... | ... |
| IV | Provision and care of Animals | 22,159 | 5,167 | 23 |
| V | Agriculture | 628,577 | 82,723 | 13 |
| VI | Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | 31,756 | 8,359 | 26 |
| VII | Food, Drink and Stimulants | 20,078 | 12,425 | 62 |
| VIII | Light, Firing and Forage | 4,333 | 5,765 | 133 |
| IX | Buildings | 12,317 | 1,175 | 10 |
| X | Vehicles and Vessels | 245 | 2 | 1 |
| XI | Supplementary requirements | 3,930 | 861 | 22 |
| XII | Textile Fabrics and Dress | 32,967 | 5,506 | 17 |
| XIII | Metals and Precious Stones | 20,127 | 855 | 4 |
| XIV | Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | 5,388 | 1,573 | 29 |
| XV | Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | 9,715 | 2,946 | 30 |
| XVI | Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc. | 837 | 348 | 42 |
| XVII | Leather | 8,036 | 420 | 5 |
| XVIII | Commerce | 25,014 | 3,780 | 15 |
| XIX | Transport and Storage | 8,215 | 55 | 1 |
| XX | Learned and Artistic Professions | 18,615 | 1,527 | 8 |
| XXI | Sport | 2,220 | 97 | 4 |
| XXII | Earthwork and General Labor | 89,636 | 76,984 | 86 |
| XXIII | Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | 1,136 | 1,727 | 152 |
| XXIV | Independent | 22,661 | 11,153 | 49 |
| Total ... | | 1,012,180 | 224,456 | 22 |

Western Division.

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----|
| I | Administration | 11,759 | 681 | 6 |
| II | Defence | 394 | ... | ... |
| III | Service of Native and Foreign States | ... | ... | ... |
| IV | Provision and care of Animals | 5,559 | 1,128 | 20 |
| V | Agriculture | 321,060 | 96,526 | 30 |
| VI | Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | 12,737 | 5,485 | 43 |
| VII | Food, Drink and Stimulants | 7,310 | 5,059 | 69 |
| VIII | Light, Firing and Forage | 438 | 1,308 | 299 |
| IX | Buildings | 1,783 | 391 | 22 |
| X | Vehicles and Vessels | 44 | 3 | 7 |
| XI | Supplementary requirements | 534 | 250 | 47 |
| XII | Textile Fabrics and Dress | 7,337 | 1,921 | 26 |
| XIII | Metals and Precious Stones | 6,182 | 385 | 6 |
| XIV | Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | 2,326 | 812 | 35 |
| XV | Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | 4,632 | 832 | 18 |
| XVI | Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc. | 180 | 58 | 32 |
| XVII | Leather | 1,914 | 302 | 16 |
| XVIII | Commerce | 5,634 | 1,014 | 18 |
| XIX | Transport and Storage | 2,032 | 18 | 1 |
| XX | Learned and Artistic Professions | 7,421 | 648 | 9 |
| XXI | Sport | 370 | 123 | 33 |
| XXII | Earthwork and General Labour | 41,108 | 35,318 | 86 |
| XXIII | Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | 328 | 2,371 | 723 |
| XXIV | Independent | 5,347 | 2,907 | 54 |
| Total ... | | 446,429 | 157,540 | 35 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | Sub-Orders | Number of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Males | Females | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Civil service of the State | 873 | .. | ... |
| 1a | Service of the tabulating State | 22,158 | 186 | 1 |
| 2 | Service of Local and Municipal bodies... .. | 1,464 | 43 | 3 |
| 3 | Village service | 30,395 | 1,460 | 5 |
| 4 | Army (Imperial) | 4,096 | ... | ... |
| 4a | Army (Tabulating State) | 2,205 | ... | ... |
| 6 | Civil Officers | 170 | ... | ... |
| 7 | Military Officers .. .. | ..... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Stock-breeding and dealing | 27,567 | 6,291 | 23 |
| 9 | Training and care of animals | 295 | 4 | 1 |
| 10 | Land holders and tenants | 831,460 | 149,402 | 18 |
| 11 | Agricultural labor | 93,571 | 18,056 | 19 |
| 12 | Growth of special products | 24,918 | 12,411 | 50 |
| 13 | Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests. | 1,107 | 7 | 1 |
| 14 | Personal and domestic services | 46,705 | 14,287 | 31 |
| 15 | Non-domestic entertainment | 372 | 60 | 16 |
| 16 | Sanitation | 2,585 | 1,501 | 58 |
| 17 | Animal Food | 4,104 | 3,475 | 85 |
| 18 | Vegetable Food | 12,887 | 12,191 | 95 |
| 19 | Drinks condiments and stimulants | 12,853 | 2,708 | 21 |
| 20 | Lighting | 1,075 | 514 | 48 |
| 21 | Fuel and Forage | 3,912 | 8,111 | 207 |
| 22 | Building materials | 4,454 | 739 | 17 |
| 23 | Artificers in building | 10,120 | 836 | 8 |
| 24 | Railway and Tramway plant | 41 | .. | ... |
| 25 | Carts and carriages, etc. | 326 | 5 | 2 |
| 27 | Paper | 3 | ... | ... |
| 28 | Books and Prints | 525 | 22 | 4 |
| 29 | Clocks and scientific instruments | 80 | ... | ... |
| 30 | Carving and engraving | 169 | 75 | 44 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | Sub-orders | Number of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|----|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Males | Females | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 31 | Toys and curiosities | 60 | 33 | 55 |
| 32 | Music and Musical Instruments | 2 | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, etc. | 3,670 | 970 | 26 |
| 34 | Furniture | 66 | ... | ... |
| 35 | Harness | 2 | ... | ... |
| 36 | Tools and machinery | 175 | 12 | 7 |
| 37 | Arms and ammunitions | 122 | 6 | 5 |
| 38 | Wool and Fur | 4,817 | 1,170 | 24 |
| 39 | Silk | 2,734 | 587 | 22 |
| 40 | Cotton | 22,629 | 3,661 | 16 |
| 41 | Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | 601 | 488 | 81 |
| 42 | Dress | 10,343 | 1,564 | 15 |
| 43 | Gold, silver and precious stones | 17,065 | 780 | 5 |
| 44 | Brass, copper and bell-metal | 2,364 | 291 | 12 |
| 45 | Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead | 962 | 19 | 2 |
| 46 | Iron and steel | 6,617 | 150 | 2 |
| 47 | Glass and Chinaware | 191 | 9 | 5 |
| 48 | Earthen and stoneware | 7,635 | 2,403 | 32 |
| 49 | Wood and Bamboos | 11,090 | 311 | 3 |
| 50 | Canet work, matting and leaves, etc. | 3,859 | 3,522 | 91 |
| 51 | Gum, wax, resin and similar Forest produce | 407 | 233 | 57 |
| 52 | Drugs, dyes, Pigments, etc. | 699 | 174 | 25 |
| 53 | Leather, Horn and Bones | 10,600 | 722 | 7 |
| 54 | Money and Securities | 1,607 | 443 | 28 |
| 55 | General merchandise | 4,016 | 267 | 7 |
| 56 | Dealing, Unspecified, | 22,502 | 4,028 | 18 |
| 57 | Middlemen, Brokers and Agents | 3,813 | 61 | 2 |
| 58 | Railway | 2,673 | 11 | 0 |
| 59 | Road | 6,837 | 62 | 1 |
| 60 | Water | 89 | 2 | 2 |

[Subsidiary Table J-10.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.

Mysore State including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | Sub-order | Number of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|----|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Males | Females | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 61 | Messages | 892 | 4 | 0 |
| 62 | Storage and weighing ... | 868 | 6 | 1 |
| 63 | Religion ... | 13,688 | 932 | 7 |
| 64 | Education ... | 5,252 | 332 | 6 |
| 65 | Literature ... | 878 | 5 | 1 |
| 66 | Law ... | 767 | ... | ... |
| 67 | Medicine ... | 1,528 | 379 | 25 |
| 68 | Engineering and survey ... | 873 | 4 | 1 |
| 69 | Natural science ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 70 | Pictorial art, Sculpture, etc. ... | 589 | 204 | 35 |
| 71 | Music, acting and dancing... .. | 3,729 | 580 | 16 |
| 72 | Sport ... | 1,702 | 2 | ... |
| 73 | Games and Exhibitions .. | 930 | 219 | 24 |
| 74 | Earthwork ... | 4,981 | 2,513 | 51 |
| 75 | General Labour ... | 127,986 | 111,623 | 87 |
| 76 | Indefinite ... | 1,777 | 959 | 54 |
| 77 | Disreputable .. | ... | 3,369 | ∞ |
| 78 | Property and Alms ... | 25,206 | 11,166 | 56 |
| 79 | At the State expense ... | 4,564 | 368 | 8 |
| | Total ... | 1,485,313 | 390,058 | 27 |

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-----|
| 1 | Civil Service of the State .. | 114 | ... | ... |
| 1a | Service of the tabulating State ... | 22,158 | 186 | 1 |
| 2 | Service of Local and Municipal bodies .. | 1,129 | 43 | 4 |
| 3 | Village service... .. | 30,385 | 1,460 | 5 |
| 4 | Army (Imperial) ... | 379 | ... | ... |
| 4a | Army, tabulating State .. | 2,205 | ... | ... |
| 6 | Civil Officers ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 7 | Military Officers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Stock-breeding and dealing ... | 27,437 | 6,291 | 23 |

[Subsidiary Table J-10.]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | Sub-orders | | | | Number of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|----|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Males | Females | |
| | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 9 | Training and care of animals | ... | ... | ... | 281 | 4 | 1 |
| 10 | Land-holders and tenants | ... | ... | ... | 830,304 | 148,867 | 18 |
| 11 | Agricultural labour | ... | ... | ... | 93,321 | 179,64 | 19 |
| 12 | Growth of special products | ... | ... | ... | 21,905 | 12,411 | 50 |
| 13 | Agricultural training and supervision and forests | ... | ... | ... | 1,107 | 7 | 1 |
| 14 | Personal and domestic service | ... | ... | ... | 42,022 | 12,648 | 30 |
| 15 | Non-domestic entertainment | ... | ... | ... | 321 | 48 | 15 |
| 16 | Sanitation | ... | ... | ... | 2,140 | 1,148 | 54 |
| 17 | Animal food | ... | ... | ... | 3,399 | 3,369 | 99 |
| 18 | Vegetable food | ... | ... | ... | 11,778 | 11,506 | 98 |
| 19 | Drink, condiments and stimulants | ... | ... | ... | 12,211 | 2,609 | 21 |
| 20 | Lighting | ... | ... | ... | 1,069 | 514 | 48 |
| 21 | Fuel and forage | ... | ... | ... | 3,702 | 6,559 | 177 |
| 22 | Building Materials | ... | ... | ... | 4,422 | 730 | 17 |
| 23 | Artificers in building | ... | ... | ... | 9,678 | 836 | 9 |
| 24 | Railway and Tramway Plant | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Carts and carriages, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 289 | 5 | 2 |
| 27 | Paper | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 28 | Books and Prints | ... | ... | ... | 310 | 22 | 7 |
| 29 | Clocks and scientific instruments | ... | ... | ... | 53 | ... | ... |
| 30 | Carving and engraving | ... | ... | ... | 156 | 75 | 48 |
| 31 | Toys and curiosities | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 31 | 52 |
| 32 | Music and musical instruments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bangles, necklaces beads, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 3,599 | 965 | 27 |
| 34 | Furniture | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... |
| 35 | Harness | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Tools and Machinery | ... | ... | ... | 145 | 12 | 8 |
| 37 | Arms and Ammunition | ... | ... | ... | 114 | 6 | 5 |
| 38 | Wool and Fur | ... | ... | ... | 4,847 | 1,170 | 24 |
| 39 | Silk | ... | ... | ... | 2,731 | 587 | 22 |
| 40 | Cotton | ... | ... | ... | 22,543 | 3,654 | 16 |

[Subsidiary Table J-10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by sub-orders.
Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | Sub-orders | Number of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|----|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Males | Females | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 41 | Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. ... | 599 | 486 | 81 |
| 42 | Dress ... | 9,584 | 1,530 | 16 |
| 43 | Gold, silver and precious stones ... | 16,653 | 780 | 5 |
| 44 | Brass, copper and bell-metal ... | 2,340 | 291 | 12 |
| 45 | Tin, zinc and quicksilver and lead ... | 903 | 19 | 2 |
| 46 | Iron and steel... .. | 6,413 | 150 | 2 |
| 47 | Glass and Chinaware | 153 | 4 | 3 |
| 48 | Earthen and stoneware ... | 7,561 | 2,381 | 32 |
| 49 | Wood and bamboos ... | 10,564 | 307 | 3 |
| 50 | Canework, matting and leaves ... | 2,783 | 3,471 | 92 |
| 51 | Gum, wax, resin and similar forest produce ... | 407 | 233 | 57 |
| 52 | Drugs, dyes, Pigments, ect. ... | 610 | 173 | 28 |
| 53 | Leather, horn and bones ... | 9,950 | 722 | 7 |
| 54 | Money and securities ... | 1,403 | 443 | 32 |
| 55 | General Merchandise ... | 3,905 | 265 | 7 |
| 56 | Dealing, unspecified ... | 21,798 | 4,025 | 19 |
| 57 | Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ... | 3,542 | 61 | 2 |
| 58 | Railway ... | 2,461 | 11 | 0 |
| 59 | Road ... | 6,184 | 57 | 1 |
| 60 | Water ... | 85 | 2 | 2 |
| 61 | Messages ... | 743 | 3 | 0 |
| 62 | Storage and weighing ... | 774 | ... | ... |
| 63 | Religion ... | 13,445 | 908 | 7 |
| 64 | Education ... | 4,987 | 201 | 4 |
| 65 | Literature ... | 698 | 5 | 1 |
| 66 | Law ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 67 | Medicine ... | 1,26 | 278 | 22 |
| 68 | Engineering and survey ... | 71 | 4 | 1 |
| 69 | Natural science ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 70 | Pictorial Art, sculpture, etc. ... | 482 | 204 | 42 |

[Subsidiary Table J-10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.

Mysore State excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

| | Sub-orders | | | | Number of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|----|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | Males | Females | |
| | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 71 | Music, acting and dancing | .. | .. | .. | 3,703 | 575 | 16 |
| 72 | Sport | ... | ... | ... | 1,694 | 2 | 0 |
| 73 | Games and Exhibitions | ... | ... | ... | 896 | 218 | 24 |
| 74 | Earthwork, etc. | ... | .. | ... | 4,872 | 2,500 | 51 |
| 75 | General labour | ... | ... | ... | 125,872 | 109,802 | 87 |
| 76 | Indefinite | .. | ... | ... | 1,464 | 731 | 50 |
| 77 | Disreputable | .. | .. | ... | ... | 3,367 | ∞ |
| 78 | Property and Alms | ... | ... | ... | 24,798 | 13,807 | 56 |
| 79 | At the State expense | ... | ... | .. | 3,210 | 253 | 8 |
| | Total | ... | ... | ... | 1,458,609 | 381,996 | 26 |

Eastern Division

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|--------|-----|
| 1 | Civil service of the State | .. | ... | ... | 78 | .. | ... |
| 1a | Service of the Tabulating State | ... | ... | ... | 17,934 | 186 | 1 |
| 2 | Service of Local and Municipal bodies | ... | ... | ... | 1,027 | 43 | 4 |
| 3 | Village service | ... | .. | ... | 22,988 | 779 | 3 |
| 4 | Army (Imperial) | ... | ... | ... | 366 | ... | ... |
| 4a | Army tabulating, State | ... | ... | ... | 1,824 | ... | ... |
| 6 | Civil Officers | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... |
| 7 | Military Officers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 8 | Stock-breeding and dealing | .. | ... | ... | 21,952 | 5,167 | 24 |
| 9 | Training and care of animals | ... | ... | ... | 207 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Land-holders and tenants | ... | ... | ... | 544,205 | 72,699 | 13 |
| 11 | Agricultural labor | ... | ... | ... | 73,282 | 7,579 | 10 |
| 12 | Growth of special products | ... | ... | ... | 10,273 | 2,443 | 24 |
| 13 | Agricultural training and supervision and forests... | ... | ... | ... | 817 | 2 | ... |
| 14 | Personal and domestic services | ... | ... | ... | 29,577 | 7,387 | 25 |
| 15 | Non-domestic entertainment | .. | ... | ... | 295 | 43 | 15 |
| 16 | Sanitation | ... | ... | .. | 1,884 | 929 | 49 |
| 17 | Animal food | .. | ... | ... | 2,249 | 2,648 | 118 |
| 18 | Vegetable food... | .. | ... | .. | 8,454 | 7,953 | 94 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.

Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Eastern Division.

| | Sub-orders | | | | Number of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Males | Females | |
| | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 19 | Drinks, condiments and stimulants | ... | ... | ... | 9,375 | 1,824 | 20 |
| 20 | Lighting | ... | .. | ... | 805 | 456 | 57 |
| 21 | Fuel and Forage | ... | ... | . | 3,528 | 5,309 | 151 |
| 22 | Building Materials | .. | ... | .. | 3,997 | 559 | 14 |
| 23 | Artificers in building | ... | ... | ... | 8,320 | 616 | 7 |
| 24 | Railway and tramway plant | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Carts, carriages, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 245 | 2 | 1 |
| 27 | Paper | .. | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... |
| 28 | Books and Prints | ... | ... | ... | 306 | 3 | 1 |
| 29 | Clock and scientific instruments | ... | ... | ... | 47 | .. | ... |
| 30 | Carving and engraving | ... | ... | ... | 139 | 75 | 54 |
| 31 | Toys and curiosities | ... | .. | ... | 58 | 31 | 53 |
| 32 | Music and Musical Instruments | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bangles, necklaces, beads, etc. | .. | ... | ... | 3,202 | 740 | 23 |
| 34 | Furniture | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... |
| 35 | Harness | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Tools and machinery | .. | ... | ... | 74 | 11 | 15 |
| 37 | Arms and ammunition | ... | ... | ... | 77 | 1 | 1 |
| 38 | Wool and Fur | ... | ... | ... | 4,293 | 862 | 20 |
| 39 | Silk | ... | ... | ... | 2,519 | 497 | 20 |
| 40 | Cotton | ... | .. | ... | 19,011 | 2,882 | 15 |
| 41 | Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 470 | 371 | 79 |
| 42 | Dress | ... | ... | ... | 6,674 | 894 | 13 |
| 43 | Gold, silver and precious stones | ... | ... | ... | 12,425 | 521 | 4 |
| 44 | Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | ... | ... | 1,936 | 265 | 14 |
| 45 | Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead | ... | ... | ... | 782 | 7 | 1 |
| 46 | Iron and steel | .. | ... | ... | 4,984 | 62 | 1 |
| 47 | Glass and China ware | ... | ... | ... | 139 | 1 | 1 |
| 48 | Earthen and Stoneware | ... | ... | ... | 5,249 | 1,572 | 30 |
| 49 | Wood and bamboos | ... | ... | .. | 6,816 | 155 | 2 |

[Subsidiary Table J—10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.
Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Eastern Division.

| | Sub-orders | | | Number of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|----|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | Males | Females | |
| | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 50 | Canework, matting and leaves | ... | ... | 2,899 | 2,791 | 96 |
| 51 | Gum, wax, resin and similar Forest Produce ... | ... | ... | 407 | 233 | 57 |
| 52 | Drugs, dyes, Pigments, etc. .. | ... | ... | 430 | 115 | 27 |
| 53 | Leather, horn and bones | ... | ... | 8,036 | 420 | 5 |
| 54 | Money and Securities | ... | ... | 1,191 | 314 | 26 |
| 55 | General Merchandise . | ... | ... | 2,424 | 230 | 1 |
| 56 | Dealing unspecified | ... | ... | 18,422 | 3,219 | 18 |
| 57 | Middlemen, brokers and Agents | ... | ... | 2,977 | 17 | 1 |
| 58 | Railway | ... | ... | 2,146 | 9 | .. |
| 59 | Road | ... | ... | 4,745 | 42 | 1 |
| 60 | Water | ... | ... | 54 | 2 | 4 |
| 61 | Messages | ... | ... | 497 | 2 | ... |
| 62 | Storage and weighing | ... | ... | 773 | ... | ... |
| 63 | Religion | ... | ... | 9,400 | 575 | 6 |
| 64 | Education | ... | ... | 3,651 | 143 | 4 |
| 65 | Literature | ... | ... | 561 | 2 | ... |
| 66 | Law | ... | ... | 561 | ... | ... |
| 67 | Medicine | ... | ... | 866 | 226 | 26 |
| 68 | Engineering and Survey | ... | ... | 484 | 2 | ... |
| 69 | Natural Science | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 | Pictorial Art and Sculpture | ... | ... | 407 | 147 | 36 |
| 71 | Music, acting and dancing | ... | ... | 2,685 | 432 | 16 |
| 72 | Sport | ... | ... | 1,662 | 1 | ... |
| 73 | Games and Exhibitions .. | ... | ... | 558 | 96 | 17 |
| 74 | Earthwork .. | ... | ... | 2,767 | 1,233 | 45 |
| 75 | General Labour | ... | ... | 86,869 | 75,751 | 87 |
| 76 | Indefinite | ... | ... | 1,136 | 479 | 42 |
| 77 | Disreputable | ... | ... | .. | 1,248 | ... |
| 78 | Property and Alms .. | ... | ... | 19,751 | 10,941 | 55 |

[Subsidiary Table J—10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.
Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Eastern Division.

| | Sub-orders | Number of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Males | Females | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 79 | At the state expense | 2,910 | 212 | 7 |
| | Total ... | 1,012,180 | 224,456 | 22 |
| | Western Division. | | | |
| 1 | Civil service of the State | 36 | ... | ... |
| 1a | Service of the Tabulating State | 4,224 | ... | ... |
| 2 | Service of Local and Municipal bodies | 102 | ... | ... |
| 3 | Village service | 7,397 | 681 | 9 |
| 4 | Army (Imperial) | 13 | ... | ... |
| 4a | Army (Tabulating State) | 381 | ... | ... |
| 6 | Civil Officers | ... | .. | ... |
| 7 | Military Officers | ... | .. | .. |
| 8 | Stock-breeding and dealing | 5,485 | 1,124 | 21 |
| 9 | Training and care of animals | 74 | 4 | 5 |
| 10 | Land-holders and Tenants | 286,099 | 76,168 | 27 |
| 11 | Agricultural labour | 20,039 | 10,385 | 52 |
| 12 | Growth of special Products | 14,632 | 9,968 | 68 |
| 13 | Agricultural Training and supervision and Forests | 290 | 5 | 2 |
| 14 | Personal and domestic services | 12,445 | 5,261 | 42 |
| 15 | Non-domestic entertainment | 36 | 5 | 14 |
| 16 | Sanitation | 256 | 219 | 86 |
| 17 | Animal food | 1,150 | 721 | 63 |
| 18 | Vegetable food | 3,324 | 2,553 | 107 |
| 19 | Drinks, condiments and stimulants | 2,836 | 785 | 28 |
| 20 | Lighting | 264 | 58 | 22 |
| 21 | Fuel and Forage | 174 | 1,250 | 718 |
| 22 | Building Materials | 425 | 171 | 40 |
| 23 | Artificers in building | 1,358 | 220 | 16 |
| 24 | Railway and Tramway Plant | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Carts, carriages, etc. | 44 | 3 | 7 |
| 27 | Paper | ... | .. | ... |

[Subsidiary Table J 10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.
Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Western Division.

| | Sub-orders | Number of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|----|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Males | Females | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 28 | Books and prints | 4 | 19 | 475 |
| 92 | Clocks, and scientific instruments | 6 | ... | ... |
| 30 | Carving and engraving | 17 | ... | ... |
| 31 | Toys and curiosities | 2 | .. | ... |
| 32 | Music and Musical Instruments | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Bangles, Necklaces Beads etc. | 397 | 225 | 57 |
| 34 | Furniture | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Harness | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Tools and Machinery | 71 | 1 | 1 |
| 37 | Arms and Ammunition | 37 | 5 | 14 |
| 28 | Wool and Fur | 554 | 308 | 56 |
| 39 | Silk | 212 | 90 | 43 |
| 40 | Cotton | 3,532 | 772 | 22 |
| 41 | Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.... .. | 129 | 115 | 89 |
| 42 | Dress | 2,910 | 636 | 22 |
| 43 | Gold, silver and precious stones | 4,228 | 259 | 6 |
| 44 | Brass, copper and bell-metal | 404 | 26 | 6 |
| 45 | Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead | 121 | 12 | 10 |
| 46 | Iron and steel | 1,429 | 88 | 6 |
| 47 | Glass and Chinaware | 14 | 3 | 21 |
| 48 | Earthen and stoneware | 2,312 | 809 | 35 |
| 49 | Wood and Bamboos | 3,748 | 152 | 4 |
| 50 | Canework, matting and leaves | 884 | 680 | 77 |
| 51 | Gum, wax, resin and similar Forest produce | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | Drugs, Dyes, pigments, etc. | 180 | 58 | 32 |
| 53 | Leather, horn and bones | 1,914 | 302 | 16 |
| 54 | Money and securities | 212 | 129 | 61 |
| 55 | General Merchandise | 1,481 | 35 | 2 |
| 56 | Dealing unspecified | 3,376 | 806 | 24 |
| 57 | Middlemen brokers and Agents | 565 | 44 | 8 |

[Subsidiary Table J 10]—contd.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—contd.
Occupation of Females by Sub-orders.
Western Division.

| | Sub-orders | | | Number of Actual Workers | | Percentage of Females to Males |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | Males | Females | |
| | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 58 | Railway | ... | ... | 315 | 2 | 1 |
| 59 | Road | ... | ... | 1,439 | 15 | 1 |
| 60 | Water | .. | ... | 31 | .. | .. |
| 61 | Messages | ... | ... | 246 | 1 | .. |
| 62 | Storage and weighing | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. |
| 63 | Religion | ... | ... | 4,045 | 333 | 8 |
| 64 | Education | ... | ... | 1,336 | 58 | 4 |
| 65 | Literature | ... | ... | 137 | 3 | 2 |
| 66 | Law | ... | ... | 172 | ... | .. |
| 67 | Medicine | ... | ... | 380 | 52 | 14 |
| 68 | Engineering and survey | .. | .. | 257 | 2 | 1 |
| 69 | Natural Science | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 70 | Pictorial Art and sculpture | .. | ... | 75 | 57 | 76 |
| 71 | Music, acting and dancing | ... | .. | 1,018 | 143 | 14 |
| 72 | Sport | ... | ... | 32 | 1 | 3 |
| 73 | Games and exhibitions | ... | .. | 338 | 122 | 36 |
| 74 | Earthwork | ... | ... | 2,105 | 1,267 | 60 |
| 75 | General labour | ... | ... | 39,003 | 34,051 | 87 |
| 76 | Indefinite | ... | ... | 328 | 252 | 77 |
| 77 | Disreputable | ... | ... | ... | 2,119 | ∞ |
| 78 | Property and Alms | ... | ... | 5,947 | 2,866 | 57 |
| 79 | At the State expense | ... | .. | 300 | 41 | 14 |
| Total | | | | 446,429 | 157,540 | 35 |

[Subsidiary Table J 10—contd.]

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of the General Schedule). | | | Pro Mileage | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | Actual Workers. | Dependents | Subsidiary Occupation (nil). |
| | | | | | | |
| I | 1 | Administration | ... | 293 | 707 | 557 |
| II | 2 | Defence | ... | 328 | 672 | 891 |
| III | 3 | Service of Foreign States | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| IV | 4 | Provision and care of animals | ... | 408 | 592 | 969 |
| V | 10 | 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | ... | 304 | 696 | 893 |
| | 11 | 6 Agricultural labour | ... | 316 | 684 | 984 |
| | 12 | 7 Agriculture, growth of special products | ... | 500 | 500 | 945 |
| VI | 13 | 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests | ... | 289 | 711 | 895 |
| | 9 | Personal household and sanitary services | ... | 373 | 627 | 832 |
| VII | 10 | Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants... | ... | 367 | 633 | 895 |
| VIII | 11 | Do of light, fuel and forage | ... | 382 | 618 | 938 |
| IX | 12 | Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building) | ... | 310 | 690 | 888 |
| X | 13 | Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | ... | 265 | 735 | 881 |
| XI | 27 | 14 Do of Paper | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| | 28 | 15 Do of Books and prints | ... | 347 | 653 | 931 |
| | 29 | 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments | ... | 346 | 654 | 924 |
| | 30 | 17 Do of Carvings and engravings | ... | 155 | 845 | 974 |
| | 31 | 18 Do of Toys and curiosities | ... | 421 | 579 | 1 000 |
| | 32 | 19 Do of Music and musical instruments | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... |
| | 33 | 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces beads and sacred threads, etc. | ... | 403 | 597 | 928 |
| | 34 | 21 Do of Furniture | ... | 394 | 606 | 1,000 |
| | 35 | 22 Do of Harness | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... |
| | 36 | 23 Do of Tools and machinery | ... | 264 | 736 | 936 |
| XII | 37 | 24 Do of Arms and ammunition | ... | 545 | 455 | 942 |
| | 38 | 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur | ... | 393 | 607 | 947 |
| | 39 | 26 Do of Silk | ... | 356 | 644 | 939 |
| | 40 | 27 Do of Cotton | ... | 307 | 693 | 796 |
| | 41 | 28 Do of jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | ... | 443 | 557 | 876 |
| | 42 | 29 Do of Dress | ... | 353 | 647 | 891 |
| | 43 | 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | ... | 318 | 682 | 729 |
| XIII | 44 | 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | 336 | 664 | 944 |
| | 45 | 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead | ... | 241 | 659 | 974 |
| | 46 | 33 Do of Iron and steel | ... | 320 | 680 | 797 |
| XIV | 34 | Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | ... | 358 | 642 | 779 |
| XV | 35 | Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | ... | 396 | 604 | 865 |
| XVI | 36 | Do of Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc. | ... | 259 | 741 | 906 |
| XVII | 37 | Do of Leather | ... | 300 | 700 | 824 |
| XVIII | 54 | 38 Commerce; Money and Securities | ... | 311 | 689 | 716 |
| | 55 | 39 Do General merchants | ... | 375 | 625 | 903 |
| | 56 | 40 Do Dealing unspecified | ... | 352 | 648 | 821 |
| | 57 | 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents | ... | 331 | 669 | 815 |
| XIX | 42 | Do Transport and storage | ... | 299 | 601 | 904 |
| | 63 | 43 Professions; Religion | ... | 339 | 661 | 626 |
| | 64 | 44 Do Education | ... | 379 | 621 | 798 |
| XX | 65 | 45 Do Literature | ... | 250 | 750 | 782 |
| | 66 | 46 Do Law | ... | 269 | 731 | 544 |
| | 67 | 47 Do Medicine | ... | 299 | 701 | 794 |
| | 68 | 48 Do Engineering and Survey | ... | 323 | 677 | 840 |
| | 69 | 49 Do Natural Science | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... |
| XXI | 70 | 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | ... | 358 | 642 | 899 |
| | 71 | 51 Do Music, acting and dancing | ... | 387 | 613 | 858 |
| | 52 | Do Sport | ... | 343 | 657 | 897 |
| XXII | 53 | Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | ... | 517 | 483 | 973 |
| XXIII | 54 | Indefinite and disreputable occupations | ... | 299 | 701 | 807 |
| XXIV | 78 | 55 Independent means; property and alms | ... | 479 | 521 | 945 |
| | 79 | 56 Do at the State Expense | ... | 409 | 591 | 761 |
| Total | | | | 338 | 662 | 892 |

TABLE XI.
Occupations.

| vince. Returned as— | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I Administration. | II Defence. | IV Provision & care of animals. | V-10 Agriculture, land- holders and ten- ants. | V-11 Agricultural la- bour. | V-12 Agriculture, growth of special products. | V-13 Agricultural train- ing and supervi- sion and forests. | VI Personal, house- hold and sanitary services. | VII Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimu- lant. |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 358 | 0 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 92 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | .. | 10 | 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | 0 | 3 | .. | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 2 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 0 | .. | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | .. | 0 | 16 | 13 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 58 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 111 | 0 | 15 | 0 | .. | 2 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 70 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | .. |
| 0 | .. | 0 | 28 | 1 | 1 | .. | 0 | 2 |
| 1 | .. | 0 | 60 | 1 | 0 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | .. | .. | 24 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | 0 | 52 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | 4 | 40 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | .. | 1 | 120 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 15 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1 | .. | 0 | 63 | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | .. | .. | 228 | 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | .. | .. | 38 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 0 | .. | 0 | 155 | .. | 1 | .. | 0 | 2 |
| 0 | .. | 0 | 205 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 |
| 0 | .. | 1 | 90 | 0 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 62 | .. | 1 | 62 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 198 | .. | 4 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1 | .. | 0 | 113 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 8 | .. | 1 | 121 | .. | 0 | .. | 1 | 13 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 68 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 |
| 3 | .. | 0 | 276 | 3 | 0 | .. | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | .. | .. | 156 | 9 | .. | .. | 0 | 3 |
| 1 | .. | .. | 166 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 7 |
| 4 | .. | .. | 362 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | 138 | 0 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 122 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 4 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | 83 | 0 | .. | .. | 20 | 0 |
| 5 | .. | 3 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | .. | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 13 | .. | 3 | 43 | 2 | 1 | .. | 4 | 9 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 23 | 1 | 1 | .. | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 196 | .. | 0 | .. | 3 | 3 |
| 12 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 |

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule) | Pro Mileage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| | | VIII | IX | X |
| | | 1C Preparation and supply of light, fuel and forage. | 11 Buildings (building materials and artificers in building). | 12 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels. |
| | | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| I | 1 Administration | 1 | 0 | ... |
| II | 2 Defence | ... | ... | ... |
| III | 3 Service of Foreign States | ... | ... | ... |
| IV | 4 Provision and care of animals | 0 | ... | ... |
| V | 10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 11 6 Agricultural labour | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | 12 7 Agriculture, growth of special products | 0 | 0 | ... |
| VI | 13 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests | ... | ... | ... |
| | 9 Personal household and sanitary services | 1 | 0 | ... |
| VII | 10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | 2 | 1 | ... |
| VIII | 11 Do of light, fuel and forage | ... | 0 | ... |
| IX | 12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building) | 0 | ... | 0 |
| X | 13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | 3 | ... | ... |
| XI | 27 14 Do of Paper | ... | ... | ... |
| | 28 15 Do of Books and prints | ... | ... | ... |
| | 29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments | ... | ... | ... |
| | 30 17 Do of Carvings and engravings | ... | ... | ... |
| | 31 18 Do of Toys and curiosities | ... | ... | ... |
| | 32 19 Do of Music and musical instruments | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc | ... | ... | ... |
| | 34 21 Do of Furniture | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35 22 Do of Harness | ... | ... | ... |
| | 36 23 Do of Tools and machinery | ... | ... | ... |
| XII | 37 24 Do of Arms and ammunition | ... | ... | ... |
| | 38 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 39 26 Do of Silk | ... | ... | ... |
| | 40 27 Do of Cotton | 0 | 1 | ... |
| | 41 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | ... | ... | ... |
| | 42 29 Do of Dress | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | ... | 0 | ... |
| | 44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | ... | ... |
| XIII | 45 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead | ... | 1 | ... |
| | 46 33 Do of Iron and steel | 0 | 0 | ... |
| XIV | 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | 0 | 0 | ... |
| XV | 35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | 1 | 1 | ... |
| XVI | 36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | ... | 1 | ... |
| XVII | 37 Do of Leather | 0 | 0 | ... |
| XVIII | 54 38 Commerce : Money and Securities | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 55 39 Do General merchants | ... | 0 | ... |
| | 56 40 Do Dealing unspecified | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| XIX | 57 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents | ... | 1 | ... |
| | 42 Do Transport and storage | 0 | 3 | ... |
| XX | 63 43 Professions : Religion | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | 64 44 Do Education | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 65 45 Do Literature | ... | 1 | ... |
| | 66 46 Do Law | ... | ... | ... |
| | 67 47 Do Medicine | ... | 16 | ... |
| | 68 48 Do Engineering and Survey | ... | 3 | ... |
| | 69 49 Do Natural Science | ... | ... | ... |
| | 70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | 4 | ... | ... |
| XXI | 71 51 Do Music, acting and dancing | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 52 Do Sport | ... | 2 | ... |
| XXII | 53 Unskilled labour not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| XXIII | 54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations | 1 | 0 | ... |
| XXIV | 78 55 Independent means : property and alms | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | 79 56 Do at the State Expense | 0 | 1 | ... |
| Total | | 1 | 2 | 0 |

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations.

| vince | | Returned as— | | XI-27 | | XI-28 | | XI-29 | | XI-30 | | XI-31 | | XI-32 | | XI-33 | | XI-34 | | XI-35 | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------|----|-------------------|----|-------|----|-------|----|
| 13 Preparation and supply of paper. | | 14 Do of books and prints. | | 15 Do of watches, clocks and scientific instruments. | | 16 Do of carving and engraving. | | 17 Do of toys and curiosities. | | 18 Do of music and musical instruments. | | 19 Do of bangles, necklaces, beads & sacred threads, etc. | | 20 Do of furniture. | | 21 Do of harness. | | | | | |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | |

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule). | | | | Pro Milieage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | XI-36 | XI-37 | XII-38 |
| | | | | | 22 Preparation and supply of tools and machinery. | 23 Do of arms and ammunition. | 24 Do of textile fa- brics in wool and fur. |
| | | | | | 26 | 27 | 25 |
| | 1 | Administration | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| II | 2 | Defence | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III | 3 | Service of Foreign States | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV | 4 | Provision and care of animals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| V | 10 | 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 11 | 6 Agricultural labour | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI | 12 | 7 Agriculture, growth of special products | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 13 | 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII | 9 | Personal household and sanitary services | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| VIII | 10 | Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| IX | 11 | Do of Light, fuel and storage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X | 12 | Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI | 13 | Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 27 | 14 Do of Paper | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XII | 28 | 15 Do of Books and prints | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 29 | 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIII | 30 | 17 Do of Carvings and engravings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 31 | 18 Do of Toys and curiosities | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV | 32 | 19 Do of Music and musical instruments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33 | 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XV | 34 | 21 Do of Furniture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35 | 22 Do of Harness | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVI | 36 | 23 Do of Tools and machinery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 37 | 24 Do of Arms and ammunition | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVII | 38 | 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 39 | 26 Do of Silk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| XVIII | 40 | 27 Do of Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| | 41 | 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIX | 42 | 29 Do of Dress | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 43 | 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XX | 44 | 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 45 | 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXI | 46 | 33 Do of Iron and steel | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| | 34 | Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXII | 35 | Do of Wood, cane and leaves etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| XXIII | 36 | Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXIV | 37 | Do of Leather | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXV | 54 | 38 Commerce : Money and Securities | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 55 | 39 Do General merchants | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXVI | 56 | 40 Do Dealing, unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| | 57 | 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXVII | 42 | Do Transport and storage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXVIII | 63 | 43 Professions : Religion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 64 | 44 Do Education | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXIX | 65 | 45 Do Literature | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 66 | 46 Do Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXX | 67 | 47 Do Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 68 | 48 Do Engineering and Survey | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| XXXI | 69 | 49 Do Natural Science | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 70 | 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXXII | 71 | 51 Do Music, acting and dancing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 52 | Do Sport | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXXIII | 53 | Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 |
| XXXIV | 54 | Indefinite and disreputable occupations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| XXXV | 78 | 55 Independent means : property and alms | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| | 79 | 56 Do at the State Expense | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 |

TABLE XI—contd.
Occupations.

| vince | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Returned as— | | | | | | | | |
| XII-39 | XII-40 | XII-41 | XII-42 | XIII-43 | XIII-44 | XIII-45 | XIII-46 | XIV |
| 25 Do of silk. | 26 Do of cotton. | 27 Do of jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | 28 Do of dress. | 29 Do of gold, silver & precious stones. | 30 Do of brass, copper & bell-metal. | 31 Do of tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead. | 32 Do of iron and steel. | 33 Do of glass, earthen and stone-ware. |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 14 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 |
| .. | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 3 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 12 | 0 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | 1 | .. | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | .. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 |
| .. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | .. | 0 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 12 | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule.) | | | Pro Milleage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | XV | XVI | XVII |
| | | | | 34 Preparation and supply of wood, cane and leaves, etc. | 35 Do of drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | 36 Do of leather. |
| | | | | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| I | 1 | Administration | ... | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| II | 2 | Defence | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III | 3 | Service of Foreign State | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV | 4 | Provision and care of animals | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| V | 10 | 5 Agricultural land-holders and tenants | ... | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 11 | 6 Agricultural labour | ... | 0 | ... | 4 |
| VI | 12 | 7 Agriculture, growth of special products | ... | 1 | ... | 0 |
| | 13 | 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII | 9 | Personal house-hold and sanitary services | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| VIII | 10 | Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IX | 11 | Do of Light, fuel and forage | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| X | 12 | Buildings (building materials and artificers in building). | ... | 2 | ... | 0 |
| XI | 27 | 14 Do of Paper | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 28 | 15 Do of Books and prints | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XII | 29 | 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 30 | 17 Do of Carvings and engravings | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIII | 31 | 18 Do of Toys and curiosities | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 32 | 19 Do of Music and musical instruments | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV | 33 | 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc. | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 34 | 21 Do of Furniture | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XV | 35 | 22 Do of Harness | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 36 | 23 Do of Tools and machinery | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVI | 37 | 24 Do of Arms and ammunition | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 38 | 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVII | 39 | 26 Do of Silk | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| | 40 | 27 Do of Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVIII | 41 | 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| | 42 | 29 Do of Dress | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIX | 43 | 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 44 | 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | 2 | ... | 0 |
| XX | 45 | 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | 46 | 33 Do of Iron and steel | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXI | 84 | Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware... | ... | 7 | ... | 2 |
| | 35 | Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| XXII | 36 | Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| | 37 | Do of Leather | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| XXIII | 54 | 38 Commerce ; Money and Securities | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 55 | 39 Do General merchants | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| XXIV | 56 | 40 Do Dealings unspecified | ... | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | 57 | 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents | ... | 1 | ... | 0 |
| XXV | 42 | Do Transport and storage | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | 63 | 43 Professions ; Religion | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| XXVI | 64 | 44 Do Education | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 65 | 45 Do Literature | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| XXVII | 66 | 46 Do Law | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 67 | 47 Do Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXVIII | 68 | 48 Do Engineering and Survey | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 69 | 49 Do Natural Science | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXIX | 70 | 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 71 | 51 Do Music, acting and dancing | ... | 18 | ... | ... |
| XXX | 52 | Do Sport | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| XXXI | 53 | Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| XXXII | 54 | Indefinite and disreputable occupations | ... | 3 | ... | 8 |
| XXXIII | 78 | 55 Independent means ; property and alms | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 79 | 56 Do at the State Expense | ... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | | | 2 | 0 | 2 |

[Subsidiary Table J-11]—contd.

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations.

| vince | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Returned as— | | | | | | | | |
| XVIII-54 | XVIII-55 | XVIII-56 | XVIII-57 | XIX | XX-63 | XX-64 | XX-65 | XX-66 |
| 37 Commerce; money & securities. | 38 General mer- ch- ants. | 39 Do dealings un- specified. | 40 Do middlemen, brokers & agents. | 41 Transport and storage. | 42 Professions; Reli- gion. | 43 Do Education. | 44 Do Literature. | 45 Do Law. |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
| 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 7 | 7 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 10 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | .. | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | .. | 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | .. | 0 |
| 1 | .. | 12 | 1 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 6 | .. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 24 | 9 | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 2 | 6 | .. | 1 | 1 | 0 | .. | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | .. | 1 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | .. | 0 | .. |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 | .. | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .. | 0 | 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 0 | .. | 2 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule). | Pro | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Milleage | | |
| | | XX-67 | XX-68 | XX-69 |
| | | 46 Professions; Me- dicine. | 47 Do Engineering and Survey. | 48 Do Natural Science. |
| | | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| I | 1 Administration | 1 | 0 | .. |
| II | 2 Defence | 2 | .. | .. |
| III | 3 Service of Foreign States | .. | .. | .. |
| IV | 4 Provision and care of animals | .. | .. | .. |
| V | 10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | 0 | 0 | .. |
| | 11 6 Agricultural labour | 0 | .. | .. |
| | 12 7 Agriculture, growth of special products | 0 | 0 | .. |
| VI | 13 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests | 3 | .. | .. |
| | 9 Personal household and sanitary services | 0 | 0 | .. |
| VII | 10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | 0 | 0 | .. |
| VIII | 11 Do of Light, fuel and forage | .. | .. | .. |
| IX | 12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building).. | .. | .. | .. |
| X | 13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | 3 | .. | .. |
| XI | 27 14 Do of Paper | .. | .. | .. |
| | 28 15 Do of Books and prints | .. | .. | .. |
| | 29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments.. | .. | 19 | .. |
| | 30 17 Do of Carvings and engravings | .. | .. | .. |
| | 31 18 Do of Toys and curiosities | .. | .. | .. |
| | 32 19 Do of Music and musical instruments | .. | .. | .. |
| | 33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc. | 0 | .. | .. |
| | 34 21 Do of Furniture | .. | .. | .. |
| | 35 22 Do of Harness | .. | .. | .. |
| | 36 23 Do of Tools and machinery | .. | .. | .. |
| XII | 37 24 Do of Arms and ammunition | .. | .. | .. |
| | 38 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur | 0 | .. | .. |
| | 39 26 Do of Silk | .. | .. | .. |
| | 40 27 Do of Cotton | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 41 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 42 29 Do of Dress | 2 | .. | .. |
| | 43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | 0 | .. | .. |
| | 45 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead | .. | .. | .. |
| | 46 33 Do of Iron and steel | .. | .. | .. |
| XIV | 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | .. | .. | .. |
| XV | 35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc | 0 | .. | .. |
| XVI | 36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | .. | .. | .. |
| XVII | 37 Do of Leather | .. | .. | .. |
| XVIII | 54 38 Commerce ; Money and Securities | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 55 39 Do General merchants | .. | .. | .. |
| | 56 40 Do Dealings unspecified | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 57 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents | 1 | 0 | .. |
| XIX | 63 42 Do Transport and storage | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 64 43 Professions ; Religion | 28 | .. | .. |
| | 65 44 Do Education | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | 66 45 Do Literature | 2 | .. | .. |
| XX | 67 46 Do Law | 3 | .. | .. |
| | 68 47 Do Medicine | .. | .. | .. |
| | 69 48 Do Engineering and Survey | .. | 1 | .. |
| | 70 49 Do Natural Science | .. | .. | .. |
| XXI | 71 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | 51 Do Music, acting and dancing | 0 | .. | .. |
| XXII | 52 Do Sport | 0 | .. | .. |
| XXIII | 53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| | 54 Indefinite and dis-reputable occupations | 0 | .. | .. |
| XXIV | 78 55 Independent means : property and alms | 0 | .. | .. |
| | 79 56 Do at the State Expense | 9 | .. | .. |
| Total ... | | 0 | 6 | .. |

[Subsidiary Table J-11]—cont L.

TABLE IX—contd.

Occupations.

| since | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Returned as— | | | | | | |
| XX-70 | XX-71 | XXI | XXII | XXIII | XXIV-78 | XXV-79 |
| 49 Do Pictorial Art & Sculpture. | 50 Do music, acting and dancing. | 51 Do Sport. | 52 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, and earthwork and general labour. | 53 Indefinite and disreputable oc- cupations. | 54 Independent Means, property and alms. | 55 Do at the State Expense. |
| 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 4 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 0 | 5 | 9 | 3 | .. |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 4 | 1 |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| .. | 0 | .. | 23 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | .. | 0 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| .. | 3 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 |
| 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 0 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 0 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 0 | 5 | .. | 30 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 49 | .. | 38 | .. |
| 1 | 0 | .. | 8 | .. | 5 | .. |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 10 | .. | 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | 0 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 0 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 4 | .. |
| .. | .. | 4 | 13 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| .. | 3 | .. | 33 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | 21 | 2 |
| .. | .. | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| 0 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 5 | 0 |
| .. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 23 | 1 |
| .. | 0 | .. | 5 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| .. | 3 | .. | 10 | .. | 9 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 44 | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 13 | .. | 3 | 6 |
| 0 | .. | .. | 13 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | 18 | 1 | 42 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 70 | .. | 13 | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | 15 | 1 | .. | 0 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | | Principal Occupations. (Column 14 of General Schedule). | | | | Eastern Millage | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| I | | 1 Administration | 284 | 716 | 565 | | |
| II | | 2 Defence | 325 | 675 | 877 | | |
| III | | 3 Service of Foreign States | 1,000 | .. | 1,000 | | |
| IV | | 4 Provision and care of animals | 368 | 632 | 971 | | |
| V | 10 | 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | 278 | 722 | 885 | | |
| | 11 | 6 Agricultural labour | 277 | 723 | 985 | | |
| | 12 | 7 Agriculture, growth of special products | 301 | 699 | 582 | | |
| VI | 13 | 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests | 275 | 725 | 916 | | |
| | | 9 Personal house-hold and sanitary services | 329 | 680 | 899 | | |
| VII | | 10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | 335 | 665 | 897 | | |
| VIII | | 11 Do of light, fuel and forage | 356 | 644 | 943 | | |
| IX | | 12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building). | 297 | 703 | 897 | | |
| X | | 13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | 245 | 755 | 895 | | |
| XI | 27 | 14 Do of Paper | 1,000 | .. | 1,000 | | |
| | 28 | 15 Do of Books and prints | 336 | 664 | 932 | | |
| | 29 | 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments.. | 362 | 638 | 915 | | |
| | 30 | 17 Do of Carvings and engravings | 153 | 847 | 1,000 | | |
| | 31 | 18 Do of Toys and curiosities | 418 | 582 | 1,000 | | |
| | 32 | 19 Do of Music and musical instruments | .. | 1,000 | .. | | |
| | 33 | 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc. | 395 | 605 | 945 | | |
| XII | 34 | 21 Do of Furniture | 394 | 606 | 1,000 | | |
| | 35 | 22 Do of Harness | .. | 1,000 | .. | | |
| | 36 | 23 Do of Tools and machinery | 163 | 837 | 976 | | |
| | 37 | 24 Do of Arms and ammunition | 609 | 391 | 923 | | |
| | 38 | 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur | 391 | 609 | 969 | | |
| | 39 | 26 Do of Silk | 348 | 652 | 946 | | |
| | 40 | 27 Do of Cotton | 293 | 707 | 793 | | |
| XIII | 41 | 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | 406 | 594 | 858 | | |
| | 42 | 29 Do of Dress | 317 | 683 | 890 | | |
| | 43 | 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | 304 | 696 | 725 | | |
| | 44 | 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | 317 | 683 | 969 | | |
| | 45 | 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead | 328 | 672 | 984 | | |
| | 46 | 33 Do of Iron and steel | 508 | 692 | 819 | | |
| | | 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | 339 | 670 | 776 | | |
| XIV | | 35 Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | 354 | 646 | 873 | | |
| XV | | 36 Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | 243 | 757 | 929 | | |
| XVI | | 37 Do of Leather | 288 | 712 | 821 | | |
| XVII | 54 | 38 Commerce: Money and Securities | 307 | 693 | 734 | | |
| | 55 | 39 Do General merchants | 361 | 639 | 869 | | |
| | 56 | 40 Do Dealings unspecified | 352 | 648 | 825 | | |
| XVIII | 57 | 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents | 332 | 668 | 835 | | |
| | | 42 Do Transport and storage | 379 | 621 | 905 | | |
| XIX | 63 | 43 Professions: Religion | 318 | 682 | 695 | | |
| | 64 | 44 Do Education | 359 | 641 | 817 | | |
| | 65 | 45 Do Literature | 224 | 776 | 847 | | |
| | 66 | 46 Do Law | 275 | 725 | 581 | | |
| | 67 | 47 Do Medicine | 269 | 731 | 829 | | |
| | 68 | 48 Do Engineering and Survey | 308 | 692 | 871 | | |
| | 69 | 49 Do Natural Science | .. | .. | .. | | |
| XX | 70 | 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | 323 | 677 | 935 | | |
| | 71 | 51 Do Music, acting and dancing | 363 | 637 | 889 | | |
| | | 52 Do Sport | 326 | 674 | 949 | | |
| XXI | | 53 Unskilled labour: not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | 488 | 512 | 969 | | |
| XXII | | 54 Indolent and disreputable occupations | 232 | 768 | 845 | | |
| XXIII | 78 | 55 Independent means: property and alms | 160 | 340 | 953 | | |
| | 79 | 56 Do at the State Expense | 420 | 580 | 771 | | |
| Total | | | 310 | 690 | 886 | | |

[Subsidiary Table J-11]—contd.

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations.

| Division. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Returned as— | | | | | | | | |
| I | II | IV | V-10 | V-11 | V-12 | V-13 | VI | VII |
| Administration. | Defence. | Provision and care of animals. | 4 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants. | 5 Agricultural labour. | 6 Agriculture, growth of special products. | 7 Agricultural training and supervision and forests. | 8 Personal, household and sanitary services. | 9 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants. |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 340 | 9 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | .. | .. | 107 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | .. | 9 | 0 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 24 | .. | 3 | .. | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 5 |
| 2 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 9 | .. | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | .. | 0 | 26 | 38 | .. | .. | 0 | 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | 40 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 0 | 120 | 0 | 21 | 0 | .. | 2 |
| 1 | .. | 0 | 70 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |
| 0 | .. | 0 | 28 | 1 | 2 | .. | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | .. | 0 | 59 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | 1 | 40 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | 4 | 20 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | .. | 2 | 115 | 1 | 0 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 3 | 18 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 0 | 56 | 6 | 1 | .. | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | .. | .. | 227 | .. | 0 | .. | 1 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 138 | .. | 1 | .. | 0 | 2 |
| .. | .. | 0 | 216 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 81 | 0 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 75 | .. | 2 | 19 | .. | 0 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 187 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1 | .. | 0 | 104 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 |
| 8 | .. | 1 | 101 | .. | 0 | .. | 1 | 15 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 68 | .. | 0 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | .. | 0 | 245 | 4 | 0 | .. | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | .. | .. | 147 | 12 | .. | .. | 0 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 126 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 4 | .. | .. | 507 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | 120 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 113 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | 57 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 0 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | .. | 1 | 11 | .. | 0 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | .. | 3 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 185 | .. | 0 | .. | 3 | 3 |
| 13 | 0 | 2 | 36 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 |

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule. | | | Eastern Mileage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | VIII | IX | X |
| | | | | 10 Preparation and supply of light, fuel and forage. | 11 Buildings (build- ing materials and artificers in build- ing). | 12 Preparation and supply of vehi- cles and vessels. |
| | | | | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| I | 1 | Administration | ... | 1 | 0 | ... |
| II | 2 | Defence | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III | 3 | Service of Foreign States | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV | 4 | Provision and care of animals | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| V | 10 | 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | ... | 1 | 3 | ... |
| | 11 | 6 Agricultural labour | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | 12 | 7 Agriculture, growth of special products | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| VI | 13 | 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 9 | 9 Personal, house-hold and sanitary services | ... | 1 | 0 | ... |
| VII | 10 | 10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| VIII | 11 | Do of light, fuel and forage | ... | ... | 1 | 0 |
| IX | 12 | Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building) | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| X | 13 | Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| XI | 27 | 14 Do of Paper | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 28 | 15 Do of Books and prints | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 29 | 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 30 | 17 Do of Carving and engraving | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 31 | 18 Do of Toys and curiosities | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 32 | 19 Do of Music and musical instruments | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33 | 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 34 | 21 Do of Furniture | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35 | 22 Do of Harness | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 36 | 23 Do of Tools and machinery | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XII | 37 | 24 Do of Arms and ammunition | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 38 | 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 39 | 26 Do of Silk | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 40 | 27 Do of Cotton | ... | 0 | 1 | ... |
| | 41 | 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 42 | 29 Do of Dress | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 43 | 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| XIII | 44 | 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 45 | 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 46 | 33 Do of Iron and steel | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| XIV | 34 | Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XV | 35 | Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| XVI | 36 | Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| XVII | 37 | Do of Leather | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| XVIII | 54 | 38 Commerce : Money and Securities | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 55 | 39 Do General merchants | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 56 | 40 Do Dealing unspecified | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | 57 | 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| XIX | 42 | Do Transport and storage | ... | 0 | 4 | ... |
| XX | 63 | 43 Professions : Religion | ... | 0 | 1 | ... |
| | 64 | 44 Do Education | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 65 | 45 Do Literature | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 66 | 46 Do Law | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 67 | 47 Do Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 68 | 48 Do Engineering and Survey | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 69 | 49 Do Natural Science | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 70 | 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| | 71 | 51 Do Music, acting and dancing | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXI | 52 | Do Sport | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXII | 53 | Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| XXIII | 54 | Indefinite and disreputable occupations | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| XXIV | 78 | 55 Independent means ; property and alms | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | 79 | 56 Do at the State Expense | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Total | | | | 1 | 2 | 0 |

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations.

| Division | | Returned as -- | | XI-27 | | XI-28 | | XI-29 | | XI-30 | | XI-31 | | XI-32 | | XI-33 | | XI-34 | | XI-35 | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------|----|-------------------|----|-------|----|-------|----|
| 13 Preparation and supply of paper. | | 14 Do of books and prints. | | 15 Do of watches, clocks and scientific instruments. | | 16 Do of carving and engraving. | | 17 Do of toys and curiosities. | | 18 Do of music and musical instruments. | | 19 Do of bangles, necklaces, beads & sacred threads, etc. | | 20 Do of furniture. | | 21 Do of harness. | | | | | |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |

SUBSIDIARY Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | | | | | Eastern Mileage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule). | | | | XI-36 | XI-37 | XI-38 |
| | | | | | 22 Preparation and supply of tools and machinery. | 23 Do of arms and ammunitions. | 24 Do of textile fa- brics in wool and fur. |
| | | | | | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| I | 1 | Administration | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| II | 2 | Defence | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III | 3 | Service of Foreign States | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV | 4 | Provision and care of animals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| V | 10 | 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| | 11 | 6 Agricultural labour | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI | 12 | 7 Agriculture, growth of special products | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 13 | 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VII | 9 | Personal household and sanitary services | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII | 10 | Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| IX | 11 | Do of light, fuel and forage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X | 12 | Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI | 13 | Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 27 | 14 Do of Paper | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 28 | 15 Do of Books and prints | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 29 | 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 30 | 17 Do of Carving and engraving | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 31 | 18 Do of Toys and curiosities | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 32 | 19 Do of Music and musical instruments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33 | 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 34 | 21 Do of Furniture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35 | 22 Do of Harness | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XII | 36 | 23 Do of Tools and machinery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 37 | 24 Do of Arms and ammunition | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 38 | 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 39 | 26 Do of Silk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 40 | 27 Do of Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 41 | 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| | 42 | 29 Do of Dress | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 43 | 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 44 | 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 45 | 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIII | 46 | 33 Do of Iron and steel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 34 | Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| XIV | 35 | Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| XV | 36 | Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| XVI | 37 | Do of Leather | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVII | 54 | 38 Commerce : Money and Securities | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 55 | 39 Do General merchants | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 56 | 40 Do Dealings unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 57 | 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVIII | 42 | Do Transport and storage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 63 | 43 Professions ; Religion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 64 | 44 Do Education | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 65 | 45 Do Literature | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 66 | 46 Do Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 67 | 47 Do Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 68 | 48 Do Engineering and Survey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 69 | 49 Do Natural Science | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 70 | 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 71 | 51 Do Music, acting and dancing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIX | 52 | Do Sport | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XX | 53 | Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| XXI | 54 | Indefinite and disreputable occupations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| XXII | 78 | 55 Independent means ; property and alms | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| | 79 | 56 Do at the State Expense | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | ... | 0 | 1 |

[Subsidiary Table J-11]—contd.

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations.

| Divisor. | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Returned as— | | | | | | | | |
| XII-39 | XII-40 | XII-41 | XII-42 | XIII-43 | XIII-44 | XIII-45 | XIII-46 | XIV |
| Do of silk. | Do of cotton. | Do of jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | Do of dress. | Do of gold, silver & precious stones. | Do of brass, cop- per & bell-metal | Do of tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead. | Do of iron and steel. | Do of glass, ear- then and stone- ware. |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 18 |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. |
| .. | 4 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | 0 | 16 | .. | 9 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | 0 | .. | 0 | 3 | .. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| .. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 1 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule). | | | | Eastern Mileage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | XV | XVI | XVII |
| | | | | | 34 Preparation and supply of wood, cane and leaves etc. | 35 Do of drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | 36 Do of leather. |
| | | | | | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| I | 1 | Administration | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 43 |
| II | 2 | Defence | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III | 3 | Service of Foreign States | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV | 4 | Provision and care of animals | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| V | 10 | 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| | 11 | 6 Agricultural labour | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| | 12 | 7 Agriculture, growth of special products | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| | 13 | 8 Agricultural training and supervision and forests | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI | 9 | Personal household and sanitary services | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| VII | 10 | Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 0 |
| VIII | 11 | Do of light, fuel and forage | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| IX | 12 | Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building) | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| X | 13 | Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XI | 27 | 14 Do of Paper | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 28 | 15 Do of Books and prints | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 29 | 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 30 | 17 Do of Carving and engraving | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 31 | 18 Do of Toys and curiosities | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 32 | 19 Do of Music and musical instruments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33 | 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 34 | 21 Do of Furniture | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35 | 22 Do of Harness | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 36 | 23 Do of Tools and machinery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XII | 37 | 24 Do of Arms and ammunition | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 38 | 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| | 39 | 26 Do of Silk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 40 | 27 Do of Cotton | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| | 41 | 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 42 | 29 Do of Dress | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| XIII | 43 | 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 0 |
| | 44 | 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | 45 | 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 46 | 33 Do of Iron and steel | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 3 |
| XIV | 34 | Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| XV | 35 | Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| XVI | 36 | Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| XVII | 37 | Do of Leather | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| XVIII | 54 | 38 Commerce : Money and Securities | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | 55 | 39 Do General merchants | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| | 56 | 40 Do Dealings unspecified | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 0 |
| | 57 | 41 Do Middlemen, brokers and agents | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| XIX | 42 | Do Transport and storage | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| XX | 63 | 43 Professions ; Religion | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| | 64 | 44 Do Education | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| | 65 | 45 Do Literature | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 66 | 46 Do Law | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 67 | 47 Do Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 68 | 48 Do Engineering and Survey | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 69 | 49 Do Natural Science | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 70 | 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 71 | 51 Do Music, acting and dancing | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| | 52 | Do Sport | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| XXI | 53 | Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| XXII | | | | | | | 1 |
| XXIII | 54 | Indefinite and disreputable occupations | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 |
| XXIV | 78 | 55 Independent means ; property and alms | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | ... |
| | 79 | 56 Do at the State Expense | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Total | | | | | 2 | 0 | 3 |

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations.

| Division | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Returned as— | | | | | | | | |
| XVIII-54 | XVIII-55 | XVIII-56 | XVIII-57 | XIX | XX-63 | XX-64 | XX-65 | XX-66 |
| 37 Commerce, money and securities. | 38 Do General mercantile. | 39 Do dealing unspecified. | 40 Do middlemen, brokers & agents. | 41 Transport and storage. | 42 Professions, religion. | 43 Do Education. | 44 Do Literature. | 45 Do Law |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
| 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 0 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 0 | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 11 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 27 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 4 | 3 | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | .. | 1 |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | 0 | .. |
| 14 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | .. | 7 | 4 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 12 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .. | 0 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 0 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | .. | 7 | 1 | 0 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | .. | 0 | 3 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Order and Sub-Order as in (Classified List). | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule). | | | Eastern Mileage | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | XX-67 | XX-68 | XX-69 |
| | | | | 46 Professions ; Me- dicine. | 47 Do Engineering and Survey. | 48 Do Natural Science. |
| | | | | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| I | 1 | Administration | ... | 1 | 0 | ... |
| II | 2 | Defence | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| III | 3 | Service of Foreign States | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV | 4 | Provision and care of animals | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { | 10 | 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | 11 | 6 Agricultural labour | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| { | 12 | 7 Agriculture, growth of special products | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| | 13 | 8 Agriculture, training and supervision and forests | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| VI | 9 | Personal, household and sanitary services... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| VII | 10 | Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| VIII | 11 | Do of light, fuel and forage | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IX | 12 | Buildings, building materials and artificers in building... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| X | 13 | Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| { | 27 | 14 Do of Paper | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 28 | 15 Do of Books and prints | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 29 | 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments | ... | ... | 21 | ... |
| | 30 | 17 Do of Carving and engraving | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 31 | 18 Do of Toys and curiosities | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 32 | 19 Do of Music and musical instruments | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33 | 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc. | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 34 | 21 Do of Furniture | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35 | 22 Do of Harness | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 36 | 23 Do of Tools and machinery | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { | 37 | 24 Do of Arms and ammunition | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 38 | 25 Do of Textile fabrics in wool and fur | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 39 | 26 Do of Silk | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 40 | 27 Do of Cotton | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 41 | 28 Do of Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc. | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 42 | 29 Do of Dress | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | 43 | 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 44 | 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 45 | 32 Do of Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 46 | 33 Do of Iron and steel | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV | 34 | Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XV | 35 | Do of Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| XVI | 36 | Do of Drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVII | 37 | Do of Leather | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { | 38 | 38 Commerce ; Money and Securities | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 39 | Do General merchants | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 40 | Do Dealings unspecified | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 41 | Do Middlemen, brokers and agents | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| XIX | 42 | Do Transport and storage | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| { | 43 | 43 Professions ; Religion | ... | 39 | ... | ... |
| | 44 | Do Education | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | 45 | Do Literature | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| | 46 | Do Law | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| | 47 | Do Medicine | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 48 | Do Engineering and Survey | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 49 | Do Natural Science | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 50 | Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 51 | Do Music, acting and dancing | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 52 | Do Sport | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXI | 53 | Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| XXII | 54 | Indefinite and disreputable occupations | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| { | 55 | 55 Independent means ; property and alms | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 56 | Do at the State Expense | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | 1 | 0 | ... |

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations.

| Division | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Returned as— | | | | | | |
| XX-70 | XX-71 | XXI | XXII | XXIII | XXIV-78 | XXIV-79 |
| 49 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | 50 Do music, acting and dancing. | 51 Sport. | 52 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | 53 Indefinite and disreputable oc- cupations. | 54 Independent means ; property and alms. | 55 Do at the State Expense. |
| 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 0 | 3 | 11 | 3 | .. |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 31 | .. | 1 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 0 | 5 | 0 | 21 | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 14 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 0 | .. | 0 | 30 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 |
| 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 0 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 13 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 34 | 0 | 6 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 51 | .. | 23 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 10 | .. | 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | 0 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 0 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | 3 | 10 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 35 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 23 | 3 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| 0 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 4 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| .. | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 29 | 1 |
| .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 55 | 5 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | 29 | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 67 | .. | 18 | .. |
| .. | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | .. | 0 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule) | | | Western Mileage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | Subsidiary Occupation (nil). | | 4 |
| | | | | | | |
| I | 1 Administration | ... | 333 | 667 | 529 | |
| II | 2 Defence | ... | 347 | 653 | 970 | |
| III | 3 Service of Foreign States | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| IV | 4 Provision and care of animals... | ... | 736 | 264 | 962 | |
| V | 10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | ... | 362 | 638 | 907 | |
| | 11 6 Agricultural Labour | ... | 502 | 498 | 982 | |
| VI | 12 7 Agriculture ; Growth of Special products... | ... | 757 | 243 | 978 | |
| | 13 8 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests .. | ... | 337 | 663 | 837 | |
| VII | 9 Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | ... | 581 | 419 | 884 | |
| VIII | 10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | ... | 490 | 510 | 890 | |
| IX | 11 Do of Light, fuel and forage | ... | 662 | 338 | 909 | |
| X | 12 Buildings, (building materials, & artificers in building) | ... | 426 | 574 | 834 | |
| XI | 13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | ... | 402 | 548 | 809 | |
| | 27 14 Do of paper | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| XII | 28 15 Do of Books and prints | ... | 657 | 343 | 913 | |
| | 29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments | ... | 261 | 739 | 1,090 | |
| XIII | 30 17 Do of Carvings and Engravings | ... | 200 | 800 | 647 | |
| | 31 18 Do of Toys and Curiosities | ... | 667 | 333 | 1,000 | |
| XIV | 32 19 Do of Music and Musical Instruments | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | |
| | 33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc. | ... | 467 | 533 | 810 | |
| XV | 34 21 Do of Furniture | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | 35 22 Do of Harness | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| XVI | 36 23 Do of Tools and Machinery | ... | 986 | 14 | 889 | |
| | 37 24 Do of Arms and Ammunition | ... | 457 | 543 | 976 | |
| XVII | 38 25 Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur | ... | 410 | 590 | 817 | |
| | 39 26 Do of Silk | ... | 456 | 544 | 867 | |
| XVIII | 40 27 Do of Cotton | ... | 406 | 594 | 811 | |
| | 41 28 Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. | ... | 640 | 360 | 832 | |
| XIX | 42 29 Do of Dress | ... | 464 | 536 | 892 | |
| | 43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | ... | 366 | 634 | 743 | |
| XX | 44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | 479 | 521 | 860 | |
| | 45 32 Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead, etc. | ... | 443 | 557 | 917 | |
| XXI | 46 33 Do of Iron and Steel | ... | 371 | 629 | 752 | |
| | 34 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | ... | 442 | 558 | 788 | |
| XXII | 35 35 Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc... | ... | 545 | 455 | 848 | |
| XXIII | 36 36 Do of Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. | ... | 385 | 615 | 790 | |
| XXIV | 37 37 Do of Leather | ... | 360 | 640 | 836 | |
| XXV | 54 38 Commerce ; Money and Securities | ... | 331 | 669 | 636 | |
| | 55 39 Do General Merchants... | ... | 401 | 599 | 962 | |
| XXVI | 56 40 Do Dealing unspecified | ... | 352 | 648 | 798 | |
| | 57 41 Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents | ... | 324 | 676 | 716 | |
| XXVII | 42 42 Do Transport and Storage | ... | 510 | 490 | 900 | |
| | 63 43 Professions ; Religion | ... | 399 | 601 | 606 | |
| XXVIII | 64 44 Do Education | ... | 445 | 555 | 747 | |
| | 65 45 Do Literature | ... | 259 | 741 | 522 | |
| XXIX | 66 46 Do Law | ... | 250 | 750 | 424 | |
| | 67 47 Do Medicine | ... | 422 | 578 | 704 | |
| XXX | 68 48 Do Engineering and Survey | ... | 355 | 645 | 783 | |
| | 69 49 Do Natural Science | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | |
| XXXI | 70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | ... | 667 | 333 | 758 | |
| | 71 51 Do Music, Acting and Dancing | ... | 467 | 533 | 774 | |
| XXXII | 52 52 Dy Sport | ... | 451 | 549 | 696 | |
| XXXIII | 53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | ... | 596 | 404 | 981 | |
| XXXIV | 54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations | ... | 434 | 566 | 798 | |
| | 78 55 Independent means ; property and alms | ... | 571 | 429 | 916 | |
| XXXV | 79 56 Do at the State expence | ... | 330 | 670 | 666 | |
| Total | | ... | 413 | 587 | 906 | |

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations.

| Division. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Returned as— | | | | | | | | |
| I | II | IV | V-10 | V-11 | V-12 | V-13 | VI | VII |
| Administration. | Defence. | Provision and care of animals. | 4 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants. | 5 Agricultural labour. | 6 Agriculture, growth of special products. | 7 Agricultural training and supervision and forests. | 8 Personal, household and sanitary services. | 9 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants. |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 423 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 |
| ... | ... | 3 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | 0 | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | ... | 0 | 11 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| ... | ... | ... | 108 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 4 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 3 | ... | 1 | 68 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | ... |
| 1 | ... | 1 | 30 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 133 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| 1 | ... | ... | 42 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 353 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 130 | 10 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 164 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | 103 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 0 | 150 | ... | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | 79 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 1 | ... | ... | 233 | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | ... | ... | 84 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 210 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | 180 | 5 | 0 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 0 | ... | ... | 110 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 0 | ... | ... | 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 76 | ... | ... | 111 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | ... | ... | 246 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 21 |
| 3 | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 161 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 0 | ... | ... | 202 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| 7 | ... | 0 | 68 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 5 |
| 3 | ... | 0 | 350 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | ... | ... | 181 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| 1 | ... | ... | 329 | ... | 14 | ... | 7 | 14 |
| 7 | ... | ... | 540 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | ... | ... | 181 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | 139 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 23 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 151 | 1 | ... | ... | 13 | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 30 | ... | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | ... | 2 | 39 | 4 | 1 | ... | 3 | 15 |
| 0 | ... | 2 | 47 | 2 | 1 | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | ... | ... | 293 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | 0 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 4 |

SUBSIDIARY

Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule.) | Western Mileage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | | VIII | IX | X |
| | | 10 Supply of light fuel and forage. | 11 Building (building materials and arti- ficers in building) | 12 Preparation and supply of vehicle and vessels. |
| | | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| I | 1 Administration | 0 | 0 | .. |
| II | 2 Defence | .. | .. | .. |
| III | 3 Service of Foreign States | .. | .. | .. |
| IV | 4 Provision and care of animals... .. | .. | .. | .. |
| V | 10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | 11 6 Agricultural Labour | 0 | 0 | .. |
| | 12 7 Agriculture, Growth of Special products... .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| VI | 13 8 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 9 Personal, Household and Sanitary Services .. | 0 | 0 | .. |
| VII | 10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants. | 4 | 2 | .. |
| VIII | 11 Do of Light, fuel and forage | .. | .. | .. |
| IX | 12 Building, (building materials and artificers in building) | .. | .. | .. |
| X | 13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels .. | .. | .. | .. |
| XI | 27 14 Do of paper | .. | .. | .. |
| | 28 15 Do of Books and prints | .. | .. | .. |
| | 29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments | .. | .. | .. |
| XII | 30 17 Do of Carvings and Engravings | .. | .. | .. |
| | 31 18 Do of Toys and Curiosities | .. | .. | .. |
| | 32 19 Do of Music and Musical Instruments | .. | .. | .. |
| XIII | 33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc | .. | .. | .. |
| | 34 21 Do of Furniture | .. | .. | .. |
| | 35 22 Do of Harness | .. | .. | .. |
| XIV | 36 23 Do of Tools and Machinery | .. | .. | .. |
| | 37 24 Do of Arms and Ammunition | .. | .. | .. |
| | 38 25 Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur | .. | .. | .. |
| XV | 39 26 Do of Silk | .. | .. | .. |
| | 40 27 Do of Cotton | 1 | 0 | .. |
| | 41 28 Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc | .. | .. | .. |
| XVI | 42 29 Do of Dress | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | .. | .. | .. |
| | 44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | .. | .. | .. |
| XVII | 45 32 Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead | .. | 8 | .. |
| | 46 33 Do of Iron and Steel | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| XVIII | 35 Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | .. | 0 | .. |
| XIX | 36 Do of Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc | .. | .. | .. |
| XX | 37 Do of Leather | .. | .. | .. |
| XXI | 54 38 Commerce; money and Securities | .. | .. | .. |
| | 55 39 Do of General Merchants | .. | 1 | .. |
| | 56 40 Do Dealing unspecified | .. | 0 | .. |
| XXII | 57 41 Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents | .. | 2 | .. |
| | 42 Do Transport and Storage | .. | 1 | .. |
| | 63 43 Profession; Religion | .. | .. | .. |
| XXIII | 64 44 Do Education | .. | .. | .. |
| | 65 45 Do Literature | .. | 7 | .. |
| | 66 46 Do Law | .. | .. | .. |
| XXIV | 67 47 Do Medicine | .. | 56 | .. |
| | 68 48 Do Engineering and Survey | .. | 8 | .. |
| | 69 49 Do Natural Science | .. | .. | .. |
| XXV | 70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | 8 | .. | .. |
| | 71 51 Do Music, Acting and Dancing | 0 | .. | .. |
| | 52 Do Sport | .. | 10 | .. |
| XXVI | 53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural earthwork and gene- ral labour. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| XXVII | 54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations | 2 | .. | .. |
| XXVIII | 78 55 Independent means; property and alms | .. | 0 | .. |
| XXIX | 79 56 Do at the State expence | .. | 3 | .. |
| Total .. | | 1 | 1 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule). | Western Mileage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| | | XI-36 | XI-37 | XII-38 |
| | | 22 Preparation and supply of tools and machinery. | 23 Do of Arms and ammunition. | 24 Do of textile fabrics in wool and fur. |
| | | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| I | 1 Administration | .. | .. | .. |
| II | 2 Defence | .. | .. | .. |
| III | 3 Service of Foreign States | .. | .. | .. |
| IV | 4 Provision and care of animals... .. | .. | .. | .. |
| V | 10 5 Agriculture; land-holders and tenants | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 11 6 Agricultural Labour | .. | .. | .. |
| | 12 7 Agriculture, Growth of Special products | .. | .. | .. |
| | 13 8 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests | .. | .. | .. |
| VI | 9 Personal, household and Sanitary Services | .. | 0 | 1 |
| VII | 10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants. | .. | .. | 0 |
| VIII | 11 Do of Light, fuel and forage | .. | .. | .. |
| IX | 12 Buildings, (building materials and artificers in building) | .. | .. | .. |
| X | 13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | .. | .. | .. |
| | 27 14 Do of paper | .. | .. | .. |
| | 28 15 Do of Books and prints | .. | .. | .. |
| | 29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments | .. | .. | .. |
| | 30 17 Do of Carvings and Engravings | .. | .. | .. |
| | 31 18 Do of Toys and Curiosities | .. | .. | .. |
| | 32 19 Do of Music and Musical Instruments | .. | .. | .. |
| | 33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc | .. | .. | .. |
| | 34 21 Do of Furniture | .. | .. | .. |
| | 35 22 Do of Harness | .. | .. | .. |
| | 36 23 Do of Tools and Machinery | .. | .. | .. |
| | 37 24 Do of Arms and Ammunition | .. | .. | .. |
| | 38 25 Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur | .. | .. | .. |
| | 39 26 Do of Silk | .. | .. | 7 |
| | 40 27 Do of Cotton | .. | .. | .. |
| | 41 28 Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.... .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 42 29 Do of Dress | .. | .. | .. |
| | 43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | .. | .. | .. |
| | 44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | .. | .. | .. |
| | 45 32 Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead | .. | .. | .. |
| | 46 33 Do of Iron and Steel | .. | .. | .. |
| XIV | 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | .. | .. | .. |
| XV | 35 Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | .. | .. | .. |
| XVI | 36 Do of Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc | .. | .. | .. |
| XVII | 37 Do of Leather | .. | .. | .. |
| | 54 38 Commerce; Money and Securities | .. | .. | .. |
| | 55 39 Do General Merchants | .. | .. | .. |
| | 56 40 Do Dealing unspecified | .. | .. | .. |
| | 57 41 Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents | .. | .. | .. |
| XIX | 42 Do Transport and Storage | .. | .. | .. |
| | 63 43 Profession; Religion | .. | .. | .. |
| | 64 44 Do Education | .. | .. | .. |
| | 65 45 Do Literature | .. | .. | .. |
| | 66 46 Do Law | .. | .. | .. |
| | 67 47 Do Medicine | .. | .. | .. |
| | 68 48 Do Engineering and Survey | .. | .. | 19 |
| | 69 49 Do Natural Science | .. | .. | .. |
| | 70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture | .. | .. | .. |
| | 71 51 Do Music, Acting and Dancing, etc. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 52 Do Sport | .. | .. | .. |
| XXI | 53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural earthwork and general labour | .. | .. | 2 |
| XXII | 54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations | .. | .. | 0 |
| XXIII | 78 55 Independent means; property and alms | .. | .. | 1 |
| XXIV | 79 56 Do at the State expense | .. | .. | .. |
| Total ... | | 0 | | 1 |

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations.

Division.

Returned as—

| XII-39 | XII-40 | XII-41 | XII-42 | XIII-43 | XIII-44 | XIII-45 | XIII-46 | XIV |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 25 Do of silk. | 26 Do of cotton. | 27 Do of jute, hemp flax coir, etc. | 28 Do of dress. | 29 Do of gold, sil- ver and precious stones. | 30 Do of brass, copper and bell- metal. | 31 Do of tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead. | 32 Do of iron and steel. | 33 Do of glass ear- then & stoneware. |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| :: | 1 | : | 0 | 0 | :: | :: | :: | 0 |
| :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| :: | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | :: | 0 | 0 |
| :: | 0 | :: | 0 | 0 | :: | :: | :: | 0 |
| :: | 0 | :: | 0 | 0 | :: | :: | 0 | 0 |
| :: | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | :: | :: | 0 |
| :: | 0 | :: | 1 | 0 | 1 | :: | :: | : |
| :: | :: | :: | 1 | 0 | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | 27 | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | 6 | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | :: | 3 | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | 8 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | :: | 1 | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | :: | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | :: | 12 | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | :: | 15 | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | :: | 6 | :: | 1 | :: | 1 |
| :: | :: | 0 | :: | 1 | :: | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| :: | 2 | :: | :: | 4 | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | 15 | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | :: | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | :: | 1 | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | 3 | 0 | :: | :: | :: | 5 |
| :: | :: | :: | 2 | :: | :: | 13 | :: | :: |
| :: | 53 | :: | 8 | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| :: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | :: | :: | 0 | 0 |
| :: | 1 | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | 1 |
| :: | 0 | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: | :: |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | Principal Occupation. (Column 14 of General Schedule). | Western Mileage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | XV | XVI | XVII |
| | | 34 Preparation and supply of wood, cane, and leaves etc. | 35 Do of drugs, gums, dyes, etc. | 36 Do of leather. |
| | | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| I | 1 Administration | 0 | ... | 11 |
| II | 2 Defence | ... | ... | ... |
| III | 3 Service of Foreign State | ... | ... | ... |
| IV | 4 Provision and care of animals | 0 | ... | 0 |
| V | 10 5 Agriculture, land-holders and tenants | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | 11 6 Agricultural Labour | 0 | ... | 0 |
| | 12 7 Agriculture: Growth of special products | 0 | ... | 0 |
| VI | 13 8 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests | ... | ... | ... |
| | 9 Personal, House-hold and Sanitary Services | 0 | ... | 0 |
| VII | 10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | 0 | 0 | ... |
| VIII | 11 Do of light, fuel and forage | 1 | ... | ... |
| IX | 12 Buildings. (building materials and artificers in building) | 1 | ... | ... |
| X | 13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | ... | ... | ... |
| XI | 27 14 Do of paper | ... | ... | ... |
| | 28 15 Do of Books and prints | ... | ... | ... |
| | 29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments | ... | ... | ... |
| | 30 17 Do of Carvings and Engravings | ... | ... | ... |
| | 31 18 Do of Toys and Curiosities | ... | ... | ... |
| | 32 19 Do of Music and Musical Instruments | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc. | 2 | ... | ... |
| | 34 21 Do of Furniture | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35 22 Do of Harness | ... | ... | ... |
| | 36 23 Do of Tools and Machinery | ... | ... | ... |
| XII | 37 24 Do of Arms and Ammunition | ... | ... | ... |
| | 38 25 Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 39 26 Do of Silk | 20 | ... | ... |
| | 40 27 Do of Cotton | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 41 28 Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. | ... | ... | ... |
| | 42 29 Do of Dress | 2 | ... | ... |
| | 43 30 Do of Gold, silver and precious stones | 2 | ... | ... |
| XIII | 44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | 2 | ... | ... |
| | 45 32 Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead | ... | ... | ... |
| | 46 33 Do of Iron and Steel | 7 | ... | ... |
| XIV | 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | 1 | ... | ... |
| XV | 35 Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | ... | ... | ... |
| XVI | 36 Do of Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. | ... | ... | ... |
| XVII | 37 Do of Leather | 1 | ... | ... |
| XVIII | 54 38 Commerce; money and Securities | ... | 3 | 6 |
| | 55 39 Do General Merchants | ... | ... | ... |
| | 56 40 Do Dealing unspecified | 0 | ... | ... |
| XIX | 57 41 Do Middlemen, Brokers, and Agents | ... | ... | ... |
| | 42 Do Transport and Storage | ... | ... | 1 |
| XX | 63 43 Professions Religion | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 64 44 Do Education | ... | ... | ... |
| | 65 45 Do Literature | ... | ... | ... |
| | 66 46 Do Law | ... | ... | ... |
| | 67 47 Do Medicine | ... | ... | ... |
| | 68 48 Do Engineering and Survey | ... | ... | ... |
| | 69 49 Do Natural Science | ... | ... | ... |
| | 70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture &c. | 45 | ... | ... |
| XXI | 71 51 Do Music, Acting and Dancing | 10 | ... | ... |
| | 52 Do Sport | ... | ... | ... |
| XXII | 53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural earthwork and gen- eral labour. | 1 | ... | 0 |
| XXIII | 54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations | 4 | ... | 14 |
| XXIV | 78 55 Independent means, property and alms | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 79 56 Do at the State expense | 6 | 3 | ... |
| Total | | 2 | 0 | 1 |

TABLE XI—contd.
Occupations.

| Division. Returned as— | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| XVIII-54 | XVIII-55 | XVIII-56 | XVIII-57 | XIX | XX-63 | XX-64 | XX-65 |
| 37 Commerce, money and securities. | 38 Do of General merchants. | 39 Do dealing un- specified. | 40 Do middlemen brokers and agents. | 41 Do transport and storage. | 42 Professions Reli- gion. | 43 Do Education. | 44 Do Literature. |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 3 | .. | 1 | 0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 43 | 43 | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | .. |
| 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 21 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 8 | 4 | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 6 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 3 |
| 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 6 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 36 | 2 | 7 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 0 | .. |
| 0 | .. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 2 | .. |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 7 | 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 7 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 0 | .. |
| 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Combined

| Order and Sub-Order as in Classified List. | Principal Occupation (Column 14 of General Schedule.) | Western Mileage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| | | XX-66 | XX-67 | XX-68 |
| | | 45 Professions; Law. | 46 Do Medicine. | 47 Do Engineering and Survey. |
| | | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| I | 1 Administration | ... | 0 | 0 |
| II | 2 Defence | ... | ... | ... |
| III | 3 Service of Foreign State | ... | ... | ... |
| IV | 4 Provision and care of animals | ... | ... | ... |
| V | 10 5 Agriculture; land-holders and tenants | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 11 6 Agricultural labour | ... | 0 | ... |
| VI | 12 7 Agriculture; Growth of Special products | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | 13 8 Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests | ... | 3 | ... |
| VII | 9 Personal Household and Sanitary Services | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII | 10 Preparation and supply of food, drink and stimulants | ... | ... | ... |
| IX | 11 Do Light, fuel and forage | ... | ... | ... |
| X | 12 Buildings, (building materials, and artificers in building) | ... | ... | ... |
| XI | 13 Preparation and supply of vehicles and vessels | ... | ... | ... |
| | 27 14 Do of paper | ... | ... | ... |
| | 28 15 Do of Books and prints | ... | ... | ... |
| | 29 16 Do of Watches, clocks and scientific instruments | ... | ... | ... |
| | 30 17 Do of Carvings and Engravings | ... | ... | ... |
| | 31 18 Do of Toys and Curiosities | ... | ... | ... |
| | 32 19 Do of Music and Musical Instruments | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33 20 Do of Bangles, necklaces, beads and sacred threads, etc. | ... | ... | ... |
| | 34 21 Do of Furniture | ... | ... | ... |
| | 35 22 Do of Harness | ... | ... | ... |
| XII | 36 23 Do of Tools and Machinery | ... | ... | ... |
| | 37 24 Do of Arms and Ammunition | ... | ... | ... |
| | 38 25 Do of Textile Fabrics in wool and fur | ... | ... | ... |
| | 39 26 Do of Silk | ... | 1 | ... |
| | 40 27 Do of Cotton | ... | 0 | ... |
| | 41 28 Do of Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc. | ... | ... | ... |
| | 42 29 Do of Dress | ... | 0 | ... |
| | 43 30 Do of Gold, Silver and precious stones | ... | 0 | ... |
| | 44 31 Do of Brass, copper and bell-metal | ... | 2 | ... |
| | 45 32 Do of Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead | ... | ... | ... |
| XIII | 46 33 Do of Iron and Steel | ... | ... | ... |
| | 34 34 Do of Glass, earthen and stoneware | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV | 35 Do of Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | 0 | ... | ... |
| XV | 36 Do of Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. | ... | ... | ... |
| XVI | 37 Do of Leather | ... | ... | ... |
| XVII | 38 Commerce; Money and Securities | ... | ... | ... |
| XVIII | 39 Do General Merchants | ... | ... | ... |
| | 40 Do Dealing unspecified | ... | 0 | ... |
| | 41 Do Middlemen, Brokers and Agents | ... | 1 | ... |
| | 42 Do Transport and Storage | ... | 0 | ... |
| XIX | 63 43 Profession; Religion | ... | 1 | ... |
| | 64 44 Do Education | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | 65 45 Do Literature | ... | ... | ... |
| | 66 46 Do Law | ... | ... | ... |
| | 67 47 Do Medicine | ... | ... | 2 |
| | 68 48 Do Engineering and Survey | ... | ... | ... |
| | 69 49 Do Natural Science | ... | ... | ... |
| | 70 50 Do Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. | ... | ... | ... |
| | 71 51 Do Music, Acting and Dancing | ... | 1 | ... |
| | 52 Do Sport | ... | ... | ... |
| XXI | 53 Unskilled labour, not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | 0 | ... | 0 |
| XXII | 54 Indefinite and disreputable occupations | ... | ... | ... |
| XXIII | 78 55 Independent means: property and alms | 0 | ... | ... |
| | 79 56 Do at the State expense | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE XI—concl'd.
Occupations.

| Division. | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Returned as— | | | | | | | |
| XX-69 | XX-70 | XX-71 | XXI | XXII | XXIII | XXIV-78 | XXIV-79 |
| 48 Do Natural science. | 49 Do Pictorial art sculpture, etc. | 50 Do Music acting and dancing. | 51 Do sport. | 52 Unskilled labour not agricultural, earthwork and general labour. | 53 Indefinite and disreputable occupations | 54 Independent means, property and alms | 55 Do At the State expense. |
| 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 |
| .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | 0 | .. | 3 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 14 | .. |
| .. | 0 | 1 | .. | 11 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 43 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 13 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 11 | .. | 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | 41 | .. | 82 | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 2 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 19 | .. | 13 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 8 | .. | 24 | 3 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | 12 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 8 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | 17 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 1 | 10 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | .. | 36 | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 9 | 3 |
| .. | 4 | .. | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 7 | .. | 61 | .. | .. | 7 |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 36 | .. | 7 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 93 | .. | 104 | .. |
| .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| .. | .. | 3 | .. | 73 | .. | 8 | .. |
| .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 18 | 1 | .. | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional Occupation | Total Actual Workers | Millage of Actual Workers to total Caste population |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Hindus— | | | |
| 1 | Agasa ... | Washermen ... | 35,405 | 389 |
| 2 | Bairagi ... | Devotees ... | 116 | 734 |
| 3 | Bavaji ... | Devotees ... | .. | ∞ |
| 4 | Banajiga ... | Traders ... | 44,492 | 336 |
| 5 | Baniya ... | Traders ... | 20 | 667 |
| 6 | Beda ... | Hunters and Fowlers, etc... | 65,012 | 265 |
| 7 | Bestha .. | Fishermen and boatmen, etc | 53,036 | 246 |
| 8 | Bhatraju... | Musicians and ballad reciters | 480 | 390 |
| 9 | Brahmin (a) | Priests ... | 61,606 | 328 |
| | (b) | Temple servants ... | 377 | 343 |
| 10 | Budubudike | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | 796 | 468 |
| 11 | Darji ... | Tailors and dyers ... | 4,573 | 412 |
| 12 | Dasari ... | Priests ... | 1,261 | 444 |
| 13 | Damdar ... | Tumblers and acrobats ... | 1,202 | 413 |
| 14 | Ganiga .. | Oil pressers ... | 13,427 | 339 |
| 15 | Garadiga... | Jugglers and snake charmers, etc. | 205 | 480 |
| 16 | Golla ... | Cowherds etc ... | 38,599 | 271 |
| 17 | Gondaliga | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 10 | 323 |
| 18 | Goniga ... | Weavers, Calenderers and dyers | 192 | 403 |
| 19 | Gosayi ... | Devotees ... | 213 | 364 |
| 20 | Gujarathi... | Traders ... | 86 | 538 |
| 21 | Hambhukka | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 3 | 600 |
| 22 | Hatarar ... | Do do do | 2 | 667 |
| 23 | Holeyra .. | Village watchmen, etc ... | 2,32,166 | 402 |
| 24 | Idiga .. | Distillers and toddy drawers | 19,293 | 400 |
| 25 | Jat ... | Traders ... | 2 | 74 |
| 26 | Jogi ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 5,329 | 414 |
| 27 | Kahar ... | Do do do | .. | .. |
| 28 | Kanakkau | Writers ... | 3 | 158 |
| 29 | Karaman | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | .. | .. |
| 30 | Kayastha... | Writers ... | .. | .. |
| 31 | Komari .. | Traders ... | 1,0284 | 323 |
| 32 | Kshatriya | Military and dominant .. | 8,591 | 346 |
| 33 | Kumbara... | Potters ... | 15,950 | 367 |
| 34 | Kuruba ... | Shepherds and wool weavers | 117,657 | 312 |
| 35 | Ladar ... | Traders ... | 163 | 303 |
| 36 | Lingayat (a) | Priests ... | 24,125 | 325 |
| | (b) | Temple servants ... | 1,853 | 316 |
| | (c) | Devotees ... | 347 | 337 |
| | (d) | Traders ... | 73,955 | 325 |
| | (e) | Cultivators ... | 100,988 | 306 |
| | (f) | Barbers ... | 1,589 | 278 |
| 37 | Madira ... | Leather workers | 90,624 | 327 |
| 38 | Maravali .. | Hill tribes | 197 | 732 |
| 39 | Maharu .. | Temple servants | 158 | 105 |
| 40 | Mahatta | Military and dominant | 20,127 | 385 |
| 41 | Maevadi... | Traders ... | 93 | 412 |
| 42 | Meda ... | Mat makers and cane splitters | 2,607 | 452 |
| 43 | Mochi ... | Leather workers | 750 | 382 |
| 44 | Mondoru ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | 76 | 539 |
| 45 | Madaai .. | Traders ... | 4,555 | 390 |
| 46 | Multaui ... | Do ... | .. | .. |

TABLE XII.
Total Province.

Mileage of Actual workers returned under.

| Traditional occupation | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Native and Foreign States | IV Provision and care of animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, household and Sanitary services | VII Food, drink and stimulants | VIII Light Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 425 | 7 | 0 | .. | 9 | 451 | .. | 4 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 26 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 95 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 69 | 22 | 1 | .. | 6 | 522 | 34 | 65 | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 | 42 | 1 | .. | 32 | 592 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 35 | 18 | 1 | .. | 11 | 638 | 19 | .. | 3 | 20 | 0 |
| 110 | 6 | .. | .. | 8 | 334 | 6 | .. | 13 | 2 | .. |
| 173 | 222 | 1 | .. | 0 | 480 | 23 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 387 | 196 | 5 | .. | .. | 268 | 42 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 205 | 11 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 672 | 9 | .. | .. | 0 | 161 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 21 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | 235 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 156 | 2 | .. | .. | 30 | 239 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | .. |
| 289 | 6 | 0 | .. | 5 | 437 | 14 | .. | 71 | 1 | 0 |
| 371 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 175 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 141 | 12 | 0 | .. | .. | 613 | 15 | 26 | 2 | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | 300 | .. |
| 104 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 568 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 94 | .. | 19 | .. | 19 | .. |
| 105 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 46 | 35 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 48 | .. | 0 | .. | 16 | 561 | 35 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| 237 | 2 | 0 | .. | 10 | 504 | 20 | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 96 | 424 | 7 | 25 | 29 | 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 333 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 667 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 523 | 11 | 0 | .. | .. | 176 | 12 | 143 | 2 | .. | 0 |
| 26 | 72 | .. | .. | 8 | 547 | 34 | 36 | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| 493 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 343 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 3 | .. |
| 113 | 10 | 0 | .. | .. | 700 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| 251 | 4 | 4 | .. | 6 | 212 | 52 | 227 | 15 | .. | .. |
| 39 | 8 | .. | .. | 3 | 662 | 12 | 16 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 296 | 10 | .. | .. | 32 | 554 | 4 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 46 | 3 | .. | .. | 6 | 545 | 17 | 83 | .. | .. | .. |
| 50 | 9 | .. | .. | 4 | 765 | 12 | 42 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 855 | 11 | 0 | .. | 6 | .. | 17 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 413 | 15 | .. | .. | 2 | 47 | .. | 25 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 79 | 81 | 0 | .. | 36 | 503 | 27 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 421 | 66 | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 95 | .. | 38 | .. | .. | 361 | 44 | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| 18 | 32 | .. | .. | 5 | 529 | 30 | 38 | 2 | 27 | 1 |
| 75 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 572 | 6 | 0 | .. | 4 | 197 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| 461 | 3 | 4 | .. | 7 | 360 | 11 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 145 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 74 | 53 | 2 | .. | 1 | 106 | 78 | 60 | 5 | 60 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional Occupation | XI | XII | XIII |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Supplementary requirements | Textile Fabrics and Dress | Metals and precious stones |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Hindus--contd. | | | | | |
| 1 | Agasa ... | ... Washermen | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 | Bairagi ... | ... Devotees | ... | ... | 8 |
| 3 | Bavaji ... | ... Devotees | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Bavajiga ... | ... Traders | 33 | 21 | 4 |
| 5 | Baniya ... | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Beda ... | ... Hunters and Fowlers, etc. ... | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 7 | Bestha ... | ... Fishermen and boatmen, etc. ... | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| 8 | Bhatraju ... | ... Musicians and ballad reciters ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Brahmin (a) ... | ... Priests | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | (b) ... | ... Temple servants | ... | 3 | ... |
| 10 | Budubudike ... | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable lives. ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| 11 | Darji ... | ... Tailors and dyers | 1 | ... | 11 |
| 12 | Dasari ... | ... Priests | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| 13 | Dambar ... | ... Tumblers and acrobats | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| 14 | Ganiga ... | ... Oil pressers | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | Garadiga ... | ... Jugglers and snake charmers etc. ... | 10 | 5 | ... |
| 16 | Gola ... | ... Cowherds, etc. | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 17 | Gondaliga ... | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable lives. ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Goniya ... | ... Weavers, calanderers and dyers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Gosayi ... | ... Devotees | 61 | 14 | ... |
| 20 | Gujarathi ... | ... Traders | ... | 35 | 46 |
| 21 | Handichikka ... | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable lives. ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Hatagar ... | ... Do do do | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Holeya ... | ... Village watchmen, etc. | 1 | 17 | 11 |
| 24 | Idiga ... | ... Distillers and toddy drawers ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | Jat ... | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Jogi ... | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable lives. ... | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| 27 | Kahar ... | ... Do do do | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Karakkan ... | ... Writers | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Karaman ... | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable lives. ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Kayastha ... | ... Writers | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Komati ... | ... Traders | 1 | 59 | 24 |
| 32 | Kshatriya ... | ... Military and dominant | 2 | 16 | 12 |
| 33 | Kumbhara ... | ... Potters | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 34 | Kuruba ... | ... Shepherds and wool weavers ... | 0 | ... | 1 |
| 35 | Lahri ... | ... Traders | 26 | 52 | 15 |
| 36 | Lingayat (a) ... | ... Priests | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| | (b) ... | ... Temple servants | ... | 0 | ... |
| | (c) ... | ... Devotees | 6 | 17 | 6 |
| | (d) ... | ... Traders | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| | (e) ... | ... Cultivators | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| | (f) ... | ... Barbers | ... | 3 | 18 |
| 37 | Madiga ... | ... Leather workers | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| 38 | Malayali ... | ... Hill tribes | ... | ... | 15 |
| 39 | Malhi ... | ... Temple servants | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Mohanta ... | ... Military and dominant | 3 | 19 | 5 |
| 41 | Marwadi ... | ... Traders | 0 | 215 | 32 |
| 42 | Meda ... | ... Mat makers and cane splitters ... | ... | 36 | 2 |
| 43 | Melhi ... | ... Leather workers | 3 | ... | ... |
| 44 | Melhi ... | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable lives. ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Mudli ... | ... Traders | 1 | 19 | 56 |
| 46 | Mundi ... | ... Do | ... | ... | ... |

Subsidiary Table J.121

SUBSIDIARY

Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional Occupation | Total Actual Workers | Millege of Actual Workers to total caste population |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½ |
| | Hindu—contd. | | | |
| 47 | Nagartha | ... Traders ... | 3,219 | 349 |
| 48 | Natuva ... | ... Dancers and Singers ... | 970 | 448 |
| 49 | Nayer ... | ... Cultivators ... | 516 | 811 |
| 50 | Nayinda ... | ... Barbers ... | 12,461 | 326 |
| 51 | Neygi ... | ... Weavers, Calenderers and dyers ... | 34,711 | 358 |
| 52 | Panchala (a) | ... Goldsmith (Refuse collectors) ... | 103 | 545 |
| | (b) | ... Brass and Copper Smiths ... | 700 | 309 |
| | (c) | ... Carpenters ... | 8,411 | 360 |
| | (d) | ... Masons ... | 581 | 282 |
| | (e) | ... Blacksmiths ... | 3,229 | 296 |
| | (f) | ... Goldsmiths ... | 29,347 | 342 |
| 53 | Pandaram | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 169 | 390 |
| 54 | Pille ... | ... Other Agricultural (a) cultivators ... | 609 | 339 |
| 55 | Rachewar (a) | ... Painters ... | 1,019 | 489 |
| | (b) | ... Tumblers and Acrobats ... | 454 | 352 |
| | (c) | ... Military and dominant ... | 774 | 345 |
| | (d) | ... Gold-lace makers ... | 149 | 407 |
| 56 | Saniyar ... | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... | ... | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi ... | ... Devotees ... | 424 | 527 |
| 58 | Satani ... | ... Priests ... | 8,051 | 361 |
| 59 | Sillekyata | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 474 | 475 |
| 60 | Sudugadusidda | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 457 | 564 |
| 61 | Tigala ... | ... Cultivators ... | 23,314 | 360 |
| 62 | Uppara ... | ... Salt etc., workers ... | 38,277 | 360 |
| 63 | Vadda ... | ... Earthwork and Stone-dressers ... | 51,835 | 385 |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | ... Other agricultural cultivators ... | 415,412 | 324 |
| 65 | Unspecified | ... .. | 534 | 486 |
| | | Total .. | 1,697,175 | 336 |
| | Mussalman-- | | | |
| 1 | Arab ... | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 15 | 882 |
| 2 | Khakar ... | ... Mixed Asiatic races ... | 10 | 134 |
| 3 | Labbe ... | ... Mixed Asiatic races ... | 2,934 | 465 |
| 4 | Marle ... | ... Mixed Asiatic races ... | 419 | 780 |
| 5 | Moghul ... | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 2,736 | 353 |
| 6 | Pathan ... | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 11,820 | 309 |
| 7 | Pindari ... | ... Mixed Asiatic races ... | 766 | 365 |
| 8 | Pinjari ... | ... Mixed Asiatic races ... | 1,111 | 310 |
| 9 | Sheik ... | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 51,776 | 319 |
| 10 | Sheriff ... | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 65 | 560 |
| 11 | Syed ... | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 13,947 | 353 |
| 12 | Unspecified | ... .. | 1,243 | 529 |
| | | Total ... | 88,142 | 329 |

TABLE XII—contd.

Total Province.

| Mileage of Actual Workers returned under. | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Traditional occupation | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Native and Foreign States | IV Provision and care of animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, household and Sanitary services | VII Food, drink and stimulants | VIII Light, firing and forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and vessels |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 301 | 16 | 0 | .. | 15 | 349 | 23 | 53 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 295 | 9 | .. | .. | 3 | 193 | 30 | 23 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 10 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 4 | .. | 6 | .. |
| 350 | 3 | .. | .. | 4 | 338 | .. | 5 | 10 | 13 | 0 |
| 495 | 14 | .. | .. | 2 | 292 | 19 | 22 | 1 | 0 | .. |
| ... | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 282 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 634 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 227 | 9 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| 414 | 1 | 0 | .. | 4 | 390 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| 5 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 249 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 609 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 229 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| 505 | 2 | 0 | .. | 2 | 338 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| ... | 6 | 30 | .. | .. | 12 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 148 | 97 | 10 | .. | 16 | .. | 59 | 71 | 1 | 87 | 2 |
| 164 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | 441 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 46 | 8 |
| ... | 156 | 16 | .. | 5 | 383 | 68 | 64 | .. | 22 | 22 |
| 17 | 89 | .. | .. | 15 | 459 | 32 | 23 | .. | 19 | 9 |
| 208 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 168 | 20 | .. | .. | 20 | .. |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 149 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| 312 | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | 526 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 133 | 4 | 249 | .. | .. | 8 |
| 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 171 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 786 | 5 | 1 | .. | 12 | .. | 15 | 67 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 87 | 5 | 0 | .. | 9 | 650 | 13 | .. | 2 | 23 | 1 |
| 563 | 14 | .. | .. | 8 | 352 | 16 | 14 | 3 | .. | 0 |
| 811 | 15 | 0 | .. | 19 | .. | 12 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| ... | 19 | .. | .. | 13 | 230 | 49 | 35 | 2 | .. | .. |
| ... | 30 | 1 | .. | 19 | 630 | 30 | 23 | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 533 | .. | .. | .. | 133 | .. |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. |
| ... | 6 | .. | .. | 2 | 215 | 113 | 106 | 1 | 4 | .. |
| ... | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 272 | 86 | 122 | .. | 62 | .. |
| ... | 55 | 10 | .. | 12 | 354 | 56 | 70 | 3 | 5 | .. |
| ... | 33 | 13 | .. | 7 | 480 | 25 | 36 | 2 | 4 | .. |
| ... | 55 | 14 | .. | 5 | 581 | 57 | 55 | 20 | 9 | .. |
| ... | 4 | 1 | .. | 5 | 264 | 30 | 27 | 4 | 6 | .. |
| ... | 46 | 12 | .. | 10 | 440 | 44 | 53 | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| ... | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 108 | 693 | .. | .. | 15 | .. |
| ... | 57 | 26 | .. | 21 | 435 | 49 | 27 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| ... | 22 | 1 | .. | 6 | 282 | 110 | 19 | .. | 1 | .. |
| ... | 44 | 13 | .. | 11 | 428 | 46 | 48 | 5 | 9 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional Occupation | XI | XII | XIII |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Supplementary requirements | Textile Fabrics and Dress | Metals and precious stones |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Hindu—contd | | | | | |
| 47 | Nagartha | .. Traders | 0 | 79 | 28 |
| 48 | Natuvu ... | .. Dancers and Singers | 2 | ... | 6 |
| 49 | Nayer ... | .. Cultivators | ... | 12 | 60 |
| 50 | Nayinda ... | .. Barbers | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 51 | Neygi ... | .. Weavers, Calenderers and dyers | 0 | ... | 2 |
| 52 | Panchala (a) | .. Goldsmith (Refuse collectors) | ... | ... | ... |
| | (b) | .. Brass and Coppersmiths | ... | ... | ... |
| | (c) | .. Carpenters | ... | 0 | 84 |
| | (d) | .. Masons | ... | 2 | 472 |
| | (e) | .. Blacksmiths | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | (f) | .. Goldsmiths | 1 | 13 | ... |
| 53 | Pandaram | .. Miscellaneous and disreputable liver. | 12 | 47 | 166 |
| 54 | Pille .. | .. Other Agricultural (a) cultivators | ... | 10 | 43 |
| 55 | Rachewar (a) | .. Painters | 1 | 40 | 16 |
| | (b) | .. Tumblers and Acrobats | 13 | 11 | 2 |
| | (c) | .. Military and dominant | 12 | 13 | 8 |
| | (d) | .. Gold-lace makers | 27 | 235 | ... |
| 56 | Saniyar ... | .. Miscellaneous and disreputable liver. | ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi .. | .. Devotees | ... | ... | ... |
| 58 | Satani ... | .. Priests | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 59 | Sillekyata | .. Miscellaneous and disreputable liver. | 2 | 15 | ... |
| 60 | Sudugadusidda | .. Miscellaneous and disreputable liver. | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | Tigala ... | .. Cultivators | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 62 | Uppara ... | .. Salt, etc., workers | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 63 | Vadda ... | .. Earthwork and Stone-dressers | 0 | 3 | ... |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | .. Other Agricultural cultivators | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 65 | Unspecified | .. ..... | ... | 28 | 24 |
| Total .. | | | 3 | 25 | 14 |
| Mussalmans— | | | | | |
| 1 | Arab ... | .. Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin. | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Khakar ... | .. Mixed Asiatic races | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Labbe ... | .. Mixed Asiatic races | 2 | 198 | 7 |
| 4 | Maple ... | .. Mixed Asiatic races | 3 | 14 | ... |
| 5 | Mogul ... | .. Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin. | 4 | 45 | 16 |
| 6 | Pathan ... | .. Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin. | 2 | 49 | 20 |
| 7 | Pindari ... | .. Mixed Asiatic races | ... | 76 | 18 |
| 8 | Pinjari ... | .. Mixed Asiatic races | 1 | 288 | 8 |
| 9 | Sheik ... | .. Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin. | 7 | 42 | 21 |
| 10 | Sheriff ... | .. Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin. | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Syed ... | .. Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin. | 3 | 49 | 33 |
| 12 | Unspecified | .. ..... | ... | 12 | 4 |
| Total .. | | | 5 | 50 | 22 |

(Subsidiary Table I)

TABLL XII - contd
Total Province.

Millage of Aetnal Workers returned under.

| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc | XVII Lather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Labour and general labour | XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupations | XXIV Independent |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| ... | 1 | 28 | 1 | ... | 29 | 3 | 2 | 49 | ... | 22 |
| 1 | 6 | ... | 2 | 20 | 19 | ... | 1 | 98 | 259 | 16 |
| ... | 29 | ... | ... | 41 | 31 | 44 | ... | 732 | ... | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | 4 | 159 | ... | 81 | 3 | 28 |
| 9 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 75 | 1 | 23 |
| 87 | ... | 97 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 369 | ... | 68 |
| 1 | 19 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 76 | ... | 7 |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 0 | 2 | ... | 58 | 2 | 4 |
| 12 | 182 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 12 | ... | 36 | ... | 7 |
| 3 | 57 | ... | ... | 4 | 0 | 3 | ... | 59 | 1 | 28 |
| 8 | 52 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 29 | 3 | 6 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 47 | 41 | 558 | ... | 77 |
| 5 | 15 | ... | ... | 105 | 54 | 80 | 2 | 116 | 2 | 46 |
| 1 | 56 | ... | ... | 93 | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 1 | 11 |
| ... | 122 | ... | ... | 33 | 5 | 44 | ... | 106 | 4 | 24 |
| ... | 33 | ... | ... | 43 | 12 | 37 | 1 | 140 | 8 | 27 |
| ... | 81 | ... | 20 | 20 | ... | 27 | ... | 107 | ... | 34 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 2 | ... | ... | 28 | ... | 809 |
| ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 101 | 127 | 26 | 4 | 65 |
| ... | 46 | ... | ... | ... | 87 | 11 | ... | 136 | ... | 127 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 519 |
| 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 179 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | ... | 2 | 7 |
| 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 85 | 1 | 13 |
| 6 | 6 | ... | ... | 28 | 1 | 17 | ... | 303 | 13 | 10 |
| 6 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 131 | 3 | 225 |
| ... | ... | 67 | ... | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 100 |
| 1 | 13 | 2 | 78 | 215 | 27 | 10 | ... | 78 | 5 | 7 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 5 | 14 | ... | 322 | 2 | ... |
| ... | 22 | 1 | 22 | 57 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 195 | 1 | 27 |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 22 | 96 | 44 | 14 | 1 | 102 | 1 | 27 |
| 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 25 | ... | 204 | 5 | 36 |
| ... | 20 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 6 | 3 | ... | 208 | 18 | 71 |
| 1 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 64 | 21 | 17 | 2 | 131 | 4 | 45 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 31 | 31 | ... | 46 | ... | 15 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 53 | 30 | 23 | 3 | 97 | 6 | 53 |
| 16 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 354 | ... | 117 |
| 1 | 9 | 4 | 15 | 79 | 25 | 17 | 2 | 128 | 4 | 43 |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number. | Caste | Traditional Occupation | Total Actual Workers | Milledge of Actual Workers to total Caste population |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½ |
| 1 | Christians— | | | |
| 2 | Eurasian .. | .. .. | 1,151 | 470 |
| 3 | European ... | ..... | 1,003 | 563 |
| | Native Christian ... | ... .. | 12,304 | 429 |
| | | Total ... | 14,463 | 469 |
| 1 | Jains— | | | |
| 2 | Digambara .. | Devotees | 5,076 | 423 |
| 3 | Marvadi ... | Traders | 51 | 392 |
| 4 | Pitambara ... | Priests | ... | .. |
| 5 | Sada .. | Cultivators | 101 | 261 |
| 6 | Swetambara ... | Devotees | 508 | 575 |
| 7 | Tirthankara .. | Priests | ... | ... |
| | Unspecified ... | ..... | 150 | 352 |
| | | Total ... | 5,883 | 493 |
| 1 | Animists— | | | |
| 2 | Irakha ... | } Forest and Hill tribes ... | 4,559 | 547 |
| 3 | Koracha ... | | 2,896 | 409 |
| 4 | Korana ... | | 5,831 | 401 |
| 5 | Korara ... | | 8 | 47 |
| 6 | Kuruba ... | | 2,751 | 324 |
| | Lambani ... | | 17,858 | 392 |
| | | Total ... | 34,903 | 403 |
| 1 | Others— | | | |
| 2 | Parsi ... | .. Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin... | 23 | 500 |
| 3 | Sikh ... | ... Military and dominant ... | 7 | 636 |
| 4 | Brahmo ... | ... | 1 | 1,000 |
| 5 | Jew ... | } Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 5 | 238 |
| 6 | Burmese ... | | 3 | 1,000 |
| | Japanese ... | | ... | .. |
| | | Total ... | 39 | 476 |
| | | Grand Total .. | 1,84,0605 | 338 |

TABLE XII—contd.
Total Province.

| Mileage of Actual Workers returned under: | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Traditional occupation | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Native and Foreign States | IV Provision and care of animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, household and Sanitary services | VII Food, drink and stimulants | VIII Light, firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| ... | 94 | 2 | ... | 1 | 49 | 94 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... |
| ... | 46 | 53 | 1 | 1 | 156 | 50 | 16 | ... | 6 | ... |
| ... | 46 | 53 | ... | 12 | 312 | 101 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 1 |
| ... | 50 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 250 | 143 | 17 | 8 | 13 | 1 |
| 59 | 9 | ... | ... | 7 | 589 | 15 | 35 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | 148 | 92 | 31 | 2 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 190 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 9 | ... | ... | 6 | 523 | 21 | 33 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 10 | 4 | ... | ... | 30 | 596 | 65 | 48 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 3 | 6 | ... | ... | 23 | 177 | 8 | 65 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | 6 | ... | ... | 12 | 226 | 50 | 15 | 5 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | 18 | 615 | 21 | 4 | 9 | 1 | ... |
| 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 29 | 527 | 33 | 11 | 124 | 0 | ... |
| ... | 3 | ... | ... | 25 | 441 | 33 | 22 | 67 | 0 | ... |
| ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 87 | 44 | 44 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 209 | ... | ... | ... | 260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 667 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 158 | 26 | 26 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 30 | 1 | ... | 19 | 613 | 32 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number. | Caste | Traditional Occupation | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | XI Supplementary requirements | XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and precious stones |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | Christians— | | | | |
| 2 | Eurasian | ... | 5 | ... | 294 |
| 3 | European | ... | 41 | 13 | 309 |
| 3 | Native Christian | ... | 4 | 20 | 55 |
| | | Total | 6 | 18 | 92 |
| 1 | Jains— | | | | |
| 2 | Digambara | ... Devotees | 7 | 70 | 91 |
| 3 | Marwadi | ... Traders | ... | 78 | 157 |
| 3 | Pitambari | ... Priests | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Sada | ... Cultivators | ... | 376 | 277 |
| 5 | Swetambara | ... Devotees | 12 | 435 | 92 |
| 6 | Tirthankara | ... Priests | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Unspecified | ... | .. | 253 | 180 |
| | | Total | 8 | 111 | 97 |
| 1 | Arimists— | | | | |
| 3 | Iraliga | ... | ... | 1 | .. |
| 3 | Koracha | ... | 31 | 81 | 1 |
| 4 | Korama | ... | 23 | 27 | ... |
| 5 | Korava | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Kuruba | ... | ... | 63 | ... |
| 6 | Lambani | ... | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Total | 9 | 19 | 2 |
| 1 | Others— | | | | |
| 2 | Parsi | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Sikh | ... Military and dominant | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Brahmo | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Jew | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Burmese | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | ... | ... | 333 |
| 6 | Japanese | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | ... | ... | 26 |
| | | Grand Total | 3 | 26 | 15 |

TABLE XII—contd.
Total Province.

| Mileage of Actual Workers returned under. | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| XIV Glass, Earthen and stoneware | XV Wood, Cane and leaves, etc. | XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and general labour | XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupations | XXIV Independent |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 1 1 10 | 46 ... 16 | 1 ... 1 | 4 | 22 67 18 | 221 76 34 | 122 109 53 | 0 | 11 1 173 | 3 1 1 | 29 53 31 |
| 9 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 52 | 62 | 0 | 148 | 1 | 32 |
| ... | 1 765 8 ... 47 | ... ... ... ... ... ... | .. .. ... ... ... ... | 84 77 ... 280 | 1 2 ... 20 | 347 87 | ... ... ... ... ... ... . | 13 16 | 3 | 5 4 13 |
| ... | 9 | ... | ... | 87 | 1 | 65 | ... | 13 | 2 | 5 |
| 1 ... 4 | 16 302 360 500 1 19 | 17 3 2 | 0 | 1 36 4 ... 3 9 | 1 4 1 1 | 0 6 80 125 3 1 | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 266 195 143 250 240 206 | 4 1 3 ... 1 0 | 23 50 46 ... 19 29 |
| 1 | 106 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 205 | 1 | 33 |
| ... 571 | ... 429 ... ... ... ... | ... ... ... ... ... ... | 87 | 391 | 261 400 | 1,000 200 ... ... ... | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 43 |
| 102 | 77 | .. | 51 | 231 | 205 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| 6 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 130 | 3 | 23 |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and caste

| Serial Number | Caste | | Traditional Occupation | Total Actual Workers | Mileage of Actual Workers to Total Caste population |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 3½ |
| | Hindus— | | | | |
| 1 | Agasa | ... Washermen | .. | 24,206 | 380 |
| 2 | Bairagi | ... Devotees | ... | 102 | 713 |
| 3 | Bavaji | ... Devotees | .. | ... | ... |
| 4 | Bavajiga | ... Traders | ... | 36,775 | 322 |
| 5 | Baniya | ... Traders | ... | 19 | 704 |
| 6 | Beda | ... Hunters and Fowlers, &c. | ... | 51,249 | 242 |
| 7 | Bestha | ... Fishermen and Boatmen &c. | ... | 41,125 | 337 |
| 8 | Bhatraju | ... Musicians and Ballad reciters | ... | 478 | 395 |
| 9 | Brahman (a) | ... Priests | ... | 40,582 | 326 |
| | (b) | ... Temple servants | ... | 280 | 312 |
| 10 | Budabudike | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | 546 | 432 |
| 11 | Darji | ... Tailors and Dyers | ... | 2,679 | 409 |
| 12 | Dasari | ... Priests | ... | 1,000 | 443 |
| 13 | Dambar | ... Tumblers and Acrobats | ... | 948 | 397 |
| 14 | Ganiga | ... Oil pressers | ... | 11,800 | 331 |
| 15 | Garadiga | ... Jugglers and Snake charmers, &c. | ... | 170 | 474 |
| 16 | Golla | ... Cowherds, &c. | ... | 32,259 | 259 |
| 17 | Gondaliga | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | 10 | 345 |
| 18 | Goniga | ... Weavers, Calanderers and Dyers | ... | 180 | 438 |
| 19 | Gosayi | ... Devotees | ... | 89 | 363 |
| 20 | Gujarathi | ... Traders | ... | 86 | 541 |
| 21 | Handichikka | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Hatagar | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | 2 | 667 |
| 23 | Holeya | ... Village watchmen, etc. | ... | 137,602 | 346 |
| 24 | Idiga | ... Distillers and Toddy drawers | ... | 7,903 | 310 |
| 25 | Jat | ... Traders | ... | 2 | 100 |
| 26 | Jogi | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | 3,750 | 390 |
| 27 | Kahar | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Kanakkan | ... Writers | ... | 3 | 429 |
| 29 | Karaman | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Kayastha | ... Writers | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Komati | ... Traders | ... | 8,717 | 331 |
| 32 | Kshatriya | ... Military and Dominant | ... | 5,842 | 339 |
| 33 | Kumbara | ... Potters | ... | 10,883 | 343 |
| 34 | Kuruba | ... Shepherds and wool weavers | ... | 78,073 | 280 |
| 35 | Ladar | ... Traders | ... | 313 | 502 |
| 36 | Lingayet (a) | ... Priests | ... | 13,767 | 291 |
| | (b) | ... Temple servants | ... | 1,643 | 316 |
| | (c) | ... Devotees | ... | 251 | 326 |
| | (d) | ... Traders | ... | 39,796 | 297 |
| | (e) | ... Cultivators | ... | 54,297 | 262 |
| | (f) | ... Barbers | ... | 883 | 256 |
| 37 | Madiga | ... Leather workers | ... | 71,471 | 310 |
| 38 | Malayali | ... Hill tribes | ... | 15 | 652 |
| 39 | Malern | ... Temple servants | ... | 5 | 192 |
| 40 | Mahratta | ... Military and Dominant | ... | 10,525 | 339 |
| 41 | Marwadi | ... Traders | ... | 84 | 394 |
| 42 | Meda | ... Mat makers and Cane splitters | ... | 1,329 | 422 |
| 43 | Mochi | ... Leather workers | ... | 269 | 315 |
| 44 | Mondara | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers | ... | 65 | 625 |
| 45 | Mudali | ... Traders | ... | 3,894 | 386 |
| 46 | Multaui | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional Occupation | XI Supplementary requirements | XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Precious Stones |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | Hindus— | | | | |
| 1 | Agasa | ... Washermen | 0 | 1 | ... |
| 2 | Bairagi | ... Devotees | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Bavaji | ... Devotees | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Banajiga | ... Traders | 36 | 24 | 4 |
| 5 | Baniya | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Beda | ... Hunters and Fowlers, etc | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 7 | Bestha | ... Fishermen and Boatmen, &c | 1 | 15 | 1 |
| 8 | Bhatraju | ... Musicians and ballad reciters | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Braman (a) | ... Priests | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | (b) | ... Temple servants | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Budabudike | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable liver. | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Dorji | ... Tailors and Dyers | ... | ... | 3 |
| 12 | Pa-ari | ... Priests | 1 | 10 | ... |
| 13 | Dombar | ... Tumblers and Acrobats | 4 | 3 | ... |
| 14 | Ganiga | ... Oil presses | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | Garadiga | ... Jugglers and Snake charmers, etc | 12 | 6 | ... |
| 16 | Gella | ... Cowherds | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 17 | Gondaliga | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable liver. | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Goniga | ... Weavers, Calanderers and Dyers | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Go-ayi | ... Devotees | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Gujarathi | ... Traders | ... | 34 | 47 |
| 21 | Handichukka | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable liver. | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Hatagar | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable liver. | ... | 1,000 | ... |
| 23 | Holeya | ... Village watchmen, etc | 1 | 27 | 18 |
| 24 | Idiga | ... Distillers and Toddy drawers | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | Jat | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Jogi | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable liver. | ... | 9 | ... |
| 27 | Kahar | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable liver. | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Kanakkan | ... Writers | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Karaman | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable liver. | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Kayastha | ... Writers | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Komati | ... Traders | 1 | 52 | 27 |
| 32 | Kshatriya | ... Military and dominant | 2 | 18 | 12 |
| 33 | Kumbara | ... Potters | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| 34 | Kuruba | ... Shepherds and wool weavers | 0 | ... | 1 |
| 35 | Ladar | ... Traders | 26 | 77 | 22 |
| 36 | Lingyet (a) | ... Priests | 5 | 10 | 3 |
| | (b) | ... Temple servants | 2 | ... | 1 |
| | (c) | ... Devotees | 4 | 24 | 8 |
| | (d) | ... Traders | 8 | 13 | 2 |
| | (e) | ... Cultivators | 7 | 17 | 6 |
| | (f) | ... Barbers | ... | 4 | 14 |
| 37 | Madiga | ... Leather workers | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 38 | Malayali | ... Hill tribes | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | Maleru | ... Temple servants | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Mahratta | ... Military and Dominant | 2 | 28 | 3 |
| 41 | Marwadi | ... Traders | ... | 214 | 36 |
| 42 | Meda | ... Mat makers and Cane splitters | ... | 7 | 2 |
| 43 | Mochi | ... Leather workers | 7 | ... | ... |
| 44 | Mondaru | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable liver. | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Mudali | ... Traders | 1 | 22 | 64 |
| 46 | Multani | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional occupation | Total Actual Workers | Millease of Actual Workers to Total Caste population |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½ |
| | Hindus—concl'd. | | | |
| 47 | Nagartha | ... Traders ... | 3,036 | 342 |
| 48 | Natuya | ... Dancers and Singers ... | 862 | 435 |
| 49 | Nayar | ... Cultivators ... | 479 | 821 |
| 50 | Nayinda | ... Barbers ... | 10,174 | 315 |
| 51 | Neyige | ... Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers ... | 22,638 | 350 |
| 52 | Panchala (a) | ... Goldsmith (refuse collectors) ... | 94 | 540 |
| | (b) | ... Brass and Copper-smiths ... | 492 | 278 |
| | (c) | ... Carpenters ... | 3,974 | 280 |
| | (d) | ... Masons ... | 276 | 243 |
| | (e) | ... Blacksmiths ... | 2,246 | 280 |
| | (f) | ... Goldsmiths ... | 19,775 | 328 |
| 53 | Pandaram | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers ... | 144 | 355 |
| 54 | Pille | ... Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators ... | 497 | 345 |
| 55 | Rachewar (a) | ... Painters ... | 838 | 509 |
| | (b) | ... Tumblers and Acrobats ... | 312 | 317 |
| | (c) | ... Military and Dominant ... | 448 | 337 |
| | (d) | ... Gold-lace makers ... | 130 | 375 |
| 56 | Saniyar | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi | ... Devotees ... | 423 | 535 |
| 58 | Satani | ... Priests ... | 5,783 | 358 |
| 59 | Sillekyata | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers ... | 218 | 487 |
| 60 | Sudugadusidda | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers ... | 102 | 523 |
| 61 | Tigala | ... Cultivators ... | 22,448 | 358 |
| 62 | Uppara | ... Salt, &c., workers ... | 25,333 | 340 |
| 63 | Vadda | ... Earthworkers and stone dressers ... | 39,209 | 371 |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | ... Other Agricultural cultivators ... | 2,88,292 | 297 |
| 65 | Unspecified | ... .. | 523 | 484 |
| | | Total ... | 1,145,614 | 309 |
| | Mussalmans— | | | |
| 1 | Arab | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin ... | 5 | 714 |
| 2 | Khakar | ... Mixed Asiatic Races ... | 7 | 269 |
| 3 | Labbe | ... Do ... | 1,848 | 391 |
| 4 | Maple | ... Do ... | 11 | 733 |
| 5 | Mogul | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin ... | 2,035 | 345 |
| 6 | Pathan | ... Do ... | 9,134 | 300 |
| 7 | Pindari | ... Mixed Asiatic Races ... | 742 | 369 |
| 8 | Pinjari | ... Do ... | 1,390 | 307 |
| 9 | Sheikh | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin ... | 35,989 | 305 |
| 10 | Sheriff | ... Do ... | 63 | 624 |
| 11 | Syed | ... Do ... | 10,753 | 346 |
| 12 | Unspecified | ... .. | 1,224 | 326 |
| | | Total ... | 63,201 | 315 |

TABLE XII—contd.
—Eastern Division.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under

| Traditional occupation | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Native and Foreign states | IV Provision and care of Animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal Household and Sanitary services | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and vessels |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 320 | 16 | 0 | .. | 16 | 315 | 23 | 57 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 305 | 11 | .. | .. | 2 | 188 | 33 | 31 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... | 6 | ... |
| 357 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 296 | ... | 4 | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| 607 | 16 | ... | .. | 1 | 168 | 23 | 18 | 1 | 0 | .. |
| 96 | 21 | ... | .. | .. | 53 | 309 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 636 | ... | ... | .. | 6 | 248 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 505 | 1 | ... | .. | 4 | 288 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | .. |
| 4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 159 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 650 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 183 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 527 | 2 | 0 | .. | 2 | 344 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| ... | 7 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 133 | 99 | 12 | ... | 18 | ... | 60 | 62 | 2 | 97 | 2 |
| 174 | 4 | ... | .. | 1 | 420 | 10 | 10 | ... | 54 | 10 |
| .. | 182 | 22 | .. | 3 | 345 | 64 | 64 | ... | 29 | 29 |
| 29 | 129 | ... | .. | 11 | 344 | 47 | 31 | ... | 31 | 16 |
| 238 | 8 | ... | .. | ... | 192 | 23 | ... | ... | 28 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | .. | 2 | 149 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| 319 | 4 | ... | .. | 2 | 504 | 19 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 211 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 108 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 791 | 4 | 1 | ... | 12 | ... | 15 | 68 | ... | 4 | 0 |
| 115 | 4 | 0 | .. | 8 | 637 | 9 | ... | 2 | 33 | 2 |
| 573 | 18 | ... | .. | 8 | 335 | 18 | 14 | 4 | ... | 0 |
| 771 | 18 | 0 | ... | 24 | ... | 12 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| ... | 19 | ... | .. | 13 | 231 | 44 | 36 | 2 | ... | .. |
| ... | 34 | 1 | ... | 23 | 591 | 31 | 26 | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 143 | 143 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 7 | ... | .. | 3 | 250 | 97 | 100 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 545 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 62 | 10 | ... | 13 | 329 | 55 | 37 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| ... | 39 | 13 | ... | 7 | 467 | 20 | 32 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| ... | 55 | 15 | ... | 3 | 380 | 58 | 57 | 20 | 9 | ... |
| ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 4 | 261 | 30 | 27 | 4 | 6 | ... |
| ... | 49 | 16 | ... | 8 | 433 | 42 | 47 | 8 | 13 | 2 |
| ... | 16 | ... | .. | ... | 95 | 714 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 60 | 31 | ... | 24 | 430 | 52 | 20 | 2 | 10 | 1 |
| ... | 23 | 1 | ... | 6 | 283 | 105 | 19 | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | 47 | 16 | ... | 11 | 421 | 44 | 41 | 6 | 10 | 2 |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional occupation | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | XI Supplementary requirements | XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Precious stones |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | Hindus—concl. | | | | |
| 47 | Nagartha | ... Traders ... | 0 | 85 | 30 |
| 48 | Natuva | ... Dancers and Singers ... | 2 | ... | 7 |
| 49 | Nayar | ... Cultivators ... | ... | ... | 65 |
| 50 | Nayinda | ... Barbers ... | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 51 | Neyige | ... Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers ... | 0 | .. | 2 |
| 52 | Panchala (a) | ... Goldsmiths (refuse collectors) ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | (b) | ... Brass and Copper Smiths ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | (c) | ... Carpenters ... | ... | 1 | 87 |
| | (d) | ... Masons ... | ... | .. | 631 |
| | (e) | ... Blacksmiths ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | (f) | ... Goldsmiths ... | 0 | 8 | ... |
| 53 | Pandaram | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | 14 | 55 | 194 |
| 54 | Pille | ... Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators ... | ... | 12 | 50 |
| 55 | Rachewar (a) | ... Painters ... | 1 | 44 | 14 |
| | (b) | ... Tumblers and Acrobats ... | 19 | 16 | 3 |
| | (c) | ... Military and Dominant ... | 18 | 13 | 11 |
| | (d) | ... Gold-lace makers ... | 31 | 223 | ... |
| 56 | Saniyar | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi | ... Devotees ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 58 | Sataui | ... Priests ... | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| 59 | Sillekyata | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers | ... | 32 | ... |
| 60 | Sudugadusidda | ... Do ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | Tigala | ... Cultivators ... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 62 | Uppara | ... Salt &c., workers ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 63 | Vadda | ... Earthworkers and stone dressers ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | ... Other Agricultural Cultivators ... | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| 65 | Unspecified | ... .. | ... | 29 | 25 |
| | | Total ... | 4 | 30 | 15 |
| | Mussalman— | | | | |
| 1 | Arab | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Khakar | ... Mixed Asiatic Races ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Labbe | ... Do ... | 2 | 91 | 10 |
| 4 | Maple | ... Do ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Moghul | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin | 1 | 55 | 14 |
| 6 | Pathan | ... Do ... | 1 | 56 | 23 |
| 7 | Pindari | ... Mixed Asiatic Races ... | ... | 78 | 19 |
| 8 | Pinjari | ... Do ... | 1 | 291 | 8 |
| 9 | Sheik | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin | 6 | 43 | 24 |
| 10 | Sheriff | ... Do ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Sved | ... Do ... | 2 | 55 | 38 |
| 12 | Unspecified | ... .. | ... | 11 | 4 |
| | | Total ... | 4 | 54 | 25 |

TABLE XII—contd.
—Eastern Division—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under—

| XIV Glass, earthen and stoneware. | XV Wood, cane and leaves, &c. | XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and storage | XX Learned and Artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earth work and General labour | XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable occupations | XXIV Independent |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| ... | 1 | 29 | 1 | ... | 30 | 3 | 1 | 49 | ... | 23 |
| 1 | 6 | ... | 2 | 25 | 22 | ... | 1 | 91 | 255 | 19 |
| ... | 31 | ... | ... | 42 | 34 | 31 | ... | 762 | ... | 4 |
| ... | 0 | ... | ... | 12 | 17 | 148 | 10 | 83 | 3 | 33 |
| 0 | 8 | 0 | ... | 21 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 64 | 1 | 34 |
| ... | 106 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 340 | ... | 75 |
| 12 | 19 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 73 | ... | 6 |
| 12 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 1 | ... | 56 | 2 | 5 |
| 25 | 123 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 7 | ... | 36 | ... | 4 |
| 4 | 51 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 60 | 1 | 39 |
| 3 | 33 | ... | ... | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 41 | 2 | 7 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 56 | ... | 535 | ... | 90 |
| ... | 8 | ... | ... | 115 | 54 | 77 | 2 | 143 | 2 | 50 |
| 1 | 31 | ... | ... | 113 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 13 |
| ... | 26 | ... | ... | 45 | 3 | 35 | ... | 89 | ... | 26 |
| ... | 29 | ... | ... | 52 | 18 | 29 | ... | 154 | ... | 38 |
| ... | 39 | ... | 23 | 23 | ... | 15 | ... | 100 | ... | 62 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 0 | 809 |
| ... | 1 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 1 | ... | 1 | 21 | 1 | 76 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 128 | 225 | 128 | ... | 262 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 392 | 39 | ... | 441 | ... | ... |
| 0 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 3 |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | ... | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 153 | 2 | 7 |
| 3 | 0 | ... | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | ... | 0 | 16 |
| 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 2 | ... | 102 | 1 | 14 |
| 6 | 6 | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 15 | 0 | 304 | 13 | 228 |
| 6 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 135 | 2 | 26 |
| ... | 200 | ... | 600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 |
| ... | ... | ... | 143 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 | ... | 143 |
| 1 | 12 | 2 | 73 | 231 | 12 | 8 | ... | 82 | 7 | 8 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 455 | ... | ... |
| ... | 29 | 1 | 28 | 63 | 32 | 10 | ... | 219 | 1 | 29 |
| 1 | 5 | 11 | 27 | 114 | 52 | 12 | 0 | 84 | 1 | 27 |
| 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 26 | ... | 199 | 4 | 38 |
| ... | 20 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 6 | 3 | ... | 206 | 19 | 73 |
| 0 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 71 | 22 | 18 | 2 | 115 | 4 | 49 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 32 | 32 | ... | 47 | ... | 16 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 18 | 56 | 33 | 20 | 1 | 79 | 4 | 55 |
| 16 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 354 | ... | 119 |
| 1 | 11 | 4 | 17 | 77 | 27 | 16 | 1 | 114 | 4 | 47 |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional occupation | Total Actual Workers | Millage of Actual Workers to Total Caste population |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 | Christians— | | | |
| 2 | Eurasian ... | ... .. | 1,045 | 473 |
| 3 | European ... | .... | 804 | 559 |
| 3 | Native Christian ... | ..... | 7,320 | 373 |
| | | Total ... | 9,169 | 394 |
| | Jains— | | | |
| 1 | Digambara ... | Devotees | 1,936 | 352 |
| 2 | Marwadi ... | Traders | 51 | 708 |
| 3 | Pitambara ... | Priests | ... | .. |
| 4 | Sada ... | Cultivators | 101 | 261 |
| 5 | Swetambara ... | Devotees | 128 | 514 |
| 6 | Thirthankara ... | Priests | ... | ... |
| 7 | Unspecified .. | ... .. | 160 | 352 |
| | | Total ... | 2,366 | 357 |
| | Animists-- | | | |
| 1 | Iraliga ... | } Forest and Hill Tribes ... | 1,295 | 441 |
| 2 | Koracha ... | | 2,596 | 374 |
| 3 | Korama ... | | 3,889 | 396 |
| 4 | Korava ... | | 4 | 400 |
| 5 | Kuruba ... | | 2,543 | 320 |
| 6 | Lambani ... | | 5,925 | 359 |
| | | Total ... | 16,252 | 368 |
| | Others— | | | |
| 1 | Parsi ... | Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin | 22 | 489 |
| 2 | Sikh ... | Military and Dominant ... | 7 | 636 |
| 3 | Brahmo ... | ..... | 1 | 1,000 |
| 4 | Jew ... | } Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | 1 | 200 |
| 5 | Burmese ... | | 3 | 1,000 |
| 6 | Japanese ... | | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 34 | 523 |
| | | Grand Total ... | 1,236,636 | 310 |

TABLE XII—contd.

—Eastern Division—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under—

| Traditional Occupation | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Native & Foreign states | IV Provision and care of Animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| ... | 94 | 2 | .. | 1 | 17 | 98 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| ... | 45 | 65 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 60 | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| ... | 60 | 17 | .. | 2 | 201 | 153 | 92 | 14 | 10 | 1 |
| ... | 62 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 164 | 139 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 1 |
| 87 | 19 | ... | ... | 6 | 303 | 9 | 46 | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 258 | 31 | ... | ... | 8 | 117 | 63 | 47 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 18 | ... | ... | 5 | 261 | 12 | 40 | 17 | 4 | 1 |
| 36 | 2 | ... | .. | 73 | 263 | 2 | 117 | 17 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 8 | ... | ... | 9 | 219 | 7 | 22 | 5 | ... | ... |
| 17 | 8 | ... | ... | 13 | 183 | 36 | 17 | 8 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | 17 | 608 | 20 | 4 | 10 | 1 | ... |
| 6 | 7 | ... | ... | 19 | 298 | 19 | 24 | 285 | ... | ... |
| 10 | 6 | ... | ... | 20 | 304 | 20 | 27 | 105 | 0 | ... |
| ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 45 | 45 | 0 | ... | .. |
| ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 667 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 59 | ... | ... | .. | 118 | 29 | 29 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 35 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 575 | 33 | 26 | 8 | 11 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional Occupation | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | XI Supplementary requirements | XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Precious stones |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Christians— | | | | |
| 2 | Eurasian | ... .. | 6 | ... | 324 |
| 3 | European | ... .. | 51 | 16 | 387 |
| 3 | Native Christian | ... .. | 6 | 25 | 88 |
| Total | | | 10 | 23 | 141 |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Jains— | | | | |
| 2 | Digambara | ... Devotees | 5 | 138 | 185 |
| 3 | Marwadi | ... Traders | ... | 78 | 157 |
| 4 | Pitambar | ... Priests | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Sada | ... Cultivators | ... | 376 | 277 |
| 6 | Swetambar | ... Devotees | 16 | 70 | 226 |
| 7 | Thinthankara | ... Priests | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Unspecified | ... | ... | 233 | 180 |
| Total | | | 5 | 149 | 191 |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Animists— | | | | |
| 2 | Iralliga | } Forest and Hill Tribes | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Koracha | | 17 | 65 | 2 |
| 4 | Korama | | 49 | 37 | 1 |
| 5 | Korava | | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Kuruba | | ... | 67 | ... |
| 6 | Lambani | ... | 3 | ... | 9 |
| Total | | | 21 | 30 | 4 |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Others— | | | | |
| 2 | Parsi | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Sikh | ... Military and Dominant | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Brahmo | ... .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Jew | } Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Burmese | | ... | ... | 333 |
| 6 | Japanese | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | ... | ... | 30 |
| Grand Total | | | 4 | 31 | 17 |

TABLE XII—contd.
— Eastern Division—concl'd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under—

| XIV Glass, earthen and stoneware | XV Wood, cane and leaves, &c. | XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c. | XVII Leather and skins | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and storage | XX Learned and artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and General labour | XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable occupations | XXIV Independent |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 0 1 1 | 51 ... 5 | 1 ... 2 | 6 | 19 78 24 | 221 86 44 | 125 106 69 | 0 | 7 ... 184 | 1 | 30 63 48 |
| 12 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 68 | 78 | 0 | 148 | 1 | 47 |
| .. | 1 765 | .. | ... | 155 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 347 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 31 | ... | ... | 70 | ... | .. | .. | 47 | ... | 16 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | 47 | ... | ... | 280 | 20 | 87 | ... | ... | .. | 13 |
| ... | 22 | .. | ... | 148 | 1 | 106 | ... | 11 | 0 | 9 |
| ... | 56 | 59 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 317 | ... | 58 |
| ... | 359 | 4 | ... | 3 | 3 | 7 | ... | 182 | ... | 54 |
| 6 | 395 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | 154 | 4 | 61 |
| ... | 500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 | ... | 250 | .. | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | 242 | 1 | 20 |
| ... | 28 | 5 | ... | 23 | 1 | .. | .. | 195 | 0 | 78 |
| 2 | 167 | 7 | ... | 11 | 1 | 4 | ... | 201 | 1 | 59 |
| .. | ... | ... | 91 | 364 | 273 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 571 | 429 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 118 | 88 | ... | 59 | 235 | 176 | 29 | ... | .. | .. | 30 |
| 6 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 23 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 135 | 2 | 27 |

SUBSIDIARY

Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | | Traditional occupation | Total Actual Workers | Millease Actual Workers to total Caste Population |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 3½ |
| | Hindus— | | | | |
| 1 | Agasa ... | Washermen ... | ... | 11,139 | 411 |
| 2 | Bairagi ... | Devotees ... | ... | 14 | 933 |
| 3 | Bavaji ... | Devotees ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 4 | Banajiga ... | Traders ... | ... | 7,717 | 426 |
| 5 | Baniya .. | Traders ... | ... | 1 | 333 |
| 6 | Beda ... | Hunters and Fowlers, etc. ... | ... | 13,763 | 412 |
| 7 | Bestha ... | Fishermen and Boatmen ... | ... | 11,911 | 435 |
| 8 | Bhatraju ... | Musicians and Ballad reciters ... | ... | 2 | 95 |
| 9 | Brahmin(a) | Priests ... | ... | 21,024 | 331 |
| | .. (b) | Temple servants ... | ... | 97 | 480 |
| 10 | Budabudike | Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | 250 | 572 |
| 11 | Daiji ... | Tailors and Dyers ... | ... | 1,899 | 416 |
| 12 | Dasari ... | Priests ... | ... | 261 | 447 |
| 13 | Dombar ... | Tumblers and Acrobats ... | ... | 254 | 483 |
| 14 | Ganiga ... | Oil pressers ... | ... | 1,627 | 410 |
| 15 | Gajadiga... | Jugglers and Snake charmers ... | ... | 35 | 515 |
| 16 | Golla ... | Cowherds, etc. ... | ... | 5,340 | 389 |
| 17 | Gondaliga | Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Gomga ... | Weavers, Calenderers and dyers ... | ... | 12 | 182 |
| 19 | Gosayi .. | Devotees ... | ... | 124 | 365 |
| 20 | Gujarati | Traders ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Handichukka | Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | 3 | 600 |
| 22 | Haragar ... | Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Holey a ... | Village watchmen, etc. ... | ... | 94,564 | 525 |
| 24 | Idiga .. | Distillers and toddy-drawers ... | ... | 11,360 | 500 |
| 25 | Jat ... | Traders ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Jogi ... | Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | 1,579 | 486 |
| 27 | Kahar ... | Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Kanakkan | Writers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Karaman | Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Kayastha | Writers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Komati .. | Traders ... | ... | 1,567 | 282 |
| 32 | Kshatriya | Military and Dominant ... | ... | 2,749 | 362 |
| 33 | Kumbara | Potters ... | ... | 5,067 | 432 |
| 34 | Kurula .. | Shepherds and wool weavers ... | ... | 59,584 | 400 |
| 35 | Ladar ... | Traders ... | ... | 150 | 306 |
| 36 | Lingayet (a) | Priests ... | ... | 10,358 | 386 |
| | (b) | Temple Servants ... | ... | 210 | 312 |
| | (c) | Devotees ... | ... | 96 | 371 |
| | (d) | Traders ... | ... | 33,269 | 366 |
| | (e) | Cultivators ... | ... | 55,686 | 366 |
| | (i) | Barbers ... | ... | 706 | 309 |
| 37 | Madiga ... | Leather workers ... | ... | 19,153 | 409 |
| 38 | Malayali ... | Hill tribes ... | ... | 182 | 740 |
| 39 | Maleru .. | Temple Servants ... | ... | 153 | 104 |
| 40 | Mahattar... | Military and dominant ... | ... | 9,602 | 458 |
| 41 | Marwadi | Traders ... | ... | 9 | 692 |
| 42 | Meer ... | Mat makers and Cane splitters ... | ... | 1,378 | 480 |
| 43 | Mochi .. | Leather workers ... | ... | 481 | 433 |
| 44 | Mordani | Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers | ... | 11 | 297 |
| 45 | | | | | |
| 46 | Mulan ... | Traders ... | ... | 641 | 413 |
| | Multani ... | Traders ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE XII—contd.

—Western Division.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under—

| Traditional Occupation | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Native and Foreign States | IV Provision and care of Animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 322 | 16 | .. | .. | 10 | 559 | ... | 8 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| ... | 72 | ... | .. | .. | 143 | 286 | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | 21 | 1 | .. | 6 | 504 | 35 | 54 | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | 33 | 1 | .. | 13 | 719 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 47 | 25 | 1 | .. | 9 | 664 | 21 | ... | 1 | 24 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 134 | 132 | 0 | .. | 1 | 625 | 27 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 258 | 237 | ... | .. | ... | 454 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | .. | ... | .. | 4 | 416 | 12 | 20 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 657 | 4 | ... | .. | 1 | 180 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| 31 | 4 | ... | .. | 4 | 352 | 23 | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| 122 | ... | ... | .. | 4 | 362 | 12 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 319 | 7 | ... | .. | 4 | 292 | 10 | ... | 107 | 2 | ... |
| 857 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 89 | 9 | 0 | .. | ... | 628 | 10 | 54 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 333 | 667 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | 16 | ... | .. | ... | 89 | .. | 32 | ... | 32 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | ... | 0 | .. | 13 | 594 | 44 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 110 | 2 | ... | .. | 5 | 630 | 22 | .. | 3 | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 2 | .. | .. | 20 | 641 | 13 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 385 | 4 | 1 | .. | ... | 141 | 27 | 267 | 5 | ... | 1 |
| 6 | 40 | ... | .. | 6 | 667 | 23 | 32 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 352 | 1 | ... | .. | 7 | 450 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 6 | ... |
| 68 | 9 | 0 | .. | ... | 781 | 13 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 180 | 7 | 13 | .. | ... | 410 | 13 | 107 | 40 | ... | ... |
| 35 | 8 | ... | .. | 3 | 750 | 11 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 353 | ... | ... | .. | 5 | 552 | 19 | 14 | 5 | ... | ... |
| 94 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 573 | 31 | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | 9 | ... | .. | 5 | 790 | 12 | 40 | 0 | 1 | ... |
| 917 | 8 | 0 | .. | 6 | ... | 10 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 327 | 4 | ... | .. | 3 | 559 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 88 | 113 | 0 | .. | 12 | 483 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | 5 | ... | .. | ... | 412 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 98 | ... | 39 | .. | ... | 372 | 46 | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| 3 | 15 | ... | .. | 6 | 554 | 26 | 50 | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 111 | 334 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 415 | 9 | 1 | .. | 4 | 312 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| 285 | 2 | 6 | .. | 10 | 543 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 273 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 75 | 47 | ... | .. | 3 | 153 | 55 | 161 | 23 | 21 | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

SUBSIDIARY

Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional Occupation | Milleage of Actual | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | XI Supplementary requirements | XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Precious Stones |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | Hindus— | | | | |
| 1 | Agasa ... | ... Washermen | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 | Bauragi ... | ... Devotees | ... | ... | 71 |
| 3 | Bavaji ... | ... Devotees | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Banajiga ... | ... Traders | 18 | 7 | 2 |
| 5 | Baniya ... | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Beda ... | ... Hunters and Fowlers, etc. | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | Bestha ... | ... Fishermen and Boatmen | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 8 | Bhatraju ... | ... Musicians and Ballad reciters | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Brahmin (a) | ... Priests | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | „ (b) | ... Temple Servants | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Budabudike | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | 16 | ... |
| 11 | Darji ... | ... Tailors and Dyers | 1 | ... | 21 |
| 12 | Dasari ... | ... Priests | 4 | 4 | 27 |
| 13 | Dombar ... | ... Tumblers and Acrobats | 32 | 4 | 4 |
| 14 | Gariga ... | ... Oil pressers | ... | 1 | ... |
| 15 | Garutiga | ... Jugglers and Snake-charmers | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Golla ... | ... Cowherds, etc. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 17 | Gondaliga | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Goniga ... | ... Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Gosayi ... | ... Devotees | 105 | 24 | ... |
| 20 | Gujarati | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Handichikka | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Hatagar ... | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Holeyva ... | ... Village watchmen, etc. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 24 | Idiga ... | ... Distillers and Toddy-drawers | ... | 1 | 0 |
| 25 | Jat ... | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Jogi ... | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 27 | Kahai .. | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Kanakkan | ... Writers | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Karaman | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Kayastha | ... Writers | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Komati .. | ... Traders | 1 | 92 | 10 |
| 32 | Kshatriya | ... Military and Dominant | 3 | 12 | 9 |
| 33 | Kumbhara | ... Potters | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| 34 | Kuruba .. | ... Shepherd's and wool weavers | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 35 | Ladar ... | ... Traders | 26 | ... | ... |
| 36 | Lingayet (a) | ... Priests | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | (b) | ... Temple Servants | ... | ... | ... |
| | (c) | ... Devotees | 10 | ... | ... |
| | (d) | ... Traders | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| | (e) | ... Cultivators | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | (f) | ... Barbers | ... | ... | 23 |
| 37 | Madiga .. | ... Leather workers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Malayali ... | ... Hill Tribes | ... | ... | 16 |
| 39 | Maleru ... | ... Temple Servants | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Mahratta | ... Military and Dominant | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| 41 | Marwadi | ... Traders | ... | ... | 222 |
| 42 | Mela ... | ... Mat makers and cane splitters | ... | 62 | 1 |
| 43 | Mohu ... | ... Leather workers | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | Mondaru | ... Miscellaneous and Disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Mundali .. | ... Traders | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| 46 | Multani ... | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |

SUBSIDIARY

Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional Occupation | Total Actual Workers | Millage of Actual Workers to total Caste Population. |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½ |
| | Hindus—conld. | | | |
| 47 | Nagartha | ...Traders ... | 213 | 471 |
| 48 | Natuva | ...Dancers and singers ... | 108 | 593 |
| 49 | Nayer | ...Cultivators ... | 37 | 698 |
| 50 | Nayinda | ...Barbers .. | 2,287 | 384 |
| 51 | Neygi | .. Weavers, calenderers and dyers ... | 12,073 | 374 |
| 52 | Panchala (a) | ...Goldsmiths .. | 9,572 | 373 |
| | (b) | ...Carpenters ... | 4,437 | 483 |
| | (c) | ...Brass and coppersmiths ... | 208 | 424 |
| | (d) | ...Goldsmith (refuse collectors) . | 9 | 600 |
| | (e) | ...Masons ... | 305 | 331 |
| | (f) | ...Blacksmiths ... | 983 | 341 |
| 53 | Pandaram | .. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... | 25 | 424 |
| 54 | Pille | ...Other Agricultural, (a) Cultivators ... | 112 | 318 |
| 55 | Rachewar (a) | ...Painters ... | 181 | 414 |
| | (b) | ...Tumblers and Acrobats ... | 141 | 462 |
| | (c) | .. Military and dominant .. | 326 | 356 |
| | (d) | ...Gold-lace makers ... | 19 | 1,000 |
| 56 | Saniyar | ...Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... | ... | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi | ...Devotees ... | 1 | 71 |
| 58 | Satani | ...Priests ... | 2,268 | 367 |
| 59 | Sillekyata | .. Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... | 256 | 466 |
| 60 | Sudugadusidda | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... | 355 | 576 |
| 61 | Tigala | ...Cultivators .. | 866 | 393 |
| 62 | Uppara | ...Salt etc., workers ... | 12,914 | 407 |
| 63 | Vadda | ...Earth-workers and stone-dressers ... | 12,626 | 438 |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | ...Other Agricultural cultivators ... | 127,120 | 405 |
| 65 | Unspecified | ... .. | 11 | 647 |
| | | Total ... | 551,561 | 416 |
| | Mussalmans— | | | |
| 1 | Arab | .. Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin | 10 | 1,000 |
| 2 | Khakar | ...Mixed Asiatic races ... | 3 | 77 |
| 3 | Labbe | ... Do ... | 1,086 | 684 |
| 4 | Maple | ... Do ... | 408 | 782 |
| 5 | Mogul | ... Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin | 791 | 377 |
| 6 | Pathan | ... Do ... | 2,686 | 347 |
| 7 | Pindari | ... Mixed Asiatic races ... | 24 | 272 |
| 8 | Pinjari | ... Do ... | 21 | 568 |
| 9 | Sheik | ... Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin | 16,787 | 366 |
| 10 | Sheriff | ... Do do ... | 2 | 133 |
| 11 | Syed | ... Do do ... | 3,194 | 383 |
| 12 | Unspecified | ... .. | 19 | 704 |
| | | Total .. | 24,911 | 370 |

TABLE XII—contd.

—Western Division—contd.

| Mileage of Actual Workers returned under | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Traditional occupation | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Native and Foreign States | IV Provision and care of animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, household and Sanitary services | VII Food, drink and stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 28 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 840 | 19 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... |
| 222 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 232 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 135 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 321 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 523 | ... | 12 | 1 | 0 | ... |
| 286 | 12 | ... | ... | 4 | 526 | 10 | 29 | 1 | 0 | ... |
| 460 | 2 | 0 | ... | 3 | 324 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 332 | 2 | 1 | ... | 4 | 420 | 23 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 630 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 178 | 19 | 10 | ... | 9 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 222 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 328 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 331 | 13 | 3 | ... | 7 | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 333 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 214 | 59 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 33 | 107 | ... | 45 | ... |
| 116 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 541 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 11 | ... |
| ... | 39 | ... | ... | 7 | 468 | 78 | 64 | ... | 7 | 7 |
| ... | 34 | ... | ... | 21 | 617 | 12 | 12 | ... | 3 | ... |
| ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 294 | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 582 | 6 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... |
| 12 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 66 | 8 | 461 | ... | ... | 16 |
| 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 189 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 659 | 16 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 27 | 47 | 4 | 5 | ... |
| 33 | 6 | ... | ... | 11 | 675 | 20 | ... | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 531 | 3 | ... | ... | 5 | 405 | 8 | 18 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 903 | 6 | 0 | ... | 9 | ... | 11 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 182 | 273 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 21 | 0 | ... | 11 | 709 | 27 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 800 | ... | ... | ... | 200 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 333 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 154 | 111 | 117 | 1 | 5 | ... |
| ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 279 | 88 | 110 | ... | 64 | ... |
| ... | 34 | 10 | ... | 9 | 427 | 60 | 167 | ... | 2 | ... |
| ... | 37 | 13 | ... | 9 | 524 | 43 | 49 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| ... | 41 | ... | ... | 33 | 417 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 476 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 40 | 4 | ... | 12 | 456 | 47 | 64 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... |
| ... | 45 | 10 | ... | 5 | 450 | 10 | 53 | 2 | 5 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 158 | 421 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 38 | 6 | ... | 11 | 116 | 52 | 67 | 1 | 5 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY

Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional Occupation | Milleage of Actual | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | XI Supplementary requirements | XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and precious stones |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Hindus—contd.— | | | | | |
| 47 | Nagartha | ... Traders .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 48 | Natura | ... Dancers and singers .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | Nayer | ... Cultivators .. | ... | 162 | ... |
| 50 | Nayinda | ... Barbers .. | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 51 | Neygi | ... Weavers, calenderers and dyers .. | 0 | ... | 2 |
| 52 | Panchala (a) | ... Goldsmiths .. | 3 | 23 | ... |
| | (b) | ... Carpenters .. | ... | ... | 80 |
| | (c) | ... Brass and copper-smiths .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | (d) | ... Goldsmith (refuse collectors) .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | (e) | ... Masons .. | ... | 3 | ... |
| | (f) | ... Blacksmiths .. | 1 | 1 | 518 |
| 53 | Pandaram | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable liveries .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 54 | Pille | ... Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators .. | ... | ... | 9 |
| 55 | Rachewar (a) | ... Painters .. | ... | 22 | 22 |
| | (b) | ... Tumblers and acrobats .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | (c) | ... Military and dominant .. | 3 | 12 | 3 |
| | (d) | ... Gold-lace makers .. | ... | 316 | ... |
| 56 | Saniyar | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable liveries .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi | ... Devotees .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 58 | Satani | ... Priests .. | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 59 | Sillekyata | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable liveries .. | 4 | ... | ... |
| 60 | Sudugadusidda | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable liveries .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | Tigala | ... Cultivators .. | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 62 | Uppara | ... Salt etc., workers .. | 0 | 2 | ... |
| 63 | Vadda | ... Earth-workers and stone-dressers .. | ... | 0 | ... |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | ... Other Agricultural cultivators .. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 65 | Unspecified | ... .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | 1 | 14 | 11 |
| Mussalmans— | | | | | |
| 1 | Arab | ... Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Khakar | ... Mixed Asiatic races .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Labbe | ... Do .. | 3 | 136 | 1 |
| 4 | Maple | ... Do .. | 2 | 15 | ... |
| 5 | Mogul | ... Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin .. | 13 | 16 | 21 |
| 6 | Pathan | ... Do .. | 5 | 26 | 11 |
| 7 | Pindari | ... Mixed Asiatic races .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Pinjari | ... Do .. | ... | 95 | ... |
| 9 | Sheik | ... Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin .. | 8 | 41 | 16 |
| 10 | Sheriff | ... Do do .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Syed | ... Do do .. | 4 | 29 | 14 |
| 12 | Unspecified | ... .. | ... | 53 | ... |
| Total | | | 7 | 41 | 14 |

TABLE XII—contd.

—Westetn Division—contd.

Workers returned under—

| XIV Glass, Earthen and stoneware | XV Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | XVI Drugs gums, and dyes, etc. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and storage | XX Learned and Artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and general labour | XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupations | XXIV Independent |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 5 | 5 | 51 | ... | 5 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 231 | 204 | 93 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | 216 | ... | 352 | ... | ... |
| 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 45 | 0 | 73 | 1 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 97 | 2 | 8 |
| 19 | 90 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 35 | 4 | 5 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | 59 | 3 | 3 |
| ... | 19 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 115 | ... | 10 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 | ... | ... | ... | 667 | ... | ... |
| ... | 246 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 36 | ... | 10 |
| ... | 69 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | 59 | ... | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 | 560 | ... | ... |
| 18 | 53 | ... | ... | 63 | 54 | 98 | ... | 161 | ... | 27 |
| ... | 171 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 5 | ... |
| ... | 14 | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 64 | ... | 142 | 14 | 22 |
| ... | 46 | ... | ... | 31 | 3 | 49 | 3 | 120 | 19 | 12 |
| ... | 368 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 | ... | 159 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 5 | ... | 5 | 37 | 4 | 37 |
| ... | 4 | ... | ... | 8 | 12 | 78 | 43 | 246 | ... | 11 |
| ... | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 48 | ... | 667 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 19 | 7 | 1 | ... | 201 | ... | 2 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | ... | 229 | ... | 5 |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | ... | 6 | 5 |
| 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 47 | 1 | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 91 | ... | 272 | ... | 91 |
| 6 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 123 | 5 | 13 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 15 | 3 | 87 | 188 | 53 | 14 | ... | 667 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 5 | 15 | ... | 71 | 1 | 5 |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 41 | 34 | 9 | 1 | 319 | 3 | ... |
| ... | 4 | 2 | 5 | 33 | 16 | 19 | 3 | 123 | ... | 24 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 164 | 2 | 25 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 333 | 42 | ... |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 50 | 19 | 17 | 2 | 333 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 165 | 4 | 35 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 44 | 21 | 35 | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 158 | 10 | 45 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 368 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 54 | 20 | 19 | 3 | 161 | 4 | 33 |

SUBSIDIARY

Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional Occupation | | | | Total Actual Workers | Milleage of Actual Workers to total Caste Population |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----|--------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | 3½ |
| Christians— | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Eurasian | ... | ..... | ... | 106 | 442 | |
| 2 | European | ... | ... | ... | 204 | 578 | |
| 3 | Native Christian | ... | ..... | ... | 4,984 | 550 | |
| Total | | | | | ... | 5,294 | 549 |
| Jains— | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Digambara | ... | Devotees | ... | ... | 3,137 | 504 |
| 2 | Marwadi | ... | Traders | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Pithambara | ... | Priests | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Sada | ... | Cultivators | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Swetambara | ... | Devotees | ... | ... | 380 | 598 |
| 6 | Thirthankara | ... | Priests | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Unspecified | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | | | ... | 3,517 | 506 |
| Animists— | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Iraliga | ... | } Forest and Hill tribes | { | 3,264 | 604 | |
| 2 | Koracha | ... | | | 1,300 | 500 | |
| 3 | Korama | ... | | | 1,942 | 413 | |
| 4 | Korava | ... | | | 4 | 25 | |
| 5 | Kuruba | ... | | | 208 | 392 | |
| 6 | Lambani | ... | | | 11,933 | 411 | |
| Total | | | | | ... | 18,651 | 439 |
| Others— | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Parsi | ... | Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin | | 1 | 1,000 | |
| 2 | Sikh | ... | Military and dominant .. | | .. | ... | |
| 3 | Brahmo | ... | ..... |  | ... | ... |  |
| 4 | Jew | ... | } Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin. | { | 4 | 250 | |
| 5 | Burmese | ... | | | ... | ... | |
| 6 | Japanese | ... | | | ... | ... | |
| Total | | | | | ... | 5 | 294 |
| Grand Total | | | | | ... | 603,969 | 413 |

TABLE XII—contd.

—Western Division—contd.

| Mileage of Actual Workers returned under | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Traditional occupation | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Native and Foreign States | IV Provision and care of animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal household and Sanitary services | VII Food, drink and stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| .. | 94 | .. | .. | .. | 359 | 57 | .. | 19 | .. | .. |
| .. | 49 | 5 | .. | .. | 691 | 15 | .. | .. | 29 | .. |
| .. | 27 | 13 | .. | 3 | 476 | 172 | 13 | 1 | 23 | 1 |
| .. | 29 | 13 | .. | 3 | 481 | 164 | 13 | 1 | 23 | 1 |
| 42 | 4 | .. | .. | 7 | 765 | 18 | 28 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 158 | 103 | 26 | 3 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 3 | .. | .. | 7 | 699 | 27 | 28 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 4 | .. | .. | 13 | 602 | 91 | 21 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 65 | 88 | 11 | 151 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | 295 | 16 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 706 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 34 | 641 | 40 | 5 | 44 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 30 | 560 | 44 | 18 | 29 | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 250 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 21 | 1 | .. | 11 | 692 | 30 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Occupation and Caste

| Serial Number | Caste | Traditional Occupation | Mileage of Actual | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | XI Supplementary requirements | XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and precious stones |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | Christians— | | | | |
| 2 | Eurasian | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | European | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Native Christian | ... | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| | | Total | 0 | 8 | 5 |
| | Jains— | | | | |
| 1 | Digambara | Devotees ... | 9 | 28 | 32 |
| 2 | Marwadi | Traders ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Pithambara | Priests ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Sada | Cultivators ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Swetambara | Devotees ... | 10 | 558 | 47 |
| 6 | Thirthankara | Priests ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Unspecified | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | 9 | 85 | 34 |
| | Animists— | | | | |
| 1 | Irahga | } Forest and Hill tribes | ... | 1 | ... |
| 2 | Koracha | | ... | 113 | ... |
| 3 | Korama | | 1 | 5 | ... |
| 4 | Korava | | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Kuruba | | ... | 10 | ... |
| 6 | Lambani | | ... | 0 | 0 |
| | | Total | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | Others— | | | | |
| 1 | Parsi | Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Sikh | Military and dominant | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Brahmo | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Jew | } Asiatic races of reputed Foreign origin. | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Burmese | | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Japanese | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Grand Total | 1 | 15 | 11 |

TABLE XII—concl'd.

—Western Division—concl'd.

Workers returned under—

| XIV Glass, Earthen and stoneware | XV Wood, cane and leaves. etc. | XVI Drugs, gums, and dyes, etc. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and storage | XX Learned and Artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and general labour | XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupations | XXIV Independent |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 3 | 21 | .. .. .. | .. .. .. | 47 25 9 | 226 39 19 | 94 122 29 | 0 | 57 5 156 | 28 5 2 | 19 15 7 |
| 3 | 29 | ... | ... | 10 | 24 | 34 | 0 | 149 | 3 | 7 |
| .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0 .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. .. | 41 79 | 1 3 .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15 5 | 4 | 3 |
| ... | 0 | ... | ... | 45 | 1 | 38 | ... | 14 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | .. 187 289 500 .. 15 | .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 101 4 .. 1 | 1 5 1 | 1 4 227 .. 1 | .. .. .. .. .. | 246 222 121 250 221 211 | 6 1 2 0 | 9 44 16 .. 5 6 |
| 0 | 53 | ... | 0 | 9 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 208 | 2 | 10 |
| .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 500 | 250 .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | 400 | 200 | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| 5 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 127 | 4 | 14 |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Total

| Serial No. | Caste | Traditional occupation | Total Actual Workers. | Mileage of Actual Workers to total caste population |
|------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½ |
| 1 | Hindu— | | | |
| 2 | Agasa ... | Washermen ... | 35,405 | 389 |
| 3 | Bairagi ... | Devotees ... | 116 | 734 |
| 4 | Bavaji ... | Devotees ... | ... | ∞ |
| 5 | Banajiga ... | Traders ... | 44,492 | 336 |
| 6 | Baniya ... | Traders ... | 20 | 667 |
| 7 | Beda ... | Hunters and fowlers ... | 65,012 | 265 |
| 8 | Bestha ... | Fishermen and boatmen, etc ... | 53,036 | 346 |
| 9 | Bhatraju .. | Musicians and ballad reciters .. | 480 | 390 |
| 10 | Brahmin (a)... | Priests .. | 61,606 | 328 |
| 11 | Budabudike (b)... | Temple servants .. | 377 | 343 |
| 12 | Darji ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... .. | 796 | 468 |
| 13 | Dasari ... | Tailors and dyers ... | 4,578 | 412 |
| 14 | Dombar *... | Priests ... | 1,261 | 444 |
| 15 | Ganiga ... | Tumblers and acrobats ... | 1,202 | 413 |
| 16 | Garadiga ... | Oil pressers ... | 13,427 | 339 |
| 17 | Golla ... | Jugglers and snake charmers ... | 205 | 480 |
| 18 | Gondaliga ... | Cowherds, etc. .. | 38,599 | 271 |
| 19 | Goniga ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... .. | 10 | 323 |
| 20 | Gosayi ... | Weavers, calenderers and dyers, etc ... | 192 | 403 |
| 21 | Gujarathi ... | Devotees ... | 213 | 364 |
| 22 | Handichikka ... | Traders .. | 86 | 538 |
| 23 | Hatagar ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers .. | 3 | 600 |
| 24 | Holeya ... | Do ... | 2 | 667 |
| 25 | Idiga ... | Village watchmen, etc. .. | 232,166 | 402 |
| 26 | Jat ... | Distillers and toddy drawers ... | 19,263 | 400 |
| 27 | Jogi ... | Traders ... | 2 | 74 |
| 28 | Kahar ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... .. | 5,329 | 414 |
| 29 | Kanakkan ... | Do do ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Karaman .. | Writers ... | 3 | 158 |
| 31 | Kayastha ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... .. | ... | ∞ |
| 32 | Komati ... | Writers ... | ... | ∞ |
| 33 | Kshatriya .. | Traders ... | 10,284 | 323 |
| 34 | Kumbara ... | Military and dominant ... | 8,591 | 346 |
| 35 | Kuruba ... | Potters ... | 15,950 | 367 |
| 36 | Ladar ... | Shepherds and wool weavers ... | 117,657 | 312 |
| 37 | Lingayet (a)... | Traders ... | 463 | 303 |
| 38 | Madiga ... | Priests ... | 24,125 | 325 |
| 39 | Malayali ... | Temple servants ... | 1,853 | 316 |
| 40 | Maleru ... | Devotees ... | 347 | 337 |
| 41 | Mahratta ... | Traders ... | 73,055 | 325 |
| 42 | Marwadi ... | Cultivators ... | 109,983 | 306 |
| 43 | Meda ... | Barbers ... | 1,589 | 278 |
| 44 | Mochi ... | Leather workers ... | 90,624 | 327 |
| 45 | Mondaru ... | Hill tribes ... | 197 | 732 |
| 46 | Mudali ... | Temple servants ... | 158 | 105 |
| 47 | Multani ... | Military and dominant ... | 20,127 | 386 |
| 48 | ... | Traders ... | 93 | 412 |
| 49 | ... | Mat makers and cane splitters ... | 2,607 | 452 |
| 50 | ... | Leather workers ... | 750 | 382 |
| 51 | ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers ... | 76 | 539 |
| 52 | ... | Traders ... | 4,535 | 390 |
| 53 | ... | Traders ... | ... | ∞ |

TABLE XIII.
tion and Caste.
Province

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Total

| Serial No. | Caste. | Traditional occupation | Milleage of Actual | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | XI Supplementary requirements | XII Textile fabrics and dress | XIII Metals and precious stones |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | Hindu— | | | | |
| 1 | Agasa ... | Washermen ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| 2 | Bairagi ... | Devotees ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Bavaji ... | Do ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Banajiga .. | Traders ... | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Baniya ... | Do ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Beda ... | Hunters and fowlers ... | 0 | 2 | ... |
| 7 | Bestha ... | Fishermen and boatmen, etc. ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 8 | Bhatraju ... | Musicians and ballad riciters ... | ... | ... | 152 |
| 9 | Brahmin | (a) ... Priests ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | (b) ... Temple servants ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Budabudike | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Darji ... | Tailors and dyers ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 12 | Dasari .. | Priests ... | ... | 7 | 2 |
| 13 | Dombar ... | Tumblers and acrobats ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 14 | Ganiga ... | Oil pressers ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | Garadiga ... | Jugglers and snake charmers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Golla ... | Cowherds, etc ... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 17 | Gondaliga | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Goniga ... | Weavers, Calenderers and dyers, etc. | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Gosayi ... | Devotees ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Gujarathi | Traders ... | ... | 12 | ... |
| 21 | Handichikka | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Hatagar ... | Do ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Holeya ... | Village watchmen, etc ... | ... | 10 | 0 |
| 24 | Idiga ... | Distillers and toddy drawers ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 25 | Jat ... | Traders ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Jogi ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Kahar ... | Do ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Kanakkan | Writers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Karaman... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Kayastha | Writers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Komati ... | Traders ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| 32 | Kshatriya | Military and dominant ... | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| 33 | Kumbara... | Potters ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Kuruba ... | Shepherds and wool weavers ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 35 | Ladar ... | Traders ... | 2 | 15 | 2 |
| 36 | Lingayet | (a) ... Priests ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | (b) ... Temple servants ... | 8 | 1 | ... |
| | | (c) ... Devotees ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| | | (d) ... Traders ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | (e) ... Cultivators ... | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | (f) ... Barbers ... | 3 | ... | 2 |
| 37 | Madiga | Leather workers ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Malayali ... | Hill tribes ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | Maleru ... | Temple servants ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Mahratta... | Military and dominant... | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 41 | Marwadi ... | Traders ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Meda ... | Mat makers and cane splitters ... | ... | 1 | 0 |
| 43 | Mochi ... | Leather workers ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 44 | Mondaru... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Mudali ... | Traders ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 46 | Multani .. | Do ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE XIII—contd.
tion and Caste.
Province.

Workers returned under

| XIV Glass, earthen and stone- ware | XV Wood, cane and leaves, etc | XVI Drugs, Gums, dyes, etc | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and storage | XX Learned and artistic profes- sions. | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and general labour | XXIII Indefinite and disreputa- ble occupation. | XXIV Independent. |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | .. | 14 | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 26 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | .. | 4 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| 0 | 3 | .. | 0 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 2 |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | 19 | 10 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 13 | 0 | 21 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 8 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | .. | 13 | 0 | 70 |
| .. | 32 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 16 | 1 | 4 | .. | 24 | 13 | 23 |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 44 |
| 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 0 | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 127 |
| .. | 5 | .. | .. | 161 | 5 | .. | .. | 100 | .. | 5 |
| .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 |
| .. | 0 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 25 | 1 | .. |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | .. | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | 9 | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 | 4 | 6 | .. | 0 | .. | 3 |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 4 | 0 | 2 | .. | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 2 | .. | 13 | 1 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 153 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | .. | 75 | 35 | 10 | .. | 10 | .. | 39 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 17 | 1 | 7 | .. | 5 | 1 | 14 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 2 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 0 | 2 | .. | 0 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 11 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 7 | .. | 17 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 0 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 12 | 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Total

| Serial No. | Caste | Traditional occupation | Total Actual Workers | Millage of Actual Workers to total caste population |
|------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½ |
| | Hindus—concd— | | | |
| 47 | Nagaratha | ... Traders | 3,219 | 349 |
| 48 | Natuva | ... Dancers and singers | 970 | 448 |
| 49 | Nayer | ... Cultivators | 516 | 811 |
| 50 | Nayinda | ... Barbers | 12,461 | 326 |
| 51 | Neyige | ... Weavers, calenderers and dyers | 34,711 | 358 |
| 52 | Panchala | (a)... Goldsmiths (refuse collectors) | 103 | 545 |
| | | (b)... Brass and copper-smiths | 700 | 309 |
| | | (c)... Carpenters | 8,411 | 360 |
| | | (d)... Masons | 581 | 282 |
| | | (e)... Blacksmiths | 3,229 | 296 |
| | | (f)... Goldsmiths | 29,547 | 341 |
| 53 | Pandaram | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable liver | 169 | 390 |
| 54 | Pille | ... Other agricultural (a) cultivators | 609 | 339 |
| 55 | Rachewar | (a)... Painters | 1,019 | 489 |
| | | (b)... Tumblers and acrobats | 454 | 352 |
| | | (c)... Military and dominant | 774 | 345 |
| | | (d)... Gold-lace makers | 149 | 417 |
| 56 | Saniyar | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable liver | ... | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi | ... Devotees | 424 | 527 |
| 58 | Satani | ... Priests | 8,051 | 361 |
| 59 | Sillekyata | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable liver | 474 | 475 |
| 60 | Sulugadusidda | ... Do do | 457 | 564 |
| 61 | Tigala | ... Cultivators | 23,314 | 360 |
| 62 | Uppara | ... Salt, etc. workers | 38,277 | 360 |
| 63 | Vadda | ... Earthworkers and stone dressers | 51,835 | 385 |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | ... Other agricultural cultivators | 415,412 | 324 |
| 66 | Unspecified | ... .. | 534 | 486 |
| | | Total ... | 1,697,175 | 336 |
| | Mus-alman— | | | |
| 1 | Arab | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 15 | 882 |
| 2 | Khakar | ... Mixed Asiatic races | 10 | 154 |
| 3 | Lubbe | ... Do | 2,934 | 465 |
| 4 | Maple | ... Do | 419 | 780 |
| 5 | Moghul | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 2,736 | 353 |
| 6 | Pathan | ... Do | 11,820 | 309 |
| 7 | Pindari | ... Mixed Asiatic races | 766 | 365 |
| 8 | Pinjari | ... Do | 1,411 | 310 |
| 9 | Sheik | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 52,776 | 319 |
| 10 | Sheriff | ... Do | 65 | 560 |
| 11 | Syed | ... Do | 13,947 | 353 |
| 12 | Unspecified | ... .. | 1,243 | 320 |
| | | Total ... | 88,142 | 329 |

TABLE XIII—contd.
tion and Caste.
Province.—contd.

| Mileage of Actual Workers returned under | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Traditional occupation as subsidiary | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Native and Foreign States | IV Provision and care of Animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 61 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 0 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 116 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 132 | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | 104 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 51 | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | 45 | 0 | 5 | 0 | ... | ... |
| 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| 106 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 93 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 107 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 203 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 116 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 132 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | ... |
| 89 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 94 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 86 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 102 | 2 | ... | ... | 0 | 98 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 46 | ... | 63 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | 1 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 26 | 2 | ... | ... | 0 | 24 | 0 | ... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 75 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 40 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... |
| 30 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 13 | 0 | ... | 2 | 40 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 26 | 0 | 6 | ... | 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 27 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 3 | 0 | ... | 0 | 32 | ... | 4 | 0 | ... | ... |
| ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 34 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... |
| ... | 2 | ... | ... | 0 | 52 | 1 | 3 | ... | 7 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | 2 | 0 | ... | 1 | 28 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Total

| Serial No. | Caste | Traditional occupation | Mileage of | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Supplementary Require- ments | Textile Fabrics and Dress | Metals and Precious Stones |
| | | | XI 15 | XII 16 | XIII 17 |
| | Hindus—concl. | | | | |
| 47 | Nagaratha | ... Traders | ... | 1 | ... |
| 48 | Natuva | ... Dancers and singers | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | Nayer | ... Cultivators | ... | ... | ... |
| 50 | Nayinda | ... Barbers | 0 | 4 | ... |
| 51 | Neyige | ... Weavers, calenderers and dyers | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 52 | Panchala | (a)... Goldsmith (refuse collectors) | ... | ... | ... |
| | | (b)... Brass and coppersmiths | ... | 1 | ... |
| | | (c)... Carpenters | ... | 1 | 45 |
| | | (d)... Masons | 2 | ... | 86 |
| | | (e)... Blacksmiths | 0 | ... | ... |
| | | (f)... Goldsmiths | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 53 | Pandaram | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... | ... | ... | ... |
| 54 | Pille | ... Other agricultural (a) cultivators | ... | 2 | ... |
| 55 | Rachewar | (a)... Painters | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| | | (b)... Tumblers and acrobats | ... | 9 | ... |
| | | (c)... Military and dominant | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| | | (d)... Gold-lace makers | ... | ... | ... |
| 56 | Saniyar | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... | ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi | ... Devotees | ... | ... | ... |
| 58 | Satani | ... Priests | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 59 | Sillekyata | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers... | ... | ... | ... |
| 60 | Sudugadusidda | ... Do | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | Tigala | ... Cultivators | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | Uppara | ... Salt, etc. workers | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 63 | Vadda | ... Earth-workers and stone dressers | ... | 2 | 0 |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | ... Other agricultural cultivators | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 65 | Unspecified | ... .. | ... | 90 | 47 |
| | | Total ... | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| | Mussalman— | | | | |
| 1 | Arab | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Khakar | ... Mixed Asiatic races | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Labbe | ... Do | ... | 9 | ... |
| 4 | Maple | ... Do | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Moghul | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | ... | 10 | 2 |
| 6 | Pathan | ... Do | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| 7 | Pindari | ... Mixed Asiatic races | ... | 1 | ... |
| 8 | Pinjari | ... Do | 1 | 28 | 8 |
| 9 | Sheikh | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin... | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| 10 | Sheriff | ... Do | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Syed | ... Do | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 | Unspecified | ... .. | ... | 7 | 1 |
| | | Total ... | 0 | 8 | 1 |

TABLE XIII-- contd.
tion and Caste.
Province--contd.

Actual Workers returned under

| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stone- ware | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | XVI Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic Profes- sions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and General Labour | XXIII Indefinite and Disreputa- ble Occupations | XXIV Independent |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | 4 | 12 | 3 |
| ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 42 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | 0 | ... | 0 | 10 | 1 | 3 | ... | 18 | 0 | 6 |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 4 | ... | 49 | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 3 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 |
| ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| ... | 14 | ... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 |
| 0 | 10 | ... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| ... | 6 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 8 | ... | 5 | 2 | 13 |
| ... | 15 | ... | 4 | 11 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 |
| 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 39 | ... | 12 | ... | 13 |
| ... | 47 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 0 | 5 | ... | 7 | 10 | ... | ... | 7 | 0 | 15 |
| ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 13 | ... | ... |
| ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 18 | 48 | ... | 20 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | ... | 4 |
| ... | 1 | ... | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | 20 | 0 | 1 |
| ... | 0 | ... | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 11 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 | 32 | 8 | 0 | ... | 2 | ... | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | 14 | 6 | 3 | ... | 13 | ... | 5 |
| ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 2 | ... | 12 | ... | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 4 |
| ... | 3 | ... | ... | 16 | 4 | 1 | ... | 19 | ... | 3 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 10 | ... | 3 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 0 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 10 | ... | 5 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 6 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 10 | ... | 4 |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Total

| Serial No. | Caste | Traditional occupation | Total Actual Workers | Mileage of Actual Workers to total cast population |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½ |
| 1 | Christian— | | | |
| 2 | Eurasian ... | ..... | 1,151 | 470 |
| 3 | European ... | ..... | 1,008 | 563 |
| | Native Christian ... | ..... | 12,304 | 429 |
| | | Total ... | 14,463 | 439 |
| 1 | Jain— | | | |
| 2 | Digambara ... | Devotees ... | 5,073 | 433 |
| 3 | Marwadi ... | Traders ... | 51 | 352 |
| 4 | Pitambarā ... | Priests ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Sada ... | Cultivators ... | 101 | 261 |
| 6 | Swetambarā ... | Devotees ... | 508 | 575 |
| 7 | Tirthankara ... | Priests ... | 150 | 352 |
| | Unspecified ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 5,883 | 433 |
| 1 | Animists— | | | |
| 2 | Iraliga ... | } Forest and hill tribes... { | 4,559 | 547 |
| 3 | Koracha ... | | 3,896 | 409 |
| 4 | Korama ... | | 5,831 | 401 |
| 5 | Korava ... | | 8 | 47 |
| 6 | Kuruba ... | | 2,751 | 324 |
| | Lambani ... | | 17,858 | 392 |
| | | Total ... | 34,903 | 403 |
| 1 | Others— | | | |
| 2 | Parsi ... | Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 23 | 500 |
| 3 | Sikh ... | Military and dominant ... | 7 | 636 |
| 4 | Brahmo ... | | 1 | 1,000 |
| 5 | Jew ... | } Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | 5 | 238 |
| 6 | Burmese ... | | 3 | 1,000 |
| | Japanese ... | origin | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 39 | 476 |
| | | Grand Total ... | 1,840,605 | 338 |

TABLE XIII—contd.
tion and Caste.
Province—contd.

| Mileage of Actual Workers returned under | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Traditional occupations as subsidiary | I Administration | II Defence | III Services of Native and Foreign States | IV Provision and care of Animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, household and Sanitary services | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 4 | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | . | .. | .. | 23 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 3 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 3 | .. |
| 9 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 84 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 78 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 5 | .. | .. | 7 | 23 | 4 | 14 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | 43 | 2 | 3 | 0 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 5 | 51 | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 12 | 0 | .. | 2 | 39 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Total

| Serial No. | Caste | Traditional occupation | Milleage of | | |
|------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Supplementary Requirements | Textile Fabrics and Dress | Metals and Precious Stones |
| | | | XI 15 | XII 16 | XIII 17 |
| 1 | Christian— | | | | |
| 2 | Eurasian ... | ..... | .. | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | European ... | ..... | 4 | .. | 1 |
| 3 | Native Christian | ..... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Total | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Jain— | | | | |
| 1 | Digambara | ... Devotes | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | Marwadi | ... Traders | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | Pitambara | ... Priests | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Sala | ... Cultivators | .. | 20 | .. |
| 5 | Swetambara | ... Devotees | .. | .. | 8 |
| 6 | Thirthankara | ... Priests | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | Unspecified | ..... | .. | 7 | 32 |
| | | Total | .. | 2 | 3 |
| | Animists— | | | | |
| 1 | Iraliga | ... } | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | Koracha | ... } | 0 | 21 | 14 |
| 3 | Korama | ... } | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Korava | ... } Forest and hill tribes | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Kuruba | ... } | .. | 24 | 2 |
| 6 | Lambani | ... } | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Total | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| | Others— | | | | |
| 1 | Parsi | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign origin | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | Sikh | ... Military and dominant | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | Brahmo | ... } | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Jew | ... } | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Burmese | ... } Asiatic races of reputed foreign | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | Japanese | ... } origin | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Grand Total | 0 | 5 | 2 |

TABLE XIII—contd.
tion and Caste.
Province—contd.

of Actual Workers returned under

| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stone ware | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | XVI Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic Pro- fessions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and General Labour | XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable occupations | XXIV Independent |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 11 | 2 | 2 | .. | 15 |
| .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | .. | 13 | .. | 2 |
| .. | 3 | 0 | .. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 11 | .. | 3 |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 42 | 0 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 49 | 0 | 8 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 |
| .. | 7 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 25 | 1 | 1 |
| .. | 42 | 1 | .. | 16 | 2 | 6 | .. | 25 | .. | 10 |
| .. | 41 | 1 | .. | 6 | 1 | 26 | .. | 21 | 0 | 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 4 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 |
| .. | 0 | 0 | .. | 3 | 3 | 0 | .. | 25 | 0 | 1 |
| .. | 13 | 0 | .. | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 4 |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Eastern

| Serial Number. | Caste. | Traditional Occupation. | Total Actual Workers. | Milleage of Actual Workers to Total Caste Population. |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 ¹ / ₂ |
| | Hindus— | | | |
| 1 | Agasa | Washermen | 24,206 | 380 |
| 2 | Bairagi | Devotees | 102 | 713 |
| 3 | Bavaji | Devotees | ... | ... |
| 4 | Bauajiga | Traders | 36,775 | 322 |
| 5 | Baniya | Traders | 19 | 704 |
| 6 | Beda | Hunters, Fowlers, etc. ... | 51,249 | 242 |
| 7 | Bestha | Fishermen and Boatmen, etc. | 41,125 | 527 |
| 8 | Bhatraju | Musicians and Ballad reciters | 478 | 395 |
| 9 | Brahmin | (a) Priests | 40,582 | 326 |
| | | (b) Temple Servants ... | 280 | 312 |
| 10 | Budabudake | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 546 | 432 |
| 11 | Darji | Tailors and Dyers | 2,679 | 409 |
| 12 | Dasari | Priests | 1,000 | 443 |
| 13 | Dombar | Tumblers and Acrobats ... | 948 | 397 |
| 14 | Ganiga | Oil pressers | 11,800 | 331 |
| 15 | Garadiga | Jugglers and Snake charmers, etc. ... | 170 | 474 |
| 16 | Golla | Cowherds etc. | 33,259 | 259 |
| 17 | Gonda'iga | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 10 | 345 |
| 18 | Goniga | Weavers Calenderers and Dyers .. | 180 | 438 |
| 19 | Gosayi | Devotees | 89 | 363 |
| 20 | Gujarathi | Traders | 86 | 541 |
| 21 | Handichikka | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... |
| 22 | Hatagar | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 2 | 667 |
| 23 | Holeya | Village watchmen, etc. ... | 137,602 | 346 |
| 24 | Idiga | Distillers and Toddy drawers | 7,903 | 310 |
| 25 | Jat | Traders | 2 | 100 |
| 26 | Jogi | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | 3,750 | 390 |
| 27 | Kahar | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | ... | ... |
| 28 | Kanakkan | Writers | 3 | 429 |
| 29 | Karaman | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | ... | ... |
| 30 | Kayasta | Writers | ... | ... |
| 31 | Komati | Traders | 8,717 | 331 |
| 32 | Kshatriya | Military and Dominant ... | 5,842 | 339 |
| 33 | Kumbara | Potters | 10,883 | 343 |
| 34 | Kuruba | Shepherds and Wool weavers | 78,073 | 280 |
| 35 | Ladar | Traders | 313 | 302 |
| 36 | Lingayet | (a) Priests | 13,767 | 291 |
| | | (b) Temple Servants ... | 1,643 | 316 |
| | | (c) Devotees | 251 | 326 |
| | | (d) Traders | 39,796 | 298 |
| | | (e) Cultivators | 54,297 | 262 |
| | | (f) Barbers | 883 | 257 |
| 37 | Madiga | Leather workers | 71,471 | 311 |
| 38 | Malayali | Hill Tribes .. | 15 | 652 |
| 39 | Maleru | Temple Servants | 5 | 192 |
| 40 | Mahratta | Military and Dominant ... | 10,525 | 339 |
| 41 | Marwadi | Traders | 84 | 394 |
| 42 | Meda | Matmakers and Cane splitters | 1,229 | 423 |
| 43 | Mochi | Leather workers | 269 | 315 |
| 44 | Mondaru | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 65 | 625 |
| 45 | Mudali | Traders | 3,894 | 387 |
| 46 | Multani | Traders | ... | .. |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa-
Eastern

| Serial Number. | Caste. | Traditional Occupation. | Mileage of | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | XI. Supplementary requirements. | XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress. | XIII. Metals and Precious stones. |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | Hindus— | | | | |
| 2 | Agasa | Washermen ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 3 | Bairagi | Devotees ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Bavaji | Devotees ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Banajiga | Traders ... | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | Baniya | Traders ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Bedi | Hunters, Fowlers, etc. ... | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | Bestha | Fishermen and Boatmen, etc. ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 9 | Bhatiaju | Musicians and Ballad reciters ... | ... | ... | 153 |
| | Brahmin | (a) Priests ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | | (b) Temple Servants ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Budabudiki | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Darji | Tailors and Dyers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Dasari | Priests ... | ... | 9 | 1 |
| 13 | Domlar | Tumblers and Acrobats ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Ganiga | Oil pressers ... | ... | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | Garadiga | Jugglers and Snake charmers, etc. ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Golla | Cowherds, etc. ... | 0 | 2 | ... |
| 17 | Gondaliga | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Goniga | Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Gosayi | Devotees ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Gujarati | Traders ... | ... | 12 | ... |
| 21 | Handichikka | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Hatigar | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Holeya | Village watchmen, etc. ... | ... | 16 | 0 |
| 24 | Idiga | Distillers and Toddy drawers ... | 0 | 1 | ... |
| 25 | Jat | Traders ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Jogi | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | ... | 1 | ... |
| 27 | Kahar | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Kanakhan | Writers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Karaman | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Kayasta | Writers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Komati | Traders ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| 32 | Kshatriya | Military and Dominant ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 33 | Kumbara | Potters ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| 34 | Kuruba | Shepherds and Wool weavers ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 35 | Ladar | Traders ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| 36 | Lingayet | (a) Priests ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | (b) Temple Servants ... | 9 | 1 | ... |
| | | (c) Devotees ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| | | (d) Traders ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | | (e) Cultivators ... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | (f) Barbers ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| 37 | Madiga | Leather workers ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Malayali | Hill Tribes ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | Maleru | Temple Servants ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Mahratta | Military and Dominant ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | Marwadi | Traders ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Meda | Mat makers and Cane splitters ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 43 | Mochi | Leather workers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | Mondaru | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Mudali | Traders ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 46 | Multani | Traders ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE XIII.—contd.

tion and Caste.

Division.—contd.

Actual Workers returned under—

| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware. | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves. | XVI Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. | XVII Leather. | XVIII Commerce. | XIX Transport and Storage. | XX Learned and Artistic professions. | XXI Sport. | XXII Earthwork and General Labour. | XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | XXIV Independent. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 0 | 0 | .. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | 15 | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 6 | 2 |
| 0 | 4 | .. | 0 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 2 |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | 18 | 10 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 21 |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 18 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | 19 | 0 | 3 |
| .. | 37 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 9 | 1 | 21 |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 24 | 17 | 51 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 0 | .. | .. | 65 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| .. | 6 | .. | .. | 172 | 6 | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 0 | 13 | .. | 1 | 2 | 7 | .. | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | 83 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | 4 | 6 | .. | 0 | .. | 7 |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 5 | 0 | 1 | .. | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 227 |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 32 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 32 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | 44 | .. | .. | 4 | 8 | 20 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | .. | .. | 3 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | .. | 0 | 7 | 1 | 5 | .. | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| .. | 0 | 1 | .. | 31 | 0 | 11 | .. | 2 | .. | 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 23 | 13 | 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 22 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 15 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Eastern

| Serial Number. | Castes. | | Traditional Occupation. | | Total Actual Workers. | Milleage of Actual Workers to Total Caste Population. |
|----------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 3½ |
| | Hindus—concl'd. | | | | | |
| 47 | Nagartha | ... | Traders | ... | 3,036 | 342 |
| 48 | Natuva | ... | Dancers and singers | ... | 862 | 435 |
| 49 | Nayer | ... | Cultivators | .. | 479 | 822 |
| 50 | Nayirda | ... | Barbers | ... | 10,174 | 316 |
| 51 | Neyige | ... | Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers | ... | 22,638 | 350 |
| 52 | Panchala | ... | (a) Goldsmiths (refuse collector) | ... | 94 | 540 |
| | | | (b) Brass and Coppersmith | ... | 492 | 278 |
| | | | (c) Carpenters | ... | 3,974 | 280 |
| | | | (d) Masons | ... | 276 | 243 |
| | | | (e) Blacksmiths | ... | 2,246 | 280 |
| | | | (f) Goldsmiths | ... | 19,775 | 328 |
| 53 | Pandaram | ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | 144 | 385 |
| 54 | Pille | ... | Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators | ... | 497 | 345 |
| 55 | Rachewar | ... | (a) Painters | .. | 838 | 509 |
| | | | (b) Tumblers and Acrobats | ... | 813 | 317 |
| | | | (c) Military and Dominant | .. | 448 | 337 |
| | | | (d) Gold-lace makers | .. | 130 | 375 |
| 56 | *Saniyar | ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi | ... | Devotees | ... | 423 | 535 |
| 58 | Satani | ... | Priests | ... | 5,783 | 358 |
| 59 | Sillekyata | ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | 218 | 487 |
| 60 | Sudugadusidda | ... | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | 102 | 523 |
| 61 | Tigala | ... | Cultivators | ... | 22,448 | 358 |
| 62 | Uppara | ... | Salt, etc. workers | ... | 25,333 | 340 |
| 63 | Vadda | ... | Earth-workers and stone dressers | ... | 39,209 | 371 |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | ... | Other Agricultural cultivators | ... | 288,292 | 297 |
| 65 | Unspecified | ... | ..... | ... | 523 | 484 |
| | | | Total | .. | 1,145,614 | 309 |
| | Mussalmans— | | | | | |
| 1 | Arab | ... | Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | ... | 5 | 714 |
| 2 | Khakar | ... | Mixed Asiatic races | .. | 7 | 269 |
| 3 | Labbe | ... | Mixed Asiatic races | .. | 1,848 | 391 |
| 4 | Maple | ... | Mixed Asiatic races | ... | 11 | 733 |
| 5 | Mogul | ... | Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | ... | 2,035 | 345 |
| 6 | Pathan | ... | Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | ... | 9,134 | 300 |
| 7 | Pindari | ... | Mixed Asiatic races | ... | 742 | 369 |
| 8 | Pinjari | ... | Mixed Asiatic races | ... | 1,390 | 307 |
| 9 | Sheik | ... | Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | ... | 35,989 | 305 |
| 10 | Sheriff | ... | Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | ... | 63 | 624 |
| 11 | Syed | ... | Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | ... | 10,753 | 346 |
| 12 | Unspecified | ... | ..... | ... | 1,224 | 326 |
| | | | Total | ... | 63,201 | 315 |

TABLE XIII—contd.

tion and Caste.

Division—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under—

| Traditional Occupation as Subsidiary. | I Administration. | II Defence. | III Service of Native and Foreign States. | IV Provision and care Animals. | V Agriculture. | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services. | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants. | VIII Light, Firing and Forage. | IX Buildings. | X Vehicles and Vessels. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 65 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 0 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 125 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 127 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 98 | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 52 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 89 | .. | 4 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| 130 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 140 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 112 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 123 | .. | 0 | 0 | 13 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 199 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 114 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 117 | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | .. |
| 68 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | 4 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | 2 | .. | .. | 0 | 77 | 0 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 1 | .. | .. | 0 | .. | 0 | 23 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 28 | 2 | .. | .. | 0 | 27 | 0 | .. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 61 | 2 | .. | .. | 0 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 22 | .. |
| 37 | 8 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 14 | 0 | .. | 2 | 41 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 31 | 1 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 3 | .. | .. | 0 | 31 | .. | 4 | 0 | .. | .. |
| .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 36 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. |
| .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 53 | 1 | 3 | .. | 7 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 33 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 29 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | .. |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa-
Eastern

| Serial Number. | Castes. | Traditional Occupation. | Milleage of | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | XI. Supplementary requirements. | XII. Textile, Fabrics and Dress. | XIII. Metals and Precious stones. |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | Hindus—concl'd. | | | | |
| 47 | Nagartha | ... Traders .. | ... | 1 | ... |
| 48 | Natava | ... Dancers and singers .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | Nayer | ... Cultivators .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 50 | Nayinda | ... Barbers .. | 0 | 4 | ... |
| 51 | Neyige | ... Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 52 | Panchala | ... (a) Goldsmith's refuse collector | ... | ... | ... |
| | | ... (b) Brass and Copper Smiths | ... | ... | ... |
| | | ... (c) Carpenters | ... | ... | 30 |
| | | ... (d) Masons | 4 | ... | 54 |
| | | ... (e) Blacksmiths | 0 | ... | ... |
| | | ... (f) Goldsmiths | 0 | 0 | ... |
| 53 | Pandaram | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable liver. | ... | ... | ... |
| 54 | Pille | ... Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators | ... | 2 | ... |
| 55 | Rachewar | ... (a) Painters .. | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| | | ... (b) Tumblers and Acrobats | ... | 13 | ... |
| | | ... (c) Military and Dominant | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| | | ... (d) Gold-lace makers | ... | ... | 8 |
| 56 | Saniyar | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable liver | ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi | ... Devotees .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 58 | Satani | ... Priests .. | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| 59 | Sillekyata | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable liver. | ... | ... | ... |
| 60 | Sudugadusidda | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable liver. | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | Tigala | ... Cultivators .. | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | Uppara | ... Salt, etc. workers | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 63 | Vadda | ... Earth-workers and stone dressers | ... | 2 | 0 |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | ... Other Agricultural cultivators | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 65 | Unspecified | ... .. | ... | 92 | 48 |
| | | Total... | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| | Mussalman— | | | | |
| 1 | Arab | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Khakar | ... Mixed Asiatic races | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Labbe | ... Mixed Asiatic races .. | ... | 12 | ... |
| 4 | Maple | ... Mixed Asiatic races | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Mogul | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | ... | 11 | 2 |
| 6 | Pathan | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | 0 | 9 | 2 |
| 7 | Pindari | ... Mixed Asiatic races | ... | 1 | ... |
| 8 | Pinjari | ... Mixed Asiatic races | 1 | 27 | 8 |
| 9 | Sheik | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| 10 | Sheriff | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Syed | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 | Unspecified | ... .. | ... | 7 | 1 |
| | | Total | 0 | 10 | 1 |

TABLE XIII.—contd.

tion and Caste.

Division.—contd.

Actual Workers returned under—

| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware. | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | XVI Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. | XVII Leather. | XVIII Commerce. | XIX Transport and Storage. | XX Learned and Artistic profession | XXI Sport. | XXII Earthwork and General Labour. | XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations. | XXIV Independent. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| .. | 0 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 8 | .. | .. | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| .. | 0 | 2 | .. | 2 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 10 | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | 0 | 13 | 0 | 2 | .. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 24 | .. | 1 |
| .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 11 | .. | .. |
| .. | 11 | .. | 0 | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 |
| .. | 9 | .. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| .. | 6 | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 |
| .. | 23 | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| .. | 9 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 51 | .. | 4 | .. | 33 |
| .. | 54 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 0 | 6 | .. | 9 | 14 | .. | .. | 2 | 0 | 14 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 15 | 20 | 5 | .. | 59 | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | 4 |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. | 24 | .. | 2 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 5 |
| .. | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 23 | 43 | 11 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 17 | 5 | 2 | .. | 15 | .. | 6 |
| .. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 3 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 1 | .. | 12 | .. | 4 |
| .. | 3 | .. | .. | 16 | 4 | 2 | .. | 19 | .. | 3 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 11 | 4 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 5 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 0 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 7 |
| .. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 10 | .. | 4 |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Eastern

| Serial Number. | Castes. | | Traditional Occupation. | | Total Actual Workers. | Mileage of Actual Workers to Total Caste Population. |
|----------------|------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 3½ |
| 1 | Christians— | | | | | |
| 2 | Eurasian | ... | | | 1,045 | 473 |
| 3 | European | ... | | | 804 | 559 |
| 3 | Native Christian | ... | | | 7,320 | 373 |
| | | | Total | ... | 9,169 | 394 |
| 1 | Jains— | | | | | |
| 2 | Digambara | ... | Devotees | ... | 1,936 | 352 |
| 3 | Māwadi | ... | Traders | ... | 51 | 708 |
| 4 | Pitambarā | ... | Priests | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Sada | ... | Cultivators | ... | 101 | 261 |
| 6 | Swetambarā | ... | Devotees | ... | 128 | 514 |
| 7 | Tirthankara | ... | Priests | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Unspecified | ... | ..... |  | 150 | 352 |
| | | | Total | ... | 2,366 | 357 |
| 1 | Animists— | | | | | |
| 2 | Iraliga | ... | } Forest and Hill Tribes | ... | 1,295 | 441 |
| 3 | Koracha | ... | | ... | 2,596 | 374 |
| 4 | Korama | ... | | ... | 3,889 | 396 |
| 5 | Korava | ... | | ... | 4 | 400 |
| 6 | Kuruba | ... | | ... | 2,543 | 320 |
| 6 | Lambani | ... | | | 5,925 | 359 |
| | | | Total | ... | 16,252 | 368 |
| 1 | Others— | | | | | |
| 2 | Parsi | ... | Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | ... | 22 | 489 |
| 3 | Sikh | ... | Military and Dominant .. | ... | 7 | 636 |
| 4 | Brahmo | ... | ..... | ... | 1 | 1,000 |
| 5 | Jew | ... | ..... | ... | 1 | 200 |
| 6 | Burmese | ... | Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | ... | 3 | 1,000 |
| 6 | Japanese | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | ... | 34 | 523 |
| | | | Grand Total | ... | 1,236,636 | 310 |

TABLE XIII—contd.

tion and Caste.

Division—contd.

Mileage of Actual Workers returned under—

| Traditional Occupation as Sub- sidiary. | I Administration. | II Defence. | III Service of Native and Foreign States. | IV Provision and care of Animals. | V Agriculture. | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services. | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants. | VIII Light, Firing and Forage. | IX Buildings. | X Vehicles and Vessels. |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 1 | .. | 0 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 1 | .. | 0 | 1 | .. |
| 16 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 139 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 125 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 60 | 15 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 0 | 0 | .. | .. | 2 | 29 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 42 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 0 | 55 | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | .. | 1 | 16 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 0 | .. | .. | 3 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 13 | 0 | .. | 2 | 41 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa-
Eastern

| Serial Number. | Castes. | Traditional Occupation. | Milleage of | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | XI. Supplementary requirements. | XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress. | XIII. Metals and Precious stones. |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Christians— | | | | | |
| 1 | Eurasian | ... | .. | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | European | ... | .. | .. | 1 |
| 3 | Native Christian | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Total | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Jains— | | | | | |
| 1 | Digambara | ... Devotees ... | .. | 6 | .. |
| 2 | Marwadi | ... Traders ... | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | Pitambara | ... Priests ... | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Sada | ... Cultivators ... | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Swetambara | ... Devotees ... | .. | .. | 16 |
| 6 | Tirthankara | ... Priests ... | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | Unspecified | ..... | .. | 7 | 33 |
| | | Total | .. | 5 | 3 |
| Animists— | | | | | |
| 1 | Iruliga | ... } Forest and Hill Tribes | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | Koracha | ... } | 0 | 12 | 21 |
| 3 | Korama | ... } | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Korava | ... } | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Kuruba | ... } | .. | 25 | 2 |
| 6 | Lambani | ... } | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Others— | | | | | |
| 1 | Parsi | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | Sikh | ... Military and Dominant ... | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | Brahmo | ... .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Jew | ... .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Burmese | ... Asiatic races of reputed foreign Origin | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | Japanese | ... .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Grand Total | 0 | 6 | 2 |

TABLE XIII.—contd.

tion and Caste.

Division. —contd.

Actual Workers returned under—

| XIV Glass Earthen & Stoneware. | XV Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | XVI Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. | XVII Leather. | XVIII Commerce. | XIX Transport and Storage. | XX Learned & Artistic Profession. | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork & General labour. | XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations. | XXIV Independent. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| ... | ... | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | 11 | 2 | ... | ... | 17 |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | 12 | ... | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 10 | ... | 5 |
| ... | 3 | ... | ... | 67 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 2 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 3 | ... | ... | 66 | 1 | 14 | ... | 5 | ... | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 56 | ... | 2 |
| ... | 61 | 2 | ... | 21 | 3 | 7 | ... | 26 | ... | 10 |
| ... | 52 | 1 | ... | 7 | 1 | 11 | ... | 9 | ... | 6 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 27 | 1 | 1 |
| ... | 23 | 1 | ... | 6 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 4 |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Western

| Serial No. | Caste. | Traditional Occupation. | Total Actual Workers. | Milleage of Actual Workers to total Caste Population. |
|------------|--------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 ¹ |
| | Hindus— | | | |
| 1 | Agasa | Washermen | 11,199 | 411 |
| 2 | Bairagi | Devotees | 14 | 933 |
| 3 | Bavaji | Devotees | ... | ... |
| 4 | Banajiga | Traders | 7,717 | 426 |
| 5 | Baniya | Traders | 1 | 333 |
| 6 | Beda | Hunters and Fowlers, etc. | 13,763 | 412 |
| 7 | Bestha | Fishermen and Boatmen, etc. | 11,911 | 435 |
| 8 | Bhatraju | Musicians and Ballad reciters | 2 | 95 |
| 9 | Brahmin (a) | Priests | 21,024 | 331 |
| | (b) | Temple servants | 97 | 480 |
| 10 | Budabudike | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 250 | 572 |
| 11 | Darji | Tailors and Dyers | 1,899 | 416 |
| 12 | Dasari | Priests | 261 | 447 |
| 13 | Dombar | Tumblers and Acrobats | 254 | 483 |
| 14 | Ganiga | Oil pressers | 1,627 | 410 |
| 15 | Garadiga | Jugglers and Snake-charmers, etc. | 35 | 515 |
| 16 | Golla | Cowherds, etc. | 5,340 | 389 |
| 17 | Gondaliga | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers | 12 | 182 |
| 18 | Goniga | Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers | 124 | 365 |
| 19 | Gosayi | Devotees | ... | ... |
| 20 | Gujarathi | Traders | ... | ... |
| 21 | Haudichikka | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 3 | 600 |
| 22 | Hatagar | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... |
| 23 | Holeyay | Village watchmen, etc. | 94,564 | 526 |
| 24 | Idiga | Distillers and Toddy drawers | 11,360 | 501 |
| 25 | Jat | Traders | ... | ... |
| 26 | Jogi | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 1,579 | 486 |
| 27 | Kahar | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... |
| 28 | Kanakkan | Writers | ... | ... |
| 29 | Karaman | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... |
| 30 | Kayastha | Writers | ... | ... |
| 31 | Komati | Traders | 1,567 | 283 |
| 32 | Kshatriya | Military and Dominant | 2,749 | 362 |
| 33 | Kumbara | Potters | 5,067 | 432 |
| 34 | Kuruba | Shepherds and wool weavers | 39,584 | 401 |
| 35 | Ladar | Traders | 150 | 306 |
| 36 | Lingayet (a) | Priests | 10,358 | 385 |
| | (b) | Temple servants | 210 | 312 |
| | (c) | Devotees | 96 | 371 |
| | (d) | Traders | 33,259 | 360 |
| | (e) | Cultivators | 55,686 | 366 |
| | (f) | Barbers | 706 | 309 |
| 37 | Madiga | Leather workers | 19,153 | 409 |
| 38 | Malayali | Hill tribes | 182 | 740 |
| 39 | Maleru | Temple servants | 153 | 104 |
| 40 | Maharatta | Military and Dominant | 9,602 | 453 |
| 41 | Marwadi | Traders | 9 | 692 |
| 42 | Meda | Mat makers and cane splitters | 1,378 | 480 |
| 43 | Mochi | Leather workers | 481 | 433 |
| 44 | Mondara | Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 11 | 297 |
| 45 | Mudali | Traders | 641 | 413 |
| 46 | Multani | Traders | ... | ... |

TABLE XIII—contd.
tion and Caste.
Division.

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Western

| Serial No. | Caste. | Traditional Occupation. | Mileage of Actual | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Supplementary requirements. | Textile fabrics, and dress. | Metals and precious stones. |
| | | | XI | XII | XIII |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | Hindus—contd. | | | | |
| 1 | Agasa | ... Washermen | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Bairagi | ... Devotees | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Bavaji | ... Devotees | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Banajiga | ... Traders | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Baniya | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Beda | ... Hunters and Fowlers, etc. | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| 7 | Bestha | ... Fishermen and Boatmen, etc. | ... | 1 | 0 |
| 8 | Bhatraju | ... Musicians and Ballad reciters | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Brahmin (a) | ... Priests | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | (b) | ... Temple servants | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Budabudike | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Darji | ... Tailors and Dyers | 2 | ... | ... |
| 12 | Dasari | ... Priests | ... | ... | 4 |
| 13 | Dombar | ... Tumblers and Acrobats | ... | ... | 8 |
| 14 | Ganiga | ... Oil pressers | ... | 1 | 4 |
| 15 | Garadiga | ... Jugglers and snake-charmers, etc. | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Golla | ... Cowherds, etc. | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 17 | Gondaliga | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Goniga | ... Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Gosayi | ... Devotees | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Gujarathi | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Handichikka | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Hatagar | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Holeya | ... Village watchmen, etc. | ... | 1 | 0 |
| 24 | Idiga | ... Distillers and Toddy drawers | ... | ... | 0 |
| 25 | Jat | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Jogi | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 17 | ... | 1 |
| 27 | Kahar | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Kanakkan | ... Writers | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Karaman | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Kayastha | ... Writers | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Komati | ... Traders | ... | 2 | 3 |
| 32 | Kshatriya | ... Military and Dominant | ... | 4 | 4 |
| 33 | Kumbara | ... Potters | ... | ... | 0 |
| 34 | Kuruba | ... Shepherds and wool weavers | ... | ... | 0 |
| 35 | Ladar | ... Traders | 7 | 40 | ... |
| 36 | Lingayet (a) | ... Priests | 0 | 1 | ... |
| | (b) | ... Temple servants | ... | ... | ... |
| | (c) | ... Devotees | ... | ... | ... |
| | (d) | ... Traders | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | (e) | ... Cultivators | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | (f) | ... Barbers | ... | ... | 4 |
| 37 | Madiga | ... Leather workers | ... | 0 | ... |
| 38 | Malayali | ... Hill tribes | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | Maleru | ... Temple servants | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Mihratia | ... Military and Dominant | ... | ... | 2 |
| 41 | Marwahi | ... Traders | 0 | 1 | ... |
| 42 | Meda | ... Mat makers and cane splitters | ... | ... | 1 |
| 43 | Mochi | ... Leather workers | ... | 2 | ... |
| 44 | Monluru | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Mudali | ... Traders | ... | 2 | ... |
| 46 | Multani | ... Traders | ... | ... | ... |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Western

| Serial No. | Caste. | Traditional Occupation. | Total Actual Workers. | Millage of Actual Workers to total Caste Population. |
|------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½ |
| | Hindus—concl. | | | |
| 47 | Nagarta | ... Traders ... | 213 | 471 |
| 48 | Natava | ... Dancers and singers ... | 108 | 593 |
| 49 | Nayer | ... Cultivators ... | 37 | 698 |
| 50 | Nayinda | ... Barbers ... | 2,287 | 384 |
| 51 | Neygi | ... Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers .. | 12,073 | 374 |
| 52 | Panchala (a) | ... Goldsmiths .. | 9,572 | 373 |
| | (b) | ... Carpenters ... | 4,437 | 483 |
| | (c) | ... Brass and coppersmiths... | 208 | 424 |
| | (d) | ... Goldsmiths (refuse collectors) ... | 9 | 600 |
| | (e) | ... Masons .. | 305 | 341 |
| | (f) | ... Blacksmiths ... | 983 | 331 |
| 53 | Pandaram | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 25 | 424 |
| 54 | Pille | ... Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators .. | 112 | 318 |
| 55 | Rachewar (a) | ... Painters .. | 181 | 114 |
| | (b) | ... Tumblers and Acrobats .. | 141 | 462 |
| | (c) | ... Military and Dominant .. | 325 | 356 |
| | (d) | ... Gold-lace makers ... | 19 | 1,000 |
| 56 | Sanyar | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | .. | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi | ... Devotees ... | 1 | 71 |
| 58 | Sarani | ... Priests ... | 2,268 | 367 |
| 59 | Sillekyata | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 256 | 466 |
| 60 | Sodugadusidda | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | 355 | 576 |
| 61 | Tigala | ... Cultivators ... | 866 | 393 |
| 62 | Uppara | ... Salt, etc., workers ... | 12,944 | 407 |
| 63 | Vadda | ... Earthworkers and stone dressers ... | 12,626 | 438 |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | ... Other Agricultural cultivators ... | 127,120 | 405 |
| 65 | Unspecified | ... .. | 11 | 647 |
| | | Total ... | 551,561 | 413 |
| | Mussalmans— | | | |
| 1 | Arab | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | 10 | 1,000 |
| 2 | Khakar | ... Mixed Asiatic Races ... | 3 | 77 |
| 3 | Labbe | ... Mixed Asiatic Races ... | 1,086 | 684 |
| 4 | Maple | ... Mixed Asiatic Races .. | 408 | 782 |
| 5 | Mozul | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | 701 | 377 |
| 6 | Pathan | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | 2,686 | 347 |
| 7 | Pindari | ... Mixed Asiatic Races ... | 24 | 273 |
| 8 | Pinjari | ... Mixed Asiatic Races ... | 21 | 568 |
| 9 | Sheikh | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | 16,787 | 356 |
| 10 | Sheriff | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | 2 | 133 |
| 11 | Syed | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | 3,194 | 383 |
| 12 | Unspecified | ... .. | 19 | 704 |
| | | Total ... | 24,941 | 370 |

TABLE XIII—contd.

tion and Caste.

Division—contd.

| Mileage of Actual Workers returned under | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Traditional occupation as subsidiary. | I Administration. | II Defence. | III Service of Native and Foreign States. | IV Provision and Care of Animals. | V Agriculture. | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services. | VII Food, drink and stimulants. | VIII Light, firing and forage. | IX Buildings. | X Vehicles and vessels. |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| 155 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 130 | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 0 |
| 48 | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | 56 | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 106 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 118 | 5 | ... | ... | 0 | ... |
| 77 | 1 | ... | ... | 0 | 93 | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 163 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 207 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 120 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 166 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 63 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 85 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 49 | ... | 28 | 3 | 6 | 12 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 146 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 151 | 4 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 117 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 22 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 18 | 0 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 23 | 0 | ... | ... | 2 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 28 | ... |
| 15 | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 182 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 12 | ... | ... | 2 | 37 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 7 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 34 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 26 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | 0 | 26 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 32 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | 0 | ... | 1 | 26 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | .. |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Western

| Serial No. | Caste. | Traditional Occupation. | Mileage of Actual | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | XI Supplementary requirements. | XII Textile, fabrics and dress. | XIII Metals and precious stones. |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Hindus—concl. | | | | | |
| 47 | Nagartha | ... Traders ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 48 | Natuva | ... Dancers and singers .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | Nayer | .. Cultivators .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 50 | Nayinda | .. Barbers .. | ... | 2 | ... |
| 51 | Neygi | Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| 52 | Panchala (a) | ... Goldsmiths ... | 0 | 1 | ... |
| | (b) | ... Carpenters .. | ... | 2 | 58 |
| | (c) | ... Brass and copper-smiths... | ... | 5 | ... |
| | (d) | ... Goldsmiths (refuse collectors) ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | (e) | ... Masons .. | ... | ... | 115 |
| | (f) | ... Blacksmiths .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Pandaram | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 54 | Pille | ... Other Agricultural (a) Cultivators ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | Rachewar (a) | .. Painters ... | 33 | ... | ... |
| | (b) | ... Tumblers and Acrobats .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | (c) | ... Military and Dominant ... | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | (d) | ... Gold-lace makers .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 56 | Sanjyar | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | Sanyasi | ... Devotees .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 58 | Satani | ... Priests ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 59 | Sillekyata | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 60 | Sudugadusidda | ... Miscellaneous and disreputable livers. | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | Tigala | ... Cultivators ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 62 | Uppara | ... Salt, etc., workers ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 63 | Vadda | ... Earthworkers and stone dressers ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | ... Other Agricultural cultivators ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 65 | Unspecified | ... .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | | | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Mussalmans— | | | | | |
| 1 | Arab | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Khakar | .. Mixed Asiatic Races ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Labbe | ... Mixed Asiatic Races .. | ... | 3 | ... |
| 4 | Maple | ... Mixed Asiatic Races ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Mogul | .. Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | ... | 6 | ... |
| 6 | Pathan | .. Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | Pindan | ... Mixed Asiatic Races ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Pinjari | ... Mixed Asiatic Races .. | ... | 48 | ... |
| 9 | Sheikh | .. Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Sherriff | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Syed | ... Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | ... | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | Unspecified | ... .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Western

| Serial No. | Caste. | Traditional Occupation. | Total Actual Workers. | Millage of Actual Workers to total Caste Population. |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 31 |
| 1 | Christians— | | | |
| 2 | Eurasian ... | ..... | 106 | 442 |
| 3 | European ... | ..... | 204 | 578 |
| 3 | Native Christian .. | ..... | 4,984 | 550 |
| | | Total ... | 5,294 | 540 |
| 1 | Jain— | | | |
| 2 | Digambara ... | Devotees ... | 3,137 | 504 |
| 3 | Marwahi ... | Traders ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Pitambari ... | Priests ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Sarda ... | Cultivators ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Swethambari ... | Devotees ... | 280 | 598 |
| 7 | Thithankara .. | Priests .. | ... | ... |
| 7 | Unspecified ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 3,417 | 506 |
| 1 | Animists— | | | |
| 2 | Iruliga .. | } Forest and Hill Tribes | 3,264 | 604 |
| 3 | Koracha .. | | 1,700 | 500 |
| 4 | Koruma .. | | 1,942 | 413 |
| 5 | Korava .. | | 4 | 25 |
| 6 | Kuruba .. | | 208 | 392 |
| 6 | Lamlani ... | | 11,923 | 411 |
| | | Total ... | 18,651 | 439 |
| 1 | Others— | | | |
| 2 | Parsi ... | Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin | 1 | 1,000 |
| 3 | Sikh ... | Military and Dominant | ... | ... |
| 4 | Brahmo ... | ..... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Jew ... | } Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | 4 | 250 |
| 6 | Burmese ... | | ... | ... |
| 6 | Japanese ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 5 | 294 |
| | | Grand Total ... | 603,969 | 413 |

TABLE XIII - contd.
tion and Caste.
Division—contd.

| Millage of Actual Workers returned under | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Traditional occupation as subsidiary. | I Administration. | II Defence. | III Service of Native and Foreign States. | IV Provision and care of Animals. | V Agriculture. | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary Services. | VII Food, drink and stimulants. | VIII Light, firing and fuel, etc. | IX Buildings. | X Vehicles and vessels. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 19 | ... | ... | 47 | 0 |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | 39 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 23 | 8 | 17 | ... | 4 | ... |
| ... | 8 | ... | ... | 3 | 29 | 6 | 17 | ... | 5 | ... |
| 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 8 | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | ... | 20 | 0 | ... | ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 4 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 15 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 0 | ... | ... | 63 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 11 | 0 | ... | 2 | 36 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

SUBSIDIARY
Subsidiary Occupa
Western

| Serial No. | Caste. | Traditional Occupation. | Mileage of Actual | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | XI Supplementary requirements. | XII Textile, fabrics and dress. | XIII Metals and precious stones. |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | Christians— | | | | |
| 2 | Eurasian | .... | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | European | .... | 20 | .. | .. |
| 3 | Native Christian | .... | .. | 1 | .. |
| | | Total | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 1 | Jain— | | | | |
| 2 | Digambara | Devotees | .. | .. | 2 |
| 3 | Marwadi | Traders | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Pitambar | Priests | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Sada | Cultivators | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | Swethambara | Devotees | .. | 5 | 5 |
| 7 | Thirchankara | Priests | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | Unspecified | ..... | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | .. | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | Animists— | | | | |
| 2 | Iruliga | } Forest and Hill Tribes | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | Koracha | | .. | 38 | .. |
| 4 | Korama | | 7 | 4 | .. |
| 5 | Korara | | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | Kuruba | | .. | 10 | .. |
| 6 | Lambani | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Total | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1 | Others— | | | | |
| 2 | Parsi | Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | Sikh | Military and Dominant | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Brahmo | ..... | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Jew | } Asiatic Races of reputed foreign origin. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | Burmese | | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | Japanese | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Grand Total | 0 | 3 | 3 |

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing groups of occupations supporting more than 10,000 persons.

| Groups | Occupation. | Number. | Percentage to total population. |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 36 (a) | (a) Occupations supporting more than 500,000 persons each— Land holders | 2,360,169 | |
| | Total ... | 2,360,169 | 43.31 |
| 504 | (b) Occupations supporting between 500,000 and 1,00,000 persons each— General labour | 455,978 | |
| 37 (c) | Rent payers indefinite (Shikmi Zirayet) ... | 426,412 | |
| 36 (b) | Rent receivers | 342,231 | |
| 39 | Field Labourers | 322,555 | |
| | Total ... | 1,547,176 | 28.39 |
| 4 (b) | (c) Occupation supporting between 100,000 and 50,000 persons each— Dutkar Officials and Menials | 80,693 | |
| 272 | Cotton Weavers-hand industry | 78,473 | |
| 513 | Mandicaney (Not in connection with a religious order) .. | 77,819 | |
| 37 (b) | Share of produce growers (Varasaguvalidar) ... | 76,824 | |
| 368 | Shop keepers (otherwise unspecified) | 70,732 | |
| 10 | Watchmen and other village servants | 69,234 | |
| 65 | Washermen | 51,464 | |
| | Total ... | 505,239 | 9.27 |
| 27 | (d) Occupation supporting between 50,000 and 20,000 persons each— Herdsmen | 36,517 | |
| 31 | Shepherds and Goatherds, &c. | 35,477 | |
| 317 | Workers in Gold, and Silver, &c. | 30,835 | |
| 39 (a) | Annual payment (Agricultural) | 29,732 | |
| 68 | Miscellaneous and unspecified (personal and domestic, services) | 29,429 | |
| 163 | Masons and Builders | 26,607 | |
| 44 | Coffee Plantations (Labourers and other subordinates) .. | 26,579 | |
| 344 | Carpenters | 26,569 | |
| 447 | Church, Temple services, &c. | 25,246 | |
| 336 | Potters and pot and pipe bowl-makers | 23,979 | |
| 53 | Miscellaneous (Growers of special products) | 23,491 | |
| 387 | Shoe, Boot and Sandal makers | 22,814 | |
| | Total ... | 337,275 | 6.19 |
| 304 | (e) Occupations supporting between 20,000 and 10,000 persons each— Piece-goods dealers | 19,371 | |
| 9 | Accountants not shown as Agriculturists | 19,082 | |
| 323 | Workers in iron and hardware | 19,040 | |
| 60 | Barbers | 18,555 | |
| 150 | Firewood, Charcoal and cowdung sellers | 17,907 | |
| 64 | Indoor servants | 17,421 | |
| 37 (a) | Fixed Rent payers (Guttededars and Genedars) | 16,290 | |
| 347 | Baskets, Mats, Fans &c., makers and sellers | 15,175 | |
| 8 | Headmen not shown as agriculturists | 14,717 | |
| 417 | Cart owners and drivers, &c. | 14,005 | |
| 78 | Cow and Buffalo keepers and milk and Butter sellers .. | 13,521 | |
| 97 | Grain and Pulse dealers | 13,140 | |
| 452 | Principals, Professors and Teachers | 13,010 | |
| 105 | Vegetable and fruit sellers | 12,772 | |
| 505 | Uncertain or not returned (occupation) | 12,424 | |
| 154 | Stone and Marble works, labourers, &c. | 12,324 | |
| 49 | Betel, Vine and arecanut growers | 12,165 | |
| 68 (a) | Annual payment (Domestic) | 12,064 | |
| 303 | Tailors and Milliners, &c. | 12,040 | |
| 312 | Goldsmiths' Dust washer | 11,763 | |
| 444 | Priests and Ministers, &c. | 11,712 | |
| 102 | Rice pounders and huskers | 11,001 | |
| 251 | Persons occupied with blankets woolen cloth, &c. ... | 10,664 | |
| 310 | Gold mines operatives, &c. | 10,459 | |
| | Total ... | 340,625 | 6.25 |

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the percentage of Actual Workers of each Sex and both Sexes to the Total population of that Sex and both Sexes in the several Taluks.

| No. | Taluks. | | | | | | Percentages- | | |
|-----|---------|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------|----------|
| | | | | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 1-2 | Mysore | ... | ... | ... | .. | 37 | 56 | 17 |
| 2 | 3 | Yedatore | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 46 | 11 |
| 3 | 4 | Hunsur | .. | ... | ... | .. | 32 | 48 | 16 |
| 4 | 5 | Heggaddevankote | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 51 | 19 |
| 5 | 6 | Gundlupet | ... | ... | .. | ... | 33 | 50 | 17 |
| 6 | 7 | Chamrajnagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 54 | 20 |
| 7 | 8 | Nanjangud... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 38 | 10 |
| 8 | 9 | T. Narsipur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 47 | 15 |
| 9 | 10-11 | Seringapatam | ... | ... | .. | .. | 30 | 45 | 16 |
| 10 | 12 | Mandya | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 47 | 13 |
| 11 | 13 | Nagamangala | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 56 | 16 |
| 12 | 14 | Krishnarajpett | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 43 | 10 |
| 13 | 15 | Malvalli | ... | .. | ... | ... | 32 | 52 | 12 |
| 14 | 16 | Yalandur (Jahgir) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 57 | 20 |
| | | Total Mysore District | | | | ... | 31 | 49 | 15 |
| 15 | 17-18 | Bangalore | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 66 | 12 |
| 16 | 19 | Hoskote | ... | .. | ... | ... | 36 | 62 | 10 |
| 17 | 20 | Devanhalli | ... | .. | ... | ... | 36 | 62 | 10 |
| 18 | 21 | Dodballapur | ... | ... | ... | .. | 34 | 58 | 9 |
| 19 | 22 | Nelamangala... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 33 | 66 | 11 |
| 20 | 23 | Magadi | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 56 | 9 |
| 21 | 24-25 | Channarayana | ... | .. | ... | ... | 31 | 54 | 8 |
| 22 | 26 | Kankanhalli | .. | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 53 | 8 |
| 23 | 27 | Anekal | ... | ... | ... | .. | 38 | 66 | 11 |
| | | Total Bangalore District | | | | ... | 35 | 60 | 10 |
| 24 | 29 | Kolar | ... | ... | ... | .. | 31 | 47 | 15 |
| 25 | 30 | Mulbagal | .. | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 42 | 10 |
| 26 | 31 | Srinivasapur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 61 | 18 |
| 27 | 32 | Chintamani | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 43 | 8 |
| 28 | 33 | Sidlaghatta | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 55 | 16 |
| 29 | 34-35 | Bagepalli | ... | ... | ... | .. | 25 | 38 | 11 |
| 30 | 36 | Goribidnur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 40 | 8 |
| 31 | 37 | Chiklitaipur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 41 | 9 |
| 32 | 38 | Malur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 58 | 11 |
| 33 | 28-39 | Bowringpett | .. | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 61 | 16 |
| | | Total Kolar District | | | | ... | 31 | 48 | 12 |

APPENDIX B—concll.

Statement showing the percentage of Actual Workers of each Sex and both Sexes to the Total population of that Sex and both Sexes in the several Taluks.

| No. | Taluks. | | | | | Percentages. | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------|----------|
| | | | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 34 | 40 | Tumkur | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 41 | 4 |
| 35 | 41-42 | Maddur | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 45 | 4 |
| 36 | 43 | Sira | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 40 | 3 |
| 37 | 44 | Pavagada | .. | ... | ... | 60 | 85 | 35 |
| 38 | 45-46 | Chikmagalur | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 49 | 5 |
| 39 | 47 | Gubbi | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 45 | 3 |
| 40 | 48-49 | Tiptur | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 47 | 3 |
| 41 | 50 | Kunigal | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 42 | 3 |
| Total Tumkur District | | | | | | 27 | 48 | 6 |
| 42 | 51 | Chitaldrug | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 40 | 12 |
| 43 | 52 | Chalkekere | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 43 | 14 |
| 44 | 53 | Molakalmuru | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 46 | 10 |
| 45 | 54 | Jagalur | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 47 | 10 |
| 46 | 55-56 | Davangere | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 45 | 9 |
| 47 | 57-58 | Holalkere | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 43 | 8 |
| 48 | 59 | Hiriyur | .. | ... | ... | 29 | 48 | 10 |
| Total Chitaldrug District | | | | | | 28 | 44 | 10 |
| Total Eastern Division | | | | | | 31 | 51 | 11 |
| 49 | 60-61 | Hassan | ... | .. | ... | 31 | 52 | 11 |
| 50 | 62 | Arsikere | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 54 | 12 |
| 51 | 63 | Belur | .. | ... | ... | 40 | 61 | 17 |
| 52 | 64 | Manjarabad | .. | ... | ... | 53 | 69 | 38 |
| 53 | 65 | Arkalgud | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 47 | 12 |
| 54 | 66 | H. Narsipur | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 81 | 69 |
| 55 | 67 | Channarayana | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 55 | 10 |
| Total Hassan District | | | | | | 39 | 58 | 20 |
| 56 | 68 | Chikmagalur | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 56 | 18 |
| 57 | 69 | Kadur | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 50 | 11 |
| 58 | 70 | Tarikere | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 54 | 18 |
| 59 | 71-72 | Koppa | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 72 | 35 |
| 60 | 73 | Madgere | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 64 | 32 |
| 61 | 74 | Sringeri (Jahgir) | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 67 | 21 |
| Total Kadur District | | | | | | 40 | 58 | 20 |
| 62 | 75-76 | Shimoga | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 61 | 23 |
| 63 | 77 | Channagiri | .. | ... | ... | 41 | 65 | 18 |
| 64 | 78 | Honnali | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 52 | 13 |
| 65 | 79 | Shikarapur | .. | ... | ... | 38 | 62 | 13 |
| 66 | 80 | Sorab | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 66 | 21 |
| 67 | 81 | Sagar | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 62 | 41 |
| 68 | 82 | Nagar | .. | ... | ... | 62 | 60 | 65 |
| 69 | 83 | Tirthahalli | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 66 | 35 |
| Total Shimoga District | | | | | | 44 | 62 | 25 |
| Total Western Division | | | | | | 41 | 59 | 22 |
| Total Province | | | | | | 34 | 53 | 14 |

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing percentage of Actual Workers to Total population in the principal castes.

| Caste. | | | | | | | Percentage. |
|--------------|-------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------|-----|-------------|
| Hindus-- | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Agasa | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 38.9 |
| 4 | Banajiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33.5 |
| 6 | Beda | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 26.5 |
| 7 | Bestha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34.6 |
| 9 | Brahmin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33.4 |
| 14 | Ganiga | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 33.8 |
| 16 | Golla | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27.1 |
| 23 | Holeya | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | 40.2 |
| 24 | Idiga | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 40.0 |
| 31 | Komati | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 32.2 |
| 32 | Kshatriya | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34.6 |
| 33 | Kumbara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36.7 |
| 34 | Kuruba | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31.2 |
| 36 | Lingayet | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 31.1 |
| | Do | ... | (a) Priests | ... | 32.5 | ... | ... |
| | Do | ... | (d) Traders | .. | 32.5 | ... | ... |
| | Do | ... | (e) Cultivators | ... | 30.6 | ... | ... |
| 37 | Madiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32.7 |
| 40 | Mahratta | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38.5 |
| 50 | Nayinda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32.6 |
| 51 | Neygi | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35.7 |
| 52 | Panchala | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33.9 |
| | Do | ... | (a) Goldsmiths | ... | 34.1 | .. | ... |
| | Do | ... | (b) Carpenters | ... | 36.0 | ... | ... |
| | Do | ... | (f) Blacksmiths | ... | 29.6 | ... | ... |
| 58 | Satani | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | 36.0 |
| 61 | Tigala | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 35.9 |
| 62 | Uppara | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | 36.0 |
| 63 | Vadda | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 38.4 |
| 64 | Vakkaliga | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 32.3 |
| Total | | | | | | | 33.6 |
| Mussalmans-- | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Pathan | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 30.9 |
| 9 | Sheik | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31.9 |
| 11 | Syed | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 35.3 |
| Total | | | | | | | 32.8 |
| Christians-- | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Eurasian | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | 46.9 |
| 3 | Native Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42.8 |
| Total | | | | | | | 43.9 |
| Jains-- | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Digambara | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 43.2 |
| Total | | | | | | | 43.3 |
| Animists-- | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Iraliga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54.6 |
| 2 | Koracha | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 40.8 |
| 3 | Korama | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40.1 |
| 5 | Kuruba | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32.4 |
| 6 | Lambani | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 39.1 |
| Total | | | | | | | 40.2 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | | 33.7 |

APPENDIX D. Statement showing Combined Occupations—Mysore Province.

| Principal Occupation | Population supported | Total Actual Workers | Actual Workers with Sub- sidiary Occupation | Percentage of (Col 4 in Col 3) | Subsidiary Occupations and Percentage of Actual Workers engaged therein. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | I Administration | V Agriculture | VI Personal, House- hold and Sanitary services | VII Food Drink & Stimulants | XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Pre- cious stones | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XX 67 Medicine | XXII General Labour | XXIV Independent | * Miscellaneous |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| I Administration | 189,018 | 55,475 | 21,581 | 44.3 | .. | 36.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.6 | .. | .. | 2.2 | .. | 2.5 |
| V 10 Landholders and Tenants | 3,221,926 | 979,171 | 101,636 | 10.7 | 2.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | .. | 1.8 | .. | 5.2 |
| VI Personal service | 156,596 | 58,337 | 9,790 | 16.8 | .. | 12.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.8 | .. | 2.4 |
| VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | 122,289 | 44,872 | 4,695 | 10.5 | .. | 7.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | .. | 2.1 |
| IX Buildings | 50,576 | 15,666 | 1,754 | 11.2 | .. | 7.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.8 | .. | 1.4 |
| XII 40 Cotton | 85,360 | 26,197 | 5,347 | 20.4 | .. | 12.2 | .. | .. | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.0 | .. | 4.2 |
| 42 Dress | 31,489 | 11,114 | 1,212 | 11.0 | .. | 6.8 | .. | .. | .. | 1.8 | .. | 1.4 | .. | 1.0 | .. | 2.8 |
| XIII 43 Gold, Silver and Precious stones | 54,830 | 17,455 | 4,718 | 27.1 | .. | 22.8 | .. | .. | .. | 2.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.5 |
| 46 Iron and steel | 20,482 | 6,563 | 1,331 | 20.3 | .. | 15.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.6 |
| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware. | 28,126 | 10,099 | 2,228 | 22.1 | .. | 20.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.5 |
| XV Wood, Cane and Leaves etc., | 45,789 | 18,125 | 2,441 | 13.5 | .. | 9.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | .. | 3.1 |
| XVII Leather | 35,534 | 10,672 | 1,851 | 17.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.2 | .. | 3.3 | .. | 2.0 |
| XVIII 54 Money and Securities | 5,941 | 1,846 | 524 | 28.4 | .. | 20.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | 2.1 | 4.1 |
| 55 General merchants | 11,126 | 4,170 | 406 | 10.0 | .. | 6.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | 2.8 |
| 56 Dealings unspecified | 73,402 | 25,823 | 4,624 | 18.0 | .. | 11.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.4 | .. | .. | .. | 3.0 |
| 57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents. | 10,885 | 3,603 | 667 | 18.5 | .. | 12.1 | .. | 1.2 | .. | .. | .. | 1.7 | .. | .. | .. | 3.5 |
| XIX Transport and Storage | 25,833 | 10,320 | 995 | 10.0 | .. | 7.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.8 | 1.3 | .. | 3.0 |
| XX 63 Religion | 42,352 | 14,353 | 5,366 | 37.4 | .. | 27.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| 64 Education | 13,693 | 5,188 | 1,046 | 20.2 | .. | 16.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.3 | .. | 3.6 |
| 71 Music, Acting and Dancing | 11,060 | 4,278 | 608 | 14.2 | .. | 8.3 | 2.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.6 |
| XXIII Indefinite and disreputable | 18,587 | 5,562 | 1,075 | 19.3 | 1.2 | 4.5 | .. | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.0 | 1.3 | 4.3 |
| XXIV 79 At the State expense | 8,474 | 3,463 | 829 | 24.0 | .. | 20.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.0 |
| All orders | 5,449,800 | 1,840,605 | 198,123 | 10.8 | 1.2 | 3.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | .. | 4.6 |

* Miscellaneous includes all those Subsidiary Occupations in which less than 1 per cent of Actual Workers are engaged.
[Appendix D to Chapter IX]

APPENDIX E. Statement showing Combined Occupations—Eastern Division.

| Principal Occupation | Population supported | Total Actual Workers | Actual Workers with Sub- sidiary Occupation | Percentage of Col 4 in Col 3 | Chief Subsidiary Occupations and Percentage of Actual Workers engaged therein | | | | | | | | | | | | | * Miscellaneous |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------------|
| | | | | | I Administration | V Agriculture | VI Personal, House- hold and Sanitary services | VII Food, Drink & Stimulants | XII Textile, Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Pre- cious stones | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XX 67 Medicine | XXII General Labour | XXIII Indefinite & Disreputable | XXIV Independent | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | |
| I Administration | 151,660 | 43,035 | 18,716 | 43.5 | .. | 34.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.3 | .. | .. | 2.1 | .. | .. | 3.1 | |
| V 10 Landholders and Tenants | 2,221,867 | 616,904 | 71,071 | 11.5 | 2.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | .. | 1.7 | .. | .. | 6.0 | |
| VI Personal service | 125,225 | 40,115 | 7,678 | 19.1 | .. | 14.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.1 | 1.2 | .. | 1.7 | |
| VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | 97,036 | 32,503 | 3,339 | 10.3 | .. | 7.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | .. | .. | 1.8 | |
| IX Building | 45,470 | 13,492 | 1,393 | 10.3 | .. | 6.0 | .. | .. | 1.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.0 | .. | .. | 1.3 | |
| XII 40 Cotton | 74,771 | 21,893 | 6,784 | 20.7 | .. | 11.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.5 | .. | 3.4 | .. | .. | 3.0 | |
| 42 Dress | 22,845 | 7,568 | 829 | 11.0 | .. | 6.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.6 | .. | 1.0 | .. | .. | 2.2 | |
| XIII 43 Gold, Silver and Precious stones. | 42,566 | 12,946 | 3,566 | 27.5 | .. | 22.7 | .. | .. | .. | 2.4 | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | .. | .. | 1.4 | |
| 46 Iron and Steel | 16,393 | 5,046 | 936 | 18.9 | .. | 13.9 | .. | .. | .. | 2.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.4 | |
| XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware. | 21,103 | 6,961 | 1,562 | 22.4 | .. | 21.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.8 | |
| XV Wood Cane, and Leaves etc., | 35,764 | 12,661 | 1,610 | 12.7 | .. | 8.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.2 | .. | .. | 3.4 | |
| XVII Leather | 29,376 | 8,456 | 1,717 | 17.9 | 7.8 | 4.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.5 | .. | .. | 1.7 | |
| XVIII 51 Money and Securities | 4,910 | 1,505 | 400 | 26.6 | .. | 19.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | .. | .. | 2.3 | .. | 3.9 | |
| 55 General merchants | 7,346 | 2,654 | 348 | 13.1 | .. | 8.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.1 | |
| 56 Dealings unspecified | 61,716 | 21,641 | 3,781 | 17.5 | .. | 10.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.9 | |
| 57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents. | 9,006 | 2,994 | 494 | 16.5 | .. | 10.5 | .. | 1.5 | .. | .. | .. | 1.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.3 | |
| XIX Transport and Storage | 21,817 | 8,270 | 789 | 9.5 | .. | 6.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.1 | .. | .. | 2.6 | |
| XX Religion | 31,372 | 9,975 | 3,643 | 36.5 | .. | 24.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.9 | .. | .. | 2.9 | 3.9 | |
| 63 Education | 10,557 | 3,794 | 604 | 18.3 | .. | 15.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.5 | |
| 71 Music, Acting and Dancing | 8,576 | 3,117 | 546 | 11.1 | .. | 5.7 | 2.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.1 | |
| XXIII Indefinite and disreputable | 12,263 | 2,563 | 530 | 18.5 | .. | 4.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.3 | .. | 6.7 | .. | 1.8 | 4.0 | |
| XXIV 79 At the State expense | 7,441 | 3,122 | 715 | 22.9 | .. | 18.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | 3.4 | |
| All orders | 3,986,393 | 1,236,636 | 141,431 | 11.4 | 1.3 | 3.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.3 | .. | .. | 5.0 | |

* Miscellaneous includes all those Subsidiary Occupations in which less than 1 per cent of Actual Workers are engaged.
[Appendix E to Chapter IX.]

APPENDIX F. Statement showing Combined Occupations—Western Division.

| Principal Occupation | Population supported | Total Actual Workers | Actual Workers with Sub- sidiary Occupation | Percentage of Col 4 in Col 3 | | | | | | | | | | Chief Subsidiary Occupations and Percentage of Actual Workers engaged therein | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| I Administration | 37,558 | 12,440 | 5,865 | 47.2 | ... | 42.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| V 10 Landholders and Tenants | 1,000,059 | 362,267 | 2,356 | 9.3 | 1.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| VI Personal service | 31,371 | 18,222 | 2,112 | 11.6 | ... | 9.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | 25,253 | 12,369 | 1,356 | 11.0 | ... | 7.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| IX Buildings | 5,106 | 2,174 | 361 | 16.6 | ... | 13.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| XII 40 Cotton | 10,589 | 4,304 | 813 | 18.9 | ... | 15.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| 42 Dress | 7,644 | 3,546 | 383 | 10.8 | ... | 8.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| XIII 43 Gold, Silver and precious stones. | 12,264 | 4,487 | 1,152 | 25.7 | ... | 23.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| 46 Iron and Steel | 4,089 | 1,517 | 375 | 24.7 | ... | 21.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| XIV Glass, Earthen & Stoneware | 7,093 | 3,138 | 666 | 21.2 | ... | 18.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| XV Wood, Cane and Leaves etc., | 10,025 | 5,464 | 831 | 15.2 | ... | 11.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| XVII Leather | 6,158 | 2,216 | 364 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 11.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| XVIII 54 Money and Securities | 1,631 | 341 | 124 | 36.4 | ... | 25.5 | ... | 2.1 | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| 55 General Merchants | 3,780 | 1,516 | 58 | 3.8 | ... | 2.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| 56 Dealings unspecified | 11,886 | 4,182 | 845 | 20.2 | ... | 16.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| 57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents. | 1,879 | 609 | 173 | 28.4 | ... | 20.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| XIX Transport and Storage | 4,016 | 2,050 | 206 | 10.0 | ... | 7.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| XX 63 Religion | 10,980 | 4,378 | 1,723 | 39.4 | ... | 33.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| 64 Education | 3,136 | 1,394 | 352 | 25.3 | ... | 18.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| 71 Music, Acting and Dancing | 2,484 | 1,161 | 262 | 22.6 | ... | 15.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable | 6,224 | 2,699 | 545 | 20.0 | ... | 4.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| XXIV 79 At the State expense | 1,083 | 341 | 114 | 33.4 | ... | 29.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| All orders | 1,463,407 | 603,969 | 56,992 | 9.4 | 1.0 | 2.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.5 | ... | 4.0 | Miscellaneous | | | | | | |

* Miscellaneous includes all those Subsidiary Occupations in which less than 1 per cent of Actual Workers are engaged.

[Appendix E to C...

* Miscellaneous includes all those Subsidiary Occupations in which less than 1 per cent of Actual Workers are engaged.
[Appendix F to Chapter IX.]

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the distribution by Principal Occupation of 100 persons pursuing the Subsidiary Occupations followed by more than one in 500 Actual Workers.

PROVINCE.

| Principal occupation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | | I. Administration. | V. Agriculture. | VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services. | VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants | XII. Textile, Fabrics and Dress. | XIII. Metals and Precious Stones. | XVII. Leather. | XVIII. Commerce. | XIX. Transport and Storage. | XX. 63. Religion. | XXII. Earth work and General Labour. | XXIV. Independent. |
| I. Administration .. | ... | ... | 30.1 | ... | 1.5 | 1.5 | .. | 50.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 2.7 |
| IV. Provision and care of animals .. | ... | 92.2 | ... | ... | 84.2 | 87.6 | 81.9 | 45.4 | 77.9 | 88.3 | 89.5 | 71.0 | 1.5 |
| V. Agriculture .. | ... | ... | 11.1 | ... | 1.2 | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | .. | 4.1 | 60.0 |
| VI. Personal, House-hold and Sanitary services. | ... | ... | 4.8 | 1.4 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1.3 | .. | .. | 2.6 | 1.2 |
| VII. Food, drink and stimulants .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| VIII. Light, Firing and Forage .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1.8 | ... |
| IX. Buildings .. | ... | ... | 1.7 | ... | ... | 2.9 | .. | ... | 2.8 | .. | .. | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| XII. 40 Cotton .. | ... | ... | 4.8 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1.2 | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| 42 Dress .. | ... | ... | 1.1 | ... | ... | ... | 7.9 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| XIII. 43 Gold, Silver and Precious stones. | ... | ... | 6.0 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| 46 Iron and steel .. | ... | ... | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... | 3.5 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| XIV. Glass, Earthen and stoneware. | ... | ... | 3.1 | ... | ... | ... | 2.3 | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| XV. Wood, cane and leaves, etc .. | ... | 2.9 | 2.5 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | ... |
| XVII. Leather .. | ... | ... | 1.0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 6.5 | 1.8 | .. | .. | 2.1 |
| XVIII. 76 Dealing, unspecified .. | ... | ... | 4.5 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| XIX. Transport and storage .. | ... | ... | 1.1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1.1 | .. | .. | 5.1 |
| XX. 63 Religion .. | ... | ... | 6.0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.8 |
| 71 Education .. | ... | ... | 1.3 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.0 |
| XXI. Sport .. | ... | 2.3 | ... | 2.0 | 5.4 | 2.5 | .. | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | .. | .. | ... |
| XXII. Earthwork and general labour. | ... | ... | 3.8 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1.1 | .. | .. | .. | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| XXIII. Indefinite and disreputable occupations. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | 1.6 | 2.3 | ... |
| XXIV. 78 Property and Alms .. | ... | ... | 1.4 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| 79 At the State expense .. | ... | 2.6 | 1.0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | 6.8 | 5.2 | 6.7 |
| Miscellaneous .. | ... | ... | 6.5 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 7.0 | 4.3 | .. | .. | ... |
| Total .. | ... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Statement showing the Distribution by Principal Occupation of 100 Persons pursuing the Subsidiary Occupations followed by more than one in 500 Actual Workers.

| Occupation. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | I. Administration. | V. Agriculture. | VI. Personal, House-hold and Sanitary services. | VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants. | XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress. | XIII. Metals and Precious Stones. | XVII. Leather. | XVIII. Commerce | XIX. Transport and Storage. | XX. 63. Profession ; Religion. | XXII. Earthwork and general labour. | XXIV. Independent. |
| I. Administration .. | ... | ... | 30.4 | ... | 2.0 | 1.9 | .. | 58.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 3.4 |
| IV. Provision and care of animals. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.8 |
| V. Agriculture .. | .. | 91.2 | 6.4 | 89.9 | 81.4 | 86.9 | 73.8 | 37.8 | 76.8 | 86.9 | 87.9 | 67.2 | 56.0 |
| VI. Personal, House-hold and Sanitary services. | .. | .. | 11.8 | ... | 1.4 | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1.7 | .. | 5.1 | 1.2 |
| VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants.. | .. | .. | 4.8 | 1.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.3 | .. | .. | 2.8 | ... |
| VIII. Light, Firing and Forage .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.2 | ... |
| IX. Buildings .. | .. | .. | 1.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.5 | ... |
| XII. 40 Cotton .. | .. | .. | 5.3 | .. | .. | 1.8 | .. | .. | 2.9 | .. | 1.1 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| 42 Dress .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.1 | .. | .. | .. | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| XIII. 43 Gold, Silver and Precious stones. | ... | 6.1 | ... | ... | 13.1 | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| 46 Iron and Steel | ... | 1.5 | .. | ... | 5.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV. Glass, earthen and stoneware. | ... | 3.1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XV. Wood, cane and leaves | .. | 2.1 | ... | ... | 2.5 | ... | 1.2 | ... | ... | ... | 1.5 | ... |
| XVII. Leather | 3.9 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.8 | ... | ... |
| XVIII. 56 Dealing, unspecified | ... | 4.8 | 1.2 | ... | ... | 7.4 | 2.5 | ... | ... | ... | 2.6 | ... |
| XIX. Transport and Storage | ... | 1.2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XX. 63 Religion | ... | 5.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.7 | ... | ... | ... | 5.9 | ... |
| 64 Education | ... | 1.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 Music, acting and dancing. | ... | .. | ... | 1.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXI. Sport | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.4 | ... |
| XXII. Earthwork and general labour. | 2.6 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | ... | .. | 13.8 | ... |
| XXIII. Infinite and disreputable Occupation. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.2 | 1.1 | ... |
| XXIV. 78 Property and alms | ... | 1.2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | 1.9 | 2.6 | ... | .. | ... |
| 79 Independent | ... | 1.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous | 2.3 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 8.7 | ... | ... |
| . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Statement showing the distribution by Principal Occupation of 100 persons pursuing the Subsidiary Occupations followed by more than 1 in 500 Actual Workers.

Western Division.

912

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| XIII. | 43 Gold, Silver and Precious stones ... | ... | 5.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 44 Brass, Copper, and Bell-metal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 46 Iron and Steel ... | ... | 1.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV. | Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ... | ... | 2.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XV. | Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ... | ... | 3.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVII. | Leather ... | ... | 1.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVIII. | 56 Dealing, unspecified ... | ... | 3.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 57 Middlemen, Brokers and Agents ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XX. | 63 Religion ... | ... | 8.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.4 |
| | 64 Education ... | ... | 1.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 57 Medicine ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 68 Engineering and Survey ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 70 Pictorial Art, Sculpture, etc. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 71 Music, Acting and Dancing ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXI. | Sport ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.2 |
| XXII. | Earthwork and General Labour ... | 1.2 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.0 | 1.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9.6 |
| XXIII. | Indefinite and disreputable occupations ... | 1.0 | ... | ... | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.7 | ... | ... | ... | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| XXIV. | 78 Property and Alms ... | ... | 2.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.6 | ... |
| | Miscellaneous ... | 2.9 | 9.7 | 2.7 | 7.5 | 5.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.4 | 4.0 | ... | ... | ... | 8.9 | 7.1 |
| | Total ... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

APPENDIX J

Statement showing percentage of Actual Workers in the several Castes following Traditional Occupations.

| Serial No. | Caste No. and Name | Traditional occupation | | Number of Actual Workers | Percentage of Actual Workers following Traditional occupation | | |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| | | Description | Order | | As Principal | As Subsidiary | Total |
| 1 | 1 Agasa ... | Washerman | VI | 35,405 | 42.5 | 11.1 | 53.6 |
| 2 | 4 Banajiga .. | Traders | XVIII | 44,492 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 9.5 |
| 3 | 6 Beda .. | Hunters and Fowlers etc. .. | XXI | 65,012 | 1.4 | ... | 1.4 |
| 4 | 7 Bestha .. | Fishermen and Boatmen etc. ... | VI, VII & XIX | 53,036 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 6.6 |
| 5 | 9 Brahmin .. | Priests and Temple Servants ... | XX | 61,983 | 17.3 | 8.4 | 25.7 |
| 6 | 11 Darji .. | Tailors and Dyers ... | XII | 4,578 | 67.0 | 3.0 | 70.0 |
| 7 | 14 Ganiga .. | Oil pressers | VII and VIII | 13,427 | 36.0 | 8.3 | 44.3 |
| 8 | 16 Golla .. | Cowherds | IV | 38,599 | 14.1 | 2.3 | 16.4 |
| 9 | 23 Holeyā .. | Village Watchmen, etc. .. | I | 232,166 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 8.0 |
| 10 | 24 Idiga .. | Distillers and Toddy drawers ... | VII | 19,263 | 23.7 | 6.4 | 30.1 |
| 11 | 31 Komati .. | Traders | XVIII | 10,284 | 52.3 | 7.4 | 59.7 |
| 12 | 32 Kshatriya .. | Military and Dominant .. | II | 8,591 | 2.5 | ... | 2.5 |
| 13 | 33 Kumbara .. | Potters | XIV | 15,950 | 49.2 | 9.2 | 58.4 |
| 14 | 34 Kuruba .. | Shepherds and Wool weavers | IV and XII | 117,781 | 11.3 | 3.3 | 14.6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|---------|------|------|------|
| 15 | 36 | Lingayet | ... | ... | (a) Priests | .. | ... | XX | 24,125 | 3.8 | 1.9. | 5.7 |
| 16 | | | ... | ... | (b) Temple Servants | ... | ... | XX | 1,853 | 29.5 | 16.7 | 46.2 |
| 17 | | | ... | ... | (c) Devotees | ... | ... | XX | 347 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 5.7 |
| 18 | | | ... | ... | (d) Traders | ... | ... | XVIII | 73,055 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 8.0 |
| 19 | | | ... | ... | (e) Cultivators | ... | ... | V | 109,983 | 85.5 | 1.7 | 87.2 |
| 20 | | | ... | ... | (f) Barbers | ... | ... | VI | 1,589 | 41.2 | 15.1 | 56.3 |
| 21 | 37 | Madiga | ... | ... | Leather Workers | ... | ... | XVII | 90,624 | 7.9 | 2.8 | 10.7 |
| 22 | 40 | Mahratta | ... | ... | Military and Dominant | ... | ... | II | 19,927 | 1.8 | ... | 1.8 |
| 23 | 42 | Meda | ... | ... | Mat makers and Cane-splitters | ... | ... | XV | 2,607 | 57.2 | 5.0 | 62.2 |
| 24 | 43 | Mochi | ... | ... | Leather workers | ... | ... | XVII | 750 | 46.1 | 6.9 | 53.0 |
| 25 | 50 | Nayinda | ... | ... | Barbers | ... | ... | VI | 12,461 | 35.0 | 13.1 | 48.1 |
| 26 | 51 | Neyigi | ... | ... | Weavers, Calanderers and Dyers | ... | ... | XII | 34,711 | 49.5 | 5.0 | 54.5 |
| 27 | 52 | Panchala | ... | ... | (a) Goldsmiths | ... | ... | XIII | 29,347 | 50.5 | 8.0 | 58.5 |
| 28 | | | ... | ... | (b) Carpenters | ... | ... | XV | 8,411 | 41.4 | 9.3 | 50.7 |
| 29 | | | ... | ... | (c) Brass and Copper smiths | ... | ... | XIII | 700 | 63.4 | 10.5 | 73.9 |
| 30 | | | ... | ... | (d) Goldsmiths (Refuse collectors) | ... | ... | XIII | 103 | ... | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| 31 | | | ... | ... | (e) Masons | ... | ... | IX | 581 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | | | ... | ... | (f) Blacksmiths | ... | ... | XIII | 3,229 | 60.9 | 11.5 | 72.4 |
| 33 | 58 | Satani | ... | ... | Priests | ... | ... | XX | 8,051 | 31.2 | 10.2 | 41.4 |
| 34 | 61 | Tigala | ... | ... | Cultivators | ... | ... | V | 23,314 | 78.6 | 1.1 | 79.7 |
| 35 | 62 | Uppara | ... | ... | Salt etc., workers | ... | ... | VII | 38,277 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 11.1 |
| 36 | 63 | Vadda | ... | ... | Earthworkers and stone dressers | ... | ... | XXII and IX | 51,835 | 56.2 | 7.5 | 63.7 |
| 37 | 64 | Vakkaliga | ... | ... | Other agricultural cultivators | ... | ... | V | 415,412 | 81.1 | 3.0 | 84.1 |

Statement showing the distribution of 100 Actual Workers of each

| Caste | | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Foreign States | IV Provision and care of animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, house-hold and S. nitary services | VII Food, drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Pining and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels | XI Supplementary requirements |
|--------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 Agasa | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 45.1 8.8 | 42.5 11.1 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 4 Banajiga | P. S. | 2.1 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 52.1 3.3 | 3.4 .. | 6.4 .. | .. .. | 1.1 .. | .. .. | 3.2 .. |
| 6 Beda | P. S. | 4.1 3.6 | .. .. | .. .. | 3.1 .. | 59.2 3.1 | 1.2 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 7 Bestha | P. S. | 1.7 .. | .. .. | .. .. | 1.0 .. | 63.7 4.2 | 1.8 .. | 3.0 1.8 | .. .. | 2.4 .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 9 Brahmin | P. S. | 22.2 2.5 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 47.9 13.2 | 2.2 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 11 Darji | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 16.0 3.6 | 1.0 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 14 Ganiga | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 43.6 7.8 | 1.3 .. | 28.9 5.1 | 7.1 3.2 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 16 Golla | P. S. | 1.1 .. | .. .. | .. .. | 14.1 2.3 | 61.3 1.3 | 1.5 .. | 2.5 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 23 Holeyā | P. S. | 4.8 3.2 | .. .. | .. .. | 1.6 .. | 56.0 3.7 | 3.5 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 24 Idiga | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 1.0 .. | 50.4 4.6 | 1.9 .. | 23.7 6.4 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 31 Komati | P. S. | 1.0 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 17.6 12.0 | 1.2 .. | 14.2 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 32 Kshatriya | P. S. | 7.1 .. | 2.5 .. | .. .. | .. .. | 51.6 4.7 | 3.3 .. | 3.6 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |

Note—P.—Principal Occupation
S.—Subsidiary Occupation } Figures in Antique show Traditional Occupation.

[Appendix K to Chapter IX]—contd.

DIX—K

Caste by their occupation—Principal and Subsidiary.

| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and precious stones | XIV Glass, Earthen and stoneware | XV Wood, cane and leaves, etc | XVI Drugs, Grains, and dyes, etc | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and general Labour | XXIII Indefinite and disreputable | XXIV Independent | Miscellaneous |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.9 1.4 | .. | .. | 4.5 .. |
| 2.0 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 6.9 2.6 | .. .. | 1.6 .. | .. .. | 13.0 .. | .. .. | 3.5 .. | 4.7 .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 1.4 .. | 19.6 1.8 | .. .. | 6.4 .. | 5.0 .. |
| 1.2 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 19.4 2.2 | .. .. | 1.3 .. | 4.5 .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 2.1 1.9 | 1.0 .. | 17.3 8.4 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 4.3 .. | 3.0 .. |
| 67.1 3.0 | 1.0 .. | 3.8 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 4.8 .. | .. .. | 2.1 .. | 4.2 .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 2.2 1.5 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 11.8 .. | .. .. | 1.4 .. | 3.7 .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 13.5 .. | .. .. | 3.2 .. | 2.8 .. |
| 1.6 .. | 1.0 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 25.9 2.4 | .. .. | 1.3 .. | 4.3 .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 1.0 .. | .. .. | 1.9 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 16.4 1.2 | .. .. | 1.0 .. | 2.7 .. |
| 5.8 .. | 2.4 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 52.3 7.4 | 3.4 .. | .. .. | .. .. | 1.2 .. | .. .. | 1.1 .. | 3.2 .. |
| 1.5 .. | 1.1 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 3.6 .. | .. .. | 3.6 .. | .. .. | 7.8 .. | .. .. | 5.3 .. | 6.0 .. |

Statement showing the distribution of 100 Actual Workers of each

| Caste | | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Foreign States | IV Provision and care of animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, House-hold and Sanitary services | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels | XI Supplementary requirements |
|---------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 33 Kumbara | P. S. | .. ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 34.3 2.8 | 1.3 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... .. |
| 34 Kuruba | P. S. | 1.0 ... | ... ... | ... ... | 4.2 0.5 | 70.0 2.4 | 1.2 ... | 1.3 ... | .. ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... |
| 36 Lingayet Priests | P. S. | ... .. | ... ... | ... ... | ... .. | 66.2 4.4 | 1.1 ... | 1.6 ... | ... ... | .. ... | ... ... | ... ... |
| Temple Servants | P. S. | 1.0 ... | .. ... | ... ... | 3.1 ... | 55.3 13.5 | 2.0 .. | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... |
| Devotees | P. S. | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 54.4 2.0 | 1.7 .. | 8.3 .. | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... |
| Traders | P. S. | ... ... | .. ... | ... ... | ... ... | 76.4 2.4 | 1.1 ... | 4.2 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... |
| Cultivators | P. S. | 1.0 .. | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 85.5 1.7 | 1.6 ... | 1.0 ... | ... ... | ... ... | .. .. | ... ... |
| Barbers | P. S. | 1.5 .. | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 43.6 9.9 | 41.2 15.1 | 2.5 .. | .. ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... .. |
| 37 Madiga | P. S. | 8.1 5.0 | .. ... | ... ... | 3.5 ... | 50.3 2.9 | 2.7 ... | ... .. | 1.8 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... |
| 40 Mahratta | P. S. | 3.2 .. | 1.8 ... | ... ... | ... ... | 52.9 2.3 | 3.0 ... | 3.7 ... | ... .. | 2.6 ... | ... ... | .. ... |
| 42 Meda | P. S. | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | .. ... | 19.7 4.7 | 1.1 .. | 1.0 ... | .. ... | .. ... | ... ... | ... ... |
| 43 Mochi | P. S. | ... .. | .. ... | ... ... | .. ... | 36.0 ... | 1.0 ... | 2.1 ... | ... ... | .. ... | ... ... | ... ... |

Note.—P.—Principal Occupation.
S.—Subsidiary Occupation } Figures in Antique show Traditional Occupation.

[Appendix K to Chapter IX]—contd.

DIX—K—*contd.*

Caste by their occupation—Principal and Subsidiary.

| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and precious stones | XIV Glass, Earthen and stoneware | XV Wood, cane and leaves | XVI Drugs, Gums, and dyes, etc | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and general Labour | XXIII Indefinite and disreputable | XXIV Independent | Miscellaneous |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| .. | .. | 49.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.2 | .. | 1.2 | 4.8 |
| .. | .. | 9.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.0 | .. | 1.1 | 4.1 |
| 2.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.8 | .. | 3.8 | .. | 3.5 | .. | 15.6 | 3.4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.4 | .. | 1.9 | .. | .. | .. | 3.9 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29.5 | .. | 6.1 | .. | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.1 | .. | 4.6 | .. | 6.6 | .. | 13.2 | 4.4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.4 | .. | 1.1 | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | .. |
| 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.9 | .. | 1.4 | .. | 5.1 | .. | 1.5 | 4.4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.8 | .. | .. | .. | 5.0 | .. | .. | 4.1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. | 5.4 | .. | .. | 3.1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19.0 | .. | 1.6 | 5.1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.2 | 1.0 | .. | .. |
| 1.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.2 | 1.4 | .. | .. | 13.6 | .. | 7.5 | 5.2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.7 | .. |
| 3.6 | .. | .. | 57.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.2 | 1.3 | 8.5 | .. | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| .. | .. | .. | 5.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46.1 | 1.8 | .. | .. | .. | 9.0 | .. | .. | 4.0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Statement showing the distribution of 100 Actual Workers of each

| Caste | | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Foreign States | IV Provision and care of animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, household and Sanitary services | VII Food and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels | XI Supplementary requirements |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 50 Nayinda | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 33·7 10·4 | 35·0 13·1 | .. .. | .. .. | 1·2 .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 51 Neige | P. S. | 1·4 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 29·2 4·5 | 1·8 .. | 2·1 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 52 Panchala Goldsmiths'-Refuse Collectors | P. S. | 1·9 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 6·7 .. | 28·1 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Brass and Copper Smiths | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 22·7 14·7 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Carpenters | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 28·9 10·7 | 1·3 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Masons | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 14·9 20·3 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Blacksmiths | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 22·8 13·1 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Goldsmiths | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 35·7 9·4 | 1·0 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 58 Satani | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 52·6 9·7 | 1·5 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 61 Tigala | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 1·2 .. | 78·6 11 | 1·5 .. | 6·7 2·2 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 62 Uppara | P. S. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 61·9 2·4 | 1·2 .. | 8·6 2·5 | .. .. | 2·3 .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| 63 Vadda | P. S. | 1·4 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 35·1 4·0 | 1·5 .. | 1·4 .. | .. .. | 16·2 2·3 | .. .. | .. .. |

Note—P.—Principal Occupation
S.—Subsidiary Occupation } Figures in Antique show Traditional Occupation
[Appendix K to Chapter IX]—contd

DIX—K—*contd*

Caste by their occupation—Principal and Subsidiary.

| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and precious stones | XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | XV Wood, cane and leaves, etc | XVI Drugs, Gums, dyes, etc | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and general Labour | XXIII Indefinite and disreputable | XXIV Independent | Miscellaneous |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.4 | 12.8 | ... | 8.0 | .. | 2.7 | 5.2 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 4.2 | ... | 1.7 | ... | ... | .. |
| 49.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.7 | 1.1 | ... | 1.2 | 7.5 | ... | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| 5.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 8.7 | ... | 9.7 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36.8 | ... | 6.7 | 1.4 |
| ... | 2.9 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 63.4 | .. | 1.8 | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | 8.5 | ... | .. | 3.6 |
| ... | 10.5 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1.0 | .. | .. | 1.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 8.3 | ... | 41.4 | ... | ... | 1.2 | ... | ... | ... | 5.7 | ... | ... | 3.2 |
| ... | ... | ... | 9.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | 47.1 | 1.2 | 18.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.2 | ... | 3.6 | ... | .. | 3.3 |
| ... | 8.6 | .. | 3.7 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 60.9 | ... | 5.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.9 | .. | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| ... | 11.5 | ... | 1.4 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1.3 | 50.5 | ... | 5.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 3.8 | ... | ... | 4.6 |
| ... | 8.0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.3 | ... | 31.2 | ... | 2.5 | ... | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.0 | 10.2 | .. | ... | .. | 1.4 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.4 | ... | ... | 3.6 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17.8 | ... | ... | 5.2 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | 2.0 | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40.0 | ... | 1.3 | 3.1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.2 | ... | ... | ... |

Statement showing the distribution of 100 Actual Workers of each

| Caste | | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Foreign States | IV Provision and care of animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, household and Sanitary services | VII Food, drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels | XI Supplementary requirements |
|---------------------|----|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 64 Vakkaliga | P. | 1.4 | ... | 1.9 | ... | 81.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.0 | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| 6 Pathan | P. | 3.8 | 1.3 | ... | ... | 47.9 | 2.5 | 3.5 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | S. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 3.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 Shiekh | P. | 4.5 | 1.1 | .. | ... | 44.0 | 4.3 | 5.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | S. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 Syed | P. | 5.6 | 2.6 | ... | 2.0 | 43.4 | 4.9 | 2.7 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | S. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3.2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 3 Native Christians | P. | 4.6 | 1.5 | .. | ... | 31.2 | 16.0 | 1.8 | ... | 1.5 | ... | .. |
| | S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.3 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 Digambara | P. | .. | .. | ... | ... | 58.9 | 1.5 | 3.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | S. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 8.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 Iraliga | P. | ... | ... | ... | 3.0 | 50.6 | 6.6 | 4.8 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 2 Koracha | P. | ... | ... | ... | 2.8 | 17.5 | ... | 6.5 | ... | ... | ... | 3.1 |
| | S. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 Korama | P. | ... | ... | ... | 1.2 | 22.0 | 3.0 | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... | 3.3 |
| | S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 Kuruba | P. | ... | .. | ... | 1.8 | 61.5 | 2.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | S. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 5.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| 6 Lambani | P. | ... | ... | ... | 2.9 | 52.7 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 12.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | S. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2.1 | ... | ... | ... |

Note.—P.—Principal Occupation. } Figures in Antique show Traditional Occupation.
 S.—Subsidiary Occupation. }

[Appendix K to Chapter IX]—contd.

DIX—K—*contd.*

Caste by their occupation—Principal and Subsidiary.

| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and precious Stones | XIV Glass, Earthen and stoneware | XV Wood, cane and leaves | XVI Drugs, Gums, dyes, etc | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and general Labour | XXIII Indefinite and disreputable | XXIV Independent | Miscellaneous |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.5 | .. | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4.9 | 2.0 | .. | .. | .. | 2.1 | 9.5 | 4.3 | 1.3 | .. | 10.2 | .. | 2.6 | 4.1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4.2 | 2.1 | .. | 1.0 | .. | .. | 6.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | .. | 13.0 | .. | 4.4 | 6.1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.1 | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4.8 | 3.2 | .. | .. | .. | 1.4 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 2.3 | .. | 9.6 | .. | 5.3 | 4.1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1.9 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | .. | .. | 1.7 | 3.4 | 5.2 | .. | 17.2 | .. | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6.5 | 9.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.5 | .. | 5.9 | .. | 1.3 | .. | .. | 4.8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.6 | 1.7 | .. | .. | .. | 1.0 | 26.6 | .. | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8.1 | .. | .. | 30.2 | .. | .. | 3.6 | .. | .. | .. | 19.5 | .. | 4.9 | 3.8 |
| 2.0 | 1.4 | .. | 4.1 | .. | .. | 1.5 | .. | .. | .. | 2.5 | .. | 1.0 | .. |
| 2.7 | .. | .. | 34.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.0 | 1.1 | 14.3 | .. | 4.6 | 3.7 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.6 | .. | 2.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24.0 | .. | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| 2.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 1.9 | 1.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.5 | .. | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.5 | .. | .. | .. |

Statement showing the absolute figures furnishing the proportion

| Caste | | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Foreign States | IV Provision and care of Animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels | XI Supplementary Requirements |
|-----------|------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Agasa | P. 35,405 | 241 | 4 | .. | 317 | .. | .. | 139 | 10 | 11 | .. | 4 |
| | S. | 18 | .. | .. | 22 | . | .. | 17 | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Banajiga | P. 44,492 | .. | 22 | .. | 262 | .. | .. | .. | 171 | .. | 2 | .. |
| | S. | .. | .. | .. | 85 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. |
| Beda | P. 65,012 | .. | 93 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 627 | 146 | 279 | 3 | 4 |
| | S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117 | 38 | 32 | 1 | 23 |
| Bestha | P. 53,036 | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 185 | .. | 17 | 44 |
| | S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 | .. | .. | 8 |
| Brahmin | P. 61,983 | .. | 85 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 536 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 175 |
| | S. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 167 | 1 | 5 | .. | 12 |
| Darji | P. 4,578 | 42 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 34 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| | S. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Ganiga | P. 13,427 | 77 | 4 | .. | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 1 | 2 |
| | S. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Golla | P. 38,599 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 | 101 | .. | 39 |
| | S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 34 | .. | 7 |
| Holeya | P. 232,166 | .. | 98 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,034 | 1,736 | 279 | 3 | 191 |
| | S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 189 | 229 | 13 | .. | .. |
| Idiga | P. 19,263 | 32 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 10 | 1 | .. |
| | S. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 |
| Komati | P. 10,284 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 1 | 8 |
| | S. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kshatriya | P. 8,591 | .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. | .. | .. | 39 | 76 | 5 | 21 |
| | S. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | .. | 1 |

Note.—P. Principal Occupation.
S. Subsidiary Occupation.
[Appendix L to Chapter IX].

DIX L.

per cent entered in column "26—Miscellaneous" of Statement K.

| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Precious Stones | XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves &c. | XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic Profession | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and General Labour | XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable occupations | XXIV Independent |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 193 21 | 1 .. | 22 1 | 5 4 | 1 .. | 1 1 | 54 21 | 41 88 | 190 119 | 3 .. | .. .. | 112 .. | 202 34 |
| .. .. | 153 16 | 90 23 | 416 70 | 15 33 | 19 3 | .. .. | 311 187 | .. .. | 21 231 | .. .. | 356 12 | .. .. |
| 167 158 | 85 37 | 28 .. | 182 82 | 4 .. | 1 .. | 377 165 | 209 99 | 223 207 | .. .. | .. .. | 641 372 | .. .. |
| .. .. | 45 13 | 22 1 | 316 159 | 36 .. | 10 2 | 459 471 | 223 .. | 428 223 | 81 .. | .. .. | 438 69 | .. .. |
| 127 16 | 77 6 | 13 5 | 107 22 | 22 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 344 61 | 103 8 | .. .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 34 4 | 4 .. | .. 5 | 175 29 | 8 1 | 36 6 | .. .. | .. .. | 1 1 | .. .. |
| 9 8 | 14 9 | 3 .. | 36 5 | 2 .. | 23 .. | .. .. | 51 31 | 65 22 | 15 1 | .. .. | 58 3 | .. .. |
| 93 77 | 75 1 | 17 3 | 75 23 | 12 .. | 1 .. | 233 143 | 57 92 | 118 203 | 16 3 | .. .. | 30 4 | .. .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | 21 2 | 421 98 | 5 .. | 1,046 1,065 | 664 208 | 1,043 173 | 865 594 | 17 1 | .. .. | 810 275 | .. .. |
| 13 4 | 12 .. | 60 1 | .. .. | 15 .. | .. .. | 178 174 | 15 5 | 33 8 | 14 13 | .. .. | 21 .. | .. .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | 2 .. | 58 1 | 46 1 | 2 .. | .. .. | 31 14 | 70 14 | 44 .. | .. .. | 4 .. | .. .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | 9 13 | 70 6 | 3 .. | 25 .. | .. .. | 56 31 | .. .. | 41 .. | .. .. | 32 1 | .. .. |

Statement showing the absolute figures furnishing the proportion

| Caste | | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Foreign States | IV Provision and care of Animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels | XI Supplementary requirements |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Kumbara 15,950 | P. S. | 24 22 | ... .. | ... .. | 66 5 | ... .. | ... .. | 81 115 | 7 3 | 45 8 | ... .. | 81 .. |
| Kuruba 117,657 | P. S. | ... .. | 26 .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | 781 45 | 461 35 | 2 .. | 38 3 |
| Lingayet, Priests 24,125 | P. S. | 183 224 | .. .. | ... .. | 80 .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | 12 2 | 6 1 | ... 5 | 86 19 |
| Temple Servants 1,853 | P. S. | .. .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | 38 2 | 1 ... | .. .. | ... .. | 4 15 |
| Devotees 347 | P. S. | 1 ... | ... .. | ... .. | 2 .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | .. .. | ... .. | 2 ... |
| Traders 73,055 | P. S. | 623 610 | ... .. | ... .. | 318 2 | ... .. | ... .. | .. .. | 64 18 | 41 3 | ... 1 | 403 90 |
| Cultivators 109,983 | P. S. | ... .. | 3 .. | ... .. | 706 79 | ... .. | ... .. | .. .. | 97 67 | 18 6 | 1 12 | 442 48 |
| Barbers 1,589 | P. S. | ... .. | ... .. | .. .. | 3 1 | .. .. | .. .. | ... .. | ... .. | 2 .. | ... .. | .. 4 |
| Madiga 90,624 | P. S. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | 409 101 | ... .. | 94 22 | 5 .. | 15 ... |
| Mahratta 20,127 | P. S. | .. .. | ... .. | ... .. | 106 14 | .. .. | ... .. | ... .. | 31 3 | ... .. | 16 1 | 64 1 |
| Meda 2,607 | P. S. | 15 1 | 1 . | ... .. | 9 ... | .. .. | ... .. | ... .. | 10 ... | 3 .. | ... 2 | ... .. |
| Mochi 750 | P. S. | 2 .. | 3 .. | ... .. | 5 ... | ... .. | ... .. | .. .. | 1 ... | 4 .. | 1 ... | 2 ... |

Note.—P. Principal Occupation.

S. Subsidiary Occupation.

[Appendix L to Chapter IX]—contd.

DIX L—contd.

per cent entered in column "26—Miscellaneous" of Statement K.

| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Precious Stones | XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves &c. | XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic Professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and General Labour | XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable occupations | XXIV Independent |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 95 2 | 76 1 | ... | 26 2 | 12 ... | 3 ... | 31 61 | 13 4 | 71 32 | 3 ... | ... | 92 1 | ... |
| ... | 189 43 | 326 26 | 822 71 | 207 1 | 2 1 | 565 423 | 405 248 | 381 214 | 6 2 | ... | 225 126 | ... |
| 157 25 | 42 3 | 25 2 | 18 9 | 23 6 | 2 1 | ... | 45 89 | ... | 10 ... | ... | 16 .. | ... |
| ... 1 | 1 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 8 | ... 2 | ... | 6 ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 2 | ... | 2 ... | 3 ... | ... | ... | 1 12 | ... | ... | ... | 1 2 | ... |
| ... | 107 123 | 546 46 | 111 38 | 53 5 | 61 ... | ... | 487 160 | ... | 1 I | ... | 107 108 | ... |
| 952 120 | 382 58 | 106 26 | 161 50 | 77 .. | 20 24 | ... | 229 178 | 381 434 | 12 ... | ... | 143 181 | 457 206 |
| 4 ... | ... | 1 ... | 2 ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 ... | 10 11 | ... | ... | 2 ... | 15 5 |
| 748 33 | 35 3 | 4 ... | 537 40 | 293 45 | ... | 390 117 | 267 86 | 813 180 | 35 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 102 17 | 57 1 | 157 42 | 7 ... | 48 6 | ... | ... | 146 27 | 149 17 | ... | 47 2 | ... |
| ... | 4 1 | 21 ... | ... | ... | 5 ... | 3 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 15 | ... |
| ... 1 | ... | 1 .. | 3 .. | ... | ... | ... | ... 1 | 2 1 | ... | ... | 1 ... | 3 ... |

Statement showing the absolute figures furnishing the proportion

| Caste | | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Foreign States | IV Provision and care of Animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels | XI Supplementary requirements |
|-------------------|----|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Nayinda | P. | 36 | ... | ... | 49 | ... | ... | 65 | 123 | ... | 1 | 7 |
| 12,461 | S. | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | ... | 1 | 4 |
| Neyige | P. | ... | ... | ... | 65 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 15 | ... | 2 |
| 34,711 | S. | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Panchala | P. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 103 | S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Goldsmiths' | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refuse collectors | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brass and Copper- | P. | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| smiths | S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 700 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters | P. | 10 | 4 | ... | 34 | ... | ... | 31 | 8 | 21 | ... | ... |
| 8,411 | S. | 13 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | 53 | ... | ... |
| Masons | P. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 581 | S. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Blacksmiths | P. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 | ... | 1 |
| 3,229 | S. | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Goldsmiths | P. | 63 | 5 | ... | 59 | ... | ... | 160 | 43 | 91 | 10 | 28 |
| 29,347 | S. | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 7 | ... | 4 |
| Satani | P. | 38 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | 63 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 22 |
| 8,051 | S. | 19 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 5 | ... | 33 |
| Tigala | P. | 111 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 105 | 1 | 2 |
| 23,314 | S. | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Uppara | P. | 181 | 3 | ... | 351 | ... | ... | ... | 76 | ... | 49 | 25 |
| 38,277 | S. | 75 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Vadda | P. | ... | ... | ... | 388 | ... | ... | ... | 174 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 51,835 | S. | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... |

Note—P. Principal Occupation.

S. Subsidiary Occupation.

[Appendix L to Chapter IX]—contd.

DIX L—contd.

per cent entered in column "26—Miscellaneous" of Statement K.

| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Precious Stones | XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves &c. | XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic Professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and General Labour | XXIII Indefinite and Disreputable occupations | XXIV Independent |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 23 49 | 11 .. | 1 .. | 14 5 | .. .. | .. .. | 122 21 | .. .. | .. .. | 100 6 | .. .. | 39 4 | .. .. |
| .. .. | 55 7 | 6 .. | 204 18 | 3 .. | 2 1 | .. .. | .. .. | 147 110 | .. .. | .. .. | 31 2 | .. .. |
| .. .. | 9 .. | .. .. | 10 .. | .. .. | .. .. | 1 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| .. 1 | .. .. | 1 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 2 1 | .. 7 | 3 3 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 5 1 |
| 3 8 | .. .. | 47 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 4 5 | 21 28 | .. .. | .. .. | 21 .. | 35 5 |
| 1 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 3 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 4 1 |
| 1 .. | .. .. | 10 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. 1 | 12 6 | 1 1 | 10 15 | .. .. | .. .. | 2 .. | .. .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | 248 2 | .. .. | 19 .. | 2 1 | 82 46 | 8 14 | 169 87 | 13 1 | .. .. | 73 5 | 186 19 |
| 30 17 | 9 2 | .. 7 | 6 3 | 9 38 | 69 .. | .. .. | 16 81 | .. .. | 17 .. | .. .. | 36 1 | .. .. |
| 17 1 | 75 11 | 9 .. | 21 7 | .. .. | .. .. | 137 345 | 222 40 | 40 122 | 3 13 | .. .. | 4 .. | 56 96 |
| 100 100 | 113 2 | 8 .. | 109 43 | 3 .. | 1 2 | 199 224 | 53 54 | 161 36 | 95 .. | .. .. | 86 1 | 245 45 |
| 131 82 | 14 11 | 148 .. | 44 20 | 9 .. | 2 1 | 127 168 | 207 105 | 105 62 | 20 .. | .. .. | 79 .. | .. .. |

Statement showing the absolute figures furnishing the proportion

| Caste | | I Administration | II Defence | III Service of Foreign States | IV Provision and care of Animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and Vessels | XI Supplementary requirements |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Vakkaliga | P. ... | 91 | ... | ... | 7,897 | ... | ... | ... | 2,263 | 905 | 10 | 1,425 |
| 415,412 | S. ... | ... | ... | ... | 426 | ... | ... | ... | 189 | 451 | 9 | 15 |
| Pathan | P. ... | ... | ... | ... | 88 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 43 | 23 | 26 |
| 11,820 | S. ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 2 |
| Sheik | P. ... | ... | ... | ... | 518 | ... | ... | ... | 316 | 527 | 76 | 349 |
| 52,776 | S. ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 41 | ... | 18 |
| Syed | P. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 127 | 8 | 38 |
| 13,947 | S. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Native Christians | P. ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 107 | ... | 10 | 45 |
| 12,304 | S. ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Digambara | P. 48 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 11 | 2 | 37 |
| 5,073 | S. 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iraliga | P. 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4,559 | S. 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Koracha | P. 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,896 | S. 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Korama | P. 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5,831 | S. 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kuruba | P. 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 25 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 2,751 | S. 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Lambani | P. 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 17 |
| 17,858 | S. 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 3 |

Note.—P. Principal Occupation.

S. Subsidiary Occupation.

[Appendix L to Chapter IX]—concl'd.

DIX L—concl'd.

per cent entered in column "26—Miscellaneous" of Statement K.

| XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Precious Stones | XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves &c. | XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic Professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and General Labour | XXIII Indefinite and disreputable occupations | XXIV Independent |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 1,800 361 | 431 206 | 70 14 | 1,839 363 | 4 .. | 75 4 | 3,771 2,016 | 1,252 1,575 | 795 439 | 12 5 | .. .. | 383 7 | .. .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | 9 .. | 55 8 | 109 1 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 10 .. | .. .. | 13 .. | .. .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | 66 1 | .. .. | 134 3 | 516 36 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 91 2 | .. .. | 218 .. | .. .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | 17 .. | 68 1 | 48 1 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 43 18 | .. .. | 80 .. | .. .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 16 .. | 46 .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 4 .. | .. .. | 17 .. | .. .. |
| .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 3 6 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 3 1 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 13 .. | 27 10 |
| 2 .. | .. .. | 2 .. | 72 32 | .. .. | .. .. | 3 4 | 4 .. | 2 3 | .. .. | .. .. | 19 3 | .. .. |
| .. .. | 5 55 | .. .. | .. .. | 11 5 | .. .. | .. .. | 15 8 | 24 24 | 12 .. | .. .. | 2 .. | .. .. |
| .. .. | 2 2 | 24 .. | .. .. | .. 5 | .. .. | 24 36 | .. 3 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 17 1 | .. .. |
| .. .. | .. 6 | .. .. | 3 11 | .. .. | .. .. | 7 13 | 4 4 | 9 3 | .. .. | .. .. | 2 .. | .. .. |
| 1 21 | 53 1 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | 11 58 | 21 55 | 12 4 | 38 .. | .. .. | 4 5 | .. .. |

Statement showing the distribution by Castes of 1,000
Mysore State excluding

| Castes | | | | Total population | Actual Workers | Dependents | Administration |
|-----------|-----------------|-----|-----|------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Hindu— | | | | | | | |
| Agasa | .. | ... | ... | 17 | 19 | 15 | 4 |
| Banajiga | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 17 |
| Beda | ... | .. | ... | 45 | 35 | 50 | 49 |
| Bestha | ... | .. | ... | 28 | 29 | 28 | 17 |
| Brahmin— | | | | | | | |
| „ | Priests | ... | ... | 34 | 33 | 35 | 247 |
| „ | Temple servants | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ganiga | ... | ... | .. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Golla | ... | .. | ... | 26 | 21 | 29 | 8 |
| Holeya | ... | ... | ... | 106 | 126 | 96 | 202 |
| Idiga | ... | ... | .. | 9 | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| Komati | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| Kumbara | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Kuruba | ... | .. | .. | 69 | 64 | 72 | 22 |
| Lingayet— | | | | | | | |
| „ | Priests | ... | ... | 14 | 13 | 14 | 3 |
| „ | Temple servants | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| „ | Devotees | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| „ | Traders | ... | ... | 41 | 40 | 42 | 11 |
| „ | Cultivators | ... | ... | 66 | 60 | 69 | 21 |
| „ | Barbers | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Madiga | ... | ... | ... | 51 | 49 | 52 | 133 |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 11 | 9 | 12 |
| Nayinda | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Neyige | ... | ... | . | 18 | 19 | 17 | 9 |

DIX—M.

Actual Workers pursuing each Order of Occupation.

Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

| II Defence | III Service of Foreign States | IV Provision and Care of Animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, Household and Sanitary services | VII Food, Drink and Stimulants | VIII Light, Firing and Forage | IX Buildings | X Vehicles and vessels |
|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 2 | ... | 9 | 14 | 258 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 8 | .. | 8 | 21 | 26 | 63 | 14 | 32 | 7 |
| 36 | ... | 61 | 34 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 10 |
| 11 | ... | 17 | 30 | 17 | 36 | 16 | 69 | 58 |
| 32 | ... | 1 | 26 | 24 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| 1 | ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | ... | 2 | 5 | 3 | 87 | 81 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 | ... | 160 | 21 | 10 | 22 | 6 | 6 | ... |
| 38 | . | 109 | 115 | 140 | 45 | 147 | 18 | 10 |
| 0 | ... | 6 | 9 | 7 | 102 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| 0 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 33 | 2 | ... | 4 |
| 86 | ... | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 17 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| 10 | ... | 146 | 73 | 26 | 37 | 66 | 29 | 7 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 9 | 50 | 15 | 69 | 5 | 3 | ... |
| 1 | ... | 21 | 83 | 32 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 11 | 1 | ... | 0 | ... |
| 5 | .. | 95 | 40 | 43 | 9 | 139 | 6 | 17 |
| 142 | ... | 3 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 3 | 35 | 54 |
| .. | ... | 1 | 4 | 75 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 3 |
| ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 2 | 1 | ... |

Statement showing the distribution by Castes of 1,000
Mysore State, excluding

| Castes | | | | XI Supplementary requirements | XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Precious stones | XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | VX Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. |
|-----------|-----------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Hindus— | | | | | | | | |
| Agasa | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Banajiga | ... | ... | ... | 261 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 23 |
| Beda | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| Bestha | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| Brahmin— | | | | | | | | |
| , | Priests | ... | ... | 31 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| , | Temple servants | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | 0 |
| Ganiga | ... | — | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Golla | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Holeya | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 82 | 89 | 2 | 23 |
| Idiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 6 | 11 |
| Komati | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 3 |
| Kshatriya | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Kumbara | ... | .. | ... | 15 | 2 | 3 | 778 | 2 |
| Kuruba | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 175 | 5 | 32 | 45 |
| Lingayet— | | | | | | | | |
| , | Priests | ... | ... | 15 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| , | Temple servants | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| , | Devotees | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| , | Traders | ... | ... | 72 | 16 | 4 | 54 | 6 |
| , | Cultivators | ... | ... | 79 | 20 | 14 | 10 | 9 |
| , | Barbers | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Maliga | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 30 |
| Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| Nayinda | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Neyige | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 360 | 2 | 1 | 11 |

DIX M—contd.

Actual Workers pursuing each Order of Occupation
Civil & Military Station, Bangalore

| XVI Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XIX Transport and Storage | XX Learned and Artistic professions | XXI Sport | XXII Earthwork and General labour | XXIII Indefinite and miscellaneous occupations | XXIV Independent |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 5 |
| 11 | 2 | 87 | 30 | 26 | 7 | 24 | 64 | 37 |
| 3 | 0 | 11 | 20 | 8 | 323 | 52 | 113 | 99 |
| 25 | 1 | 13 | 22 | 15 | 29 | 43 | 79 | 17 |
| 16 | ... | 37 | 62 | 379 | ... | 1 | 19 | 64 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 5 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 5 |
| 8 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 5 | 30 |
| 4 | 98 | 19 | 101 | 31 | 6 | 248 | 146 | 72 |
| 11 | 36 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 5 |
| 32 | 0 | 152 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 5 |
| 146 | 0 | 16 | 39 | 14 | 2 | 49 | 40 | 34 |
| 16 | 0 | 33 | 4 | 33 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 90 |
| ... | ... | 0 | ... | 19 | 2 | 0 | ... | 1 |
| 2 | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 37 | 6 | 102 | 47 | 37 | 0 | 15 | 19 | 27 |
| 54 | 2 | 57 | 22 | 14 | 4 | 23 | 26 | 11 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 206 | 672 | 11 | 26 | 29 | 12 | 71 | 123 | 37 |
| 5 | 5 | 19 | 28 | 5 | 53 | 11 | 8 | 36 |
| ... | ... | 3 | 17 | 57 | 36 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| 2 | 0 | 17 | 39 | 5 | 157 | 11 | 6 | 20 |

Statement showing the distribution by Castes of 1,000
Mysore State, excluding

| Castes | | | | Total population | Actual Workers | Dependents | Administration |
|-------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Hindo— | | | | | | | |
| (Panchala) | „ | Goldsmiths | ... | 16 | 16 | 16 | 1 |
| | „ | Carpenters | ... | 4 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| | „ | Brass & Coppersmiths | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | „ | Goldsmiths (refuse collectors) | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | „ | Masons | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | „ | Blacksmiths | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Satani | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Tigala | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 13 | 12 | 2 |
| Uppara | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 21 | 19 | 3 |
| Vadda | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 28 | 23 | 13 |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | ... | 236 | 226 | 241 | 109 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 18 | 13 | 11 |
| | | Total | ... | 926 | 922 | 929 | 914 |
| Mussalman— | | | | | | | |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Sheikh | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 29 | 31 | 44 |
| Syed | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 14 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| | | Total | ... | 49 | 48 | 50 | 70 |
| Christian— | | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Total | ... | 6 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Jains | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Animists— | | | | | | | |
| Lambani | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 9 | 6 | 1 |
| | | Total | ... | 16 | 19 | 14 | 2 |
| | | Others | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Grand Total | ... | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |

[illegible]

Statement showing the distribution by Castes of 1,000
Mysore State, excluding

| Castes | | | | XI Supplementary requirements | XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metasl and Precious stones | XIV Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | XV Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. |
|-------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| (Panchala) | „ | Goldsmiths | ... | 5 | 8 | 538 | 25 | 84 |
| | „ | Carpenters | ... | ... | 0 | 25 | 5 | 192 |
| | „ | Brass & Coppersmiths. | ... | ... | .. | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| | „ | Goldsmiths' (refuse col- lectors.) | ... | ... | .. | 0 | ... | 1 |
| | „ | Masons | ... | ... | 0 | 10 | 1 | 6 |
| | „ | Blacksmiths | ... | 0 | 0 | 71 | 1 | 10 |
| Satani | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Tigala | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Uppara | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Vadda | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 2 |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | ... | 256 | 38 | 16 | 7 | 102 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 79 | 21 | 6 | 111 |
| | | Total | ... | 839 | 875 | 859 | 973 | 734 |
| Mussalman— | | | | | | | | |
| Pathan | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| Sheikh | ... | ... | .. | 62 | 47 | 41 | 7 | 31 |
| Syed | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 14 | 17 | 2 | 4 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| | | Total | ... | 77 | 92 | 70 | 12 | 45 |
| Christian— | | | | | | | | |
| Native Christians | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 24 | 12 | 11 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Total | ... | 17 | 5 | 48 | 12 | 14 |
| Jains | .. | ... | .. | 8 | 14 | 21 | 0 | 3 |
| Animists— | | | | | | | | |
| Lambani | ... | .. | ... | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 19 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 185 |
| | | Total | ... | 59 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 204 |
| | | Others | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... |
| | | Grand Total | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

Statement showing the distribution by castes of 100 Actual Workers pursuing the

| Castes | | | | I Administration | IV Provision and care of Animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, household and Sanitary services |
|------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>Hindus</i> :— | Agasa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.4 | 47.1 |
| | Banajiga | ... | ... | 1.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 | ... |
| | Beda | ... | ... | 10.1 | 14.8 | 2.9 | ... |
| | Bestha | ... | ... | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3.1 | ... |
| | Bhatraju | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brahmin— | (a) Priests | ... | ... | 6.8 | ... | 11.4 | 1.7 |
| | (b) Temple servants | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0.2 | ... |
| | Darji | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dombar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ganiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.5 | ... |
| | Golla | ... | ... | 1.1 | 27.4 | ... | ... |
| | Holeya | ... | ... | 32.8 | 3.3 | 12.1 | 9.9 |
| | Idiga | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.3 | ... |
| | Jogi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Komati | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.7 | ... |
| | Kumbara | ... | ... | ... | 20.1 | 2.0 | ... |
| | Kuruba | ... | ... | 1.4 | ... | 4.0 | ... |
| | Ladar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lingayet— | (a) Priests | ... | ... | 1.0 | ... | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| | (b) Temple servants | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0.4 | 0 |
| | (c) Devotees | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| | (d) Cultivators | ... | ... | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| | (e) Barbers | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| | (f) Traders | ... | ... | 2.7 | ... | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| | Madiga | ... | ... | 20.2 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| | Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mochi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nagarta | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nayinda | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.8 | 19.7 |
| | Neyige | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.1 | ... |

DIX N.

several Orders of Occupation as subsidiary means of livelihood.

| VII Food, drink and stimulants | XII Textile Fabrics and Dress | XIII Metals and Precious Stones | XV Wood, cane and leaves, etc. | XVII Leather | XVIII Commerce | XX Learned and Artistic professions | XXII Earthwork and General labour | XXIV Independent |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.2 | 2.0 | ... |
| 3.3 | ... | ... | 2.2 | ... | 8.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 5.3 |
| 1.4 | 1.6 | ... | 2.6 | ... | 1.2 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 1.4 |
| 10.2 | 1.8 | ... | 5.7 | ... | 3.3 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 1.2 |
| ... | ... | 1.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.3 | 29.7 | ... | 6.7 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0.1 | ... | 0 |
| ... | 1.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 8.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1.1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| 2.3 | 22.6 | ... | 3.1 | 27.3 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 23.2 | 7.8 |
| 15.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.2 | ... | 1.0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.4 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 5.4 | ... | ... | .. |
| 1.4 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4.1 | 33.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 | ... | 3.0 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 4.9 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.9 |
| 0.6 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | ... | 4.3 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 13.3 |
| 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0 |
| .. | ... | 0 | .. | ... | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 4.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | ... | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| 0 | .. | 0 | ... | ... | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 1.6 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 1.2 | ... | 16.1 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 4.2 |
| 1.3 | ... | ... | 1.3 | 66.1 | ... | 1.8 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| 1.0 | ... | .. | 1.3 | .. | .. | ... | ... | 4.9 |
| ... | ... | ... | 4.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1.4 | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.3 | .. | ... |
| 2.2 | 17.8 | ... | ... | .. | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.0 |

Statement showing the distribution by castes of 100 Actual Workers

| Castes | | | | I Administration | IV Provision and care of animals | V Agriculture | VI Personal, household and sanitary services |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Hindus—Panchala— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Goldsmiths (Refuse Collectors), | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Brass and Coppersmiths | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 0.1 | .. |
| (c) Carpenters | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 1.3 | 0 |
| (d) Masons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.2 | .. |
| (e) Blacksmiths | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 0.6 | ... |
| (f) Goldsmiths | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 3.9 | 0.6 |
| Satani | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1.1 | ... |
| Tigala | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uppara | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1.3 | ... |
| Vadda | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2.9 | ... |
| Vakkaliga | ... | ... | ... | 13.1 | 13.1 | 17.5 | 5.5 |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 2.4 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 6.0 |
| Total Hindus | | | | 98.9 | 93.2 | 94.5 | 97.9 |
| Mussalmans—Labbe | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sheik | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.9 | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Total Mussalmans | | | | 0.8 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 1.0 |
| Christians—Native Christians | | | | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Total Christians | | | | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Jains—Digambara | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | ... | 0.6 | 0 |
| Total Jains | | | | 0.1 | ... | 0.6 | 0 |
| Animists—Iralliga | | | | ... | 1.4 | ... | .. |
| Koracha | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korama | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lambani | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1.6 | ... | ... |
| Minor Castes | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Total Animists | | | | 0.1 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Grand Total | | | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

APPENDIX—N-a.

Statement showing percentage of Population supported by each order of Occupation with Censuses of 1901 and 1891

| Orders | | | | | | 1901 | 1891 |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Percentage to Total Population | Percentage to Total Population |
| I | Administration | ... | ... | .. | ... | 3.5 | 4.3 |
| II | Defence | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| III | Service of Native and Foreign States | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| Total of Class A | | | | | | 3.6 | 4.5 |
| IV | Provision and care of Animals | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| V | Agriculture | ... | ... | .. | ... | 67.0 | 67.9 |
| Total of Class B | | | | | | 68.5 | 68.4 |
| VI | Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| Total of Class C | | | | | | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| VII | Food, Drink and Stimulants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| VIII | Light, Firing and Forage | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| IX | Buildings | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| X | Vehicles and Vessels | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 |
| XI | Supplementary Requirements | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| XII | Textile Fabrics and Dress | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| XIII | Metals and Precious Stones | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| XIV | Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| XV | Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| XVI | Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| XVII | Leather | ... | ... | .. | ... | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Total of Class D | | | | | | 10.4 | 8.3 |
| XVIII | Commerce | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1.9 | 3.2 |
| XIX | Transport and Storage | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Total of Class E | | | | | | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| XX | Learned and Artistic Professions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| XXI | Sport | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Total of Class F | | | | | | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| XXII | Earthwork and General Labour | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.6 | 10.0 |
| XXIII | Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.3 | 0 |
| Total of Class G | | | | | | 8.9 | 10.0 |
| XXIV | Independent | ... | ... | Total of Class H | ... | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | 100.0 | 100.0 |

APPENIDX—O.

Statement showing groups of Occupation supporting more than 500 persons each.
Civil and Military Station Bangalore.

| Group | | | Description of Occupation | Number supported | | | | Percent- age to Total popula- tion (89,599) |
|-------|----|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Total | Actual Workers | | Depen- dents | |
| | | | | | Males | Females | | |
| | | | I. Occupations Supporting more than 5,000 persons each— | | | | | |
| XXII | 75 | 504 | General Labour | 7,655 | 2,114 | 1,821 | 3,720 | ... |
| II | 4 | 12 | Non-Commissioned officers and pri- vates | 7,177 | 3,468 | ... | 3,709 | ... |
| | | | Total ... | 14,832 | 5,582 | 1,821 | 7,429 | 16.55 |
| | | | II. Occupations supporting between 5,000 and 2,000 persons each— | | | | | |
| VI | 14 | 64 | Indoor servants | 4,926 | 1,519 | 670 | 2,737 | ... |
| XXIV | 79 | 515 | Pension, Military Service ... | 4,237 | 1,053 | 60 | 3,124 | ... |
| VI | 14 | 63 | Grooms, Coachmen, etc. ... | 3,495 | 1,283 | 8 | 2,204 | ... |
| V | 10 | 36a | Land-holders | 2,808 | 1,021 | 115 | 1,372 | ... |
| XII | 42 | 360 | Tailors, Milliners, etc ... | 2,425 | 763 | 34 | 1,628 | ... |
| VI | 14 | 61 | Cooks | 2,149 | 590 | 261 | 1,298 | ... |
| | | | Total ... | 20,040 | 6,229 | 1,448 | 12,363 | 22.37 |
| | | | III. Occupations supporting between 2,000 and 1,000 persons each— | | | | | |
| VIII | 21 | 149 | Hay, Grass and Fodder sellers ... | 1,971 | 89 | 1,440 | 442 | ... |
| VI | 14 | 68 | Miscellaneous and unspecified (per- sonal and Domestic Services.) | 1,698 | 413 | 81 | 1,204 | ... |
| VII | 18 | 97 | Grain and pulse dealers ... | 1,554 | 377 | 123 | 1,054 | ... |
| I | 1 | 4 | Constables, Messengers, etc ... | 1,458 | 644 | ... | 814 | ... |
| XIX | 59 | 417 | Cart owners and drivers, etc ... | 1,429 | 429 | 5 | 995 | ... |
| VI | 16 | 74 | Sweepers and Scavengers ... | 1,419 | 437 | 353 | 629 | .. |
| VII | 17 | 76 | Butchers and Slaughterers .. | 1,397 | 424 | 1 | 972 | ... |
| XVII | 53 | 387 | Shoe, Boot and sandal makers .. | 1,239 | 394 | .. | 845 | ... |
| VI | 14 | 65 | Washermen | 1,238 | 404 | 282 | 552 | ... |
| VII | 19 | 124 | Grocers and General condiment dealers. | 1,234 | 332 | 94 | 808 | ... |
| IX | 23 | 163 | Masons and builders | 1,165 | 382 | .. | 783 | ... |
| VII | 18 | 105 | Vegetable and fruit sellers ... | 1,120 | 234 | 153 | 733 | .. |
| XII | 42 | 304 | Piece-goods dealers | 1,069 | 290 | ... | 779 | ... |
| XV | 49 | 434 | Carpenters | 1,005 | 386 | 4 | 615 | ... |
| | | | Total ... | 18,996 | 5,235 | 2,536 | 11,225 | 21.20 |

APPENDIX O—concl'd.

Statement showing groups of occupation supporting more than 500 persons each
Civil and Military Station Bangalore.

| Group | | | Description of Occupation | Number supported | | | | Percent- age to Total popula- tion (89,599) |
|--------------------------------------------------|----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Total | Actual Workers | | Depen- dents | |
| | | | | | Males | Females | | |
| | | | IV. Occupations supporting between 1,000 and 500 persons each— | | | | | |
| XX | 64 | 452 | Principals, Professors and Teachers | 991 | 249 | 122 | 620 | ... |
| VI | 14 | 66 | Water carriers | 959 | 207 | 337 | 415 | ... |
| XXIV | 78 | 510 | Houserent, shares, and other pro- perty not being land. | 952 | 127 | 153 | 672 | ... |
| XVIII | 56 | 400 | Shop-keeper's Money Lender's servants. | 891 | 383 | 3 | 505 | ... |
| VI | 14 | 60 | Barbers | 778 | 266 | ... | 512 | ... |
| II | 4 | 11 | Military officers | 745 | 106 | ... | 639 | ... |
| XIII | 43 | 317 | Workers in Gold, silver etc ... | 733 | 240 | ... | 493 | ... |
| VII | 17 | 78 | Cow and Buffalo keepers and Milk butter, sellers. | 719 | 202 | 84 | 433 | ... |
| XIII | 46 | 328 | Workers in Iron and hardware ... | 715 | 220 | ... | 495 | ... |
| VII | 18 | 106 | (Miscellaneous) Provision of Vege- table food. | 710 | 74 | 270 | 366 | ... |
| V | 10 | 37a | Fixed rent payers | 687 | 135 | 119 | 433 | ... |
| VII | 18 | 95 | Bakers | 683 | 216 | 8 | 459 | ... |
| XXIII | 76 | 505 | Uncertain or not returned (occu- pations.) | 680 | 313 | 228 | 139 | ... |
| XXIV | 79 | 516 | Pension Unspecified | 677 | 183 | 51 | 443 | ... |
| XXIV | 78 | 513 | Mendicancy (not in connection with a religious order.) | 674 | 271 | 178 | 225 | ... |
| XXIV | 79 | 514 | Pension, Civil service | 644 | 118 | 4 | 522 | ... |
| XVIII | 56 | 399 | Shop-keeper's Clerks, etc | 623 | 196 | ... | 427 | ... |
| XVII | 53 | 389 | Sellers of manufactured leather goods. | 599 | 163 | ... | 436 | ... |
| XVIII | 57 | 407 | Contractors otherwise unspecified ... | 577 | 171 | .. | 406 | ... |
| XX | 65 | 456 | Writers (Unspecified) and private Clerks. | 550 | 169 | ... | 381 | ... |
| VIII | 21 | 150 | Firewood, Charcoal and cow-dung sellers. | 545 | 116 | 112 | 317 | ... |
| XX | 63 | 445 | Catechists, readers, etc... .. | 540 | 66 | 7 | 467 | ... |
| VII | 19 | 133 | Wine and spirit sellers... .. | 521 | 110 | ... | 411 | ... |
| Total ... | | | | 16,193 | 4,301 | 1,676 | 10,216 | 18.07 |
| Total ... | | | | 70,061 | 21,347 | 7,481 | 41,233 | 78.19 |
| Other occupations which number less than 500. | | | | 19,538 | 5,357 | 581 | 13,600 | 21.81 |
| Grand Total ... | | | | 89,599 | 26,704 | 8,062 | 54,833 | 100 |

APPENDIX P—concl'd.

Statement showing Variations since 1891—Civil, and Military Station Bangalore

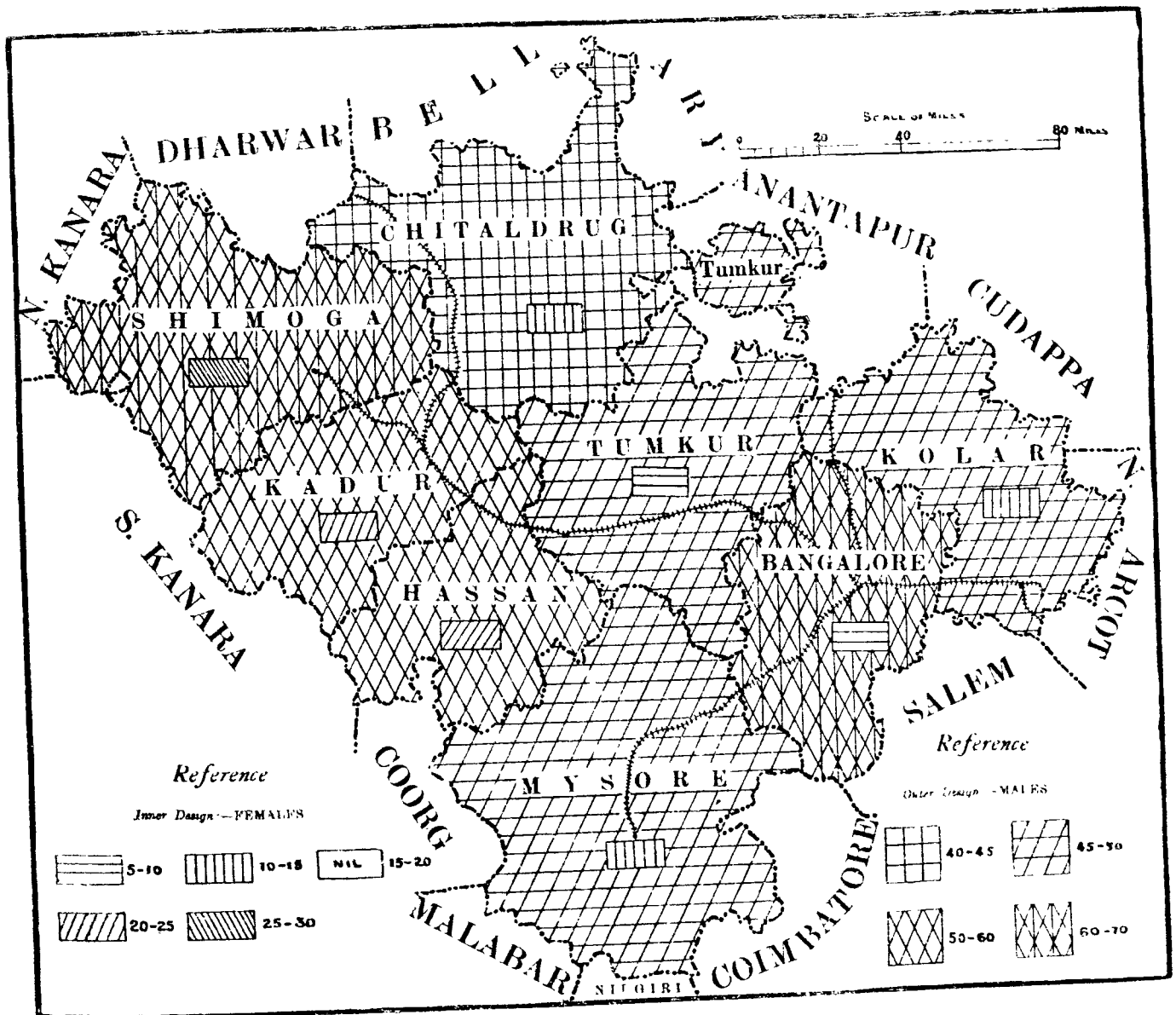
| Occupational Orders. | | | | 1901 | 1891 | Increase (+) or decrease (—) |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|---------|---------------------------------|
| I | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I | Administration | ... | ... | 3,098 | 3,423 | —325 |
| II | Defence | ... | ... | 8,570 | 11,267 | —2,697 |
| III | Service of Native and Foreign States... | ... | ... | 637 | 179 | +458 |
| | Total Class A. Government. | ... | ... | 12,305 | 14,869 | —2,564 |
| IV | Provision and care of Animals. | ... | ... | 357 | 281 | +106 |
| V | Agriculture... | ... | ... | 4,322 | 5,699 | —1,377 |
| | Total Class B. Pasture and Agriculture | ... | ... | 4,709 | 5,980 | —1,271 |
| VI | Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | ... | ... | 16,908 | 16,807 | +101 |
| | Total Class C. Personal Services. | ... | ... | 16,908 | 16,807 | +101 |
| VII | Food, Drink and Stimulants | ... | ... | 9,878 | 10,728 | —850 |
| VIII | Light, Firing and Forage. | ... | ... | 2,540 | 3,688 | —1,148 |
| IX | Buildings | ... | ... | 1,498 | 2,369 | —871 |
| X | Vehicles and Vessels | ... | ... | 312 | 223 | +90 |
| XI | Supplementary requirements | ... | ... | 1,320 | 1,280 | +40 |
| XII | Textile Fabrics and Dress | ... | ... | 3,787 | 4,050 | —263 |
| XIII | Metals and Precious Stones | ... | ... | 2,418 | 2,528 | —110 |
| XIV | Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | ... | ... | 377 | 560 | —183 |
| XV | Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. | ... | ... | 1,683 | 1,768 | —85 |
| XVI | Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. | ... | ... | 323 | 315 | +8 |
| XVII | Leather. | ... | ... | 2,094 | 2,916 | —822 |
| | Total Class D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances | ... | ... | 26,230 | 30,424 | —4,194 |
| XVIII | Commerce | ... | ... | 4,050 | 4,863 | —813 |
| XIX | Transport and Storage | ... | ... | 3,741 | 4,515 | —774 |
| | Total Class E. Commerce, Transport and Storage | ... | ... | 7,791 | 9,378 | —1,587 |
| XX | Learned and Artistic Professions. | ... | ... | 5,226 | 5,511 | —285 |
| XXI | Sport | ... | ... | 129 | 128 | +1 |
| | Total Class F. Professions | ... | ... | 5,355 | 5,639 | —284 |
| XXII | Earthwork and General labour | ... | ... | 8,007 | 9,042 | —1,035 |
| XXIII | Indefinite and disreputable occupations | ... | ... | 682 | 731 | —49 |
| | Total Class G. Unskilled labour not Agricultural | ... | ... | 8,689 | 9,773 | —1,084 |
| XXIV | Independent | ... | ... | 7,612 | 7,211 | +401 |
| | Total Class H. Means of Subsistence independent of Occupation | ... | ... | 7,612 | 7,211 | +401 |
| Grand Total | | | | 89,599 | 100,081 | —10,482 |

CENSUS OF 1901.

MAP OF MYSORE

SHewing

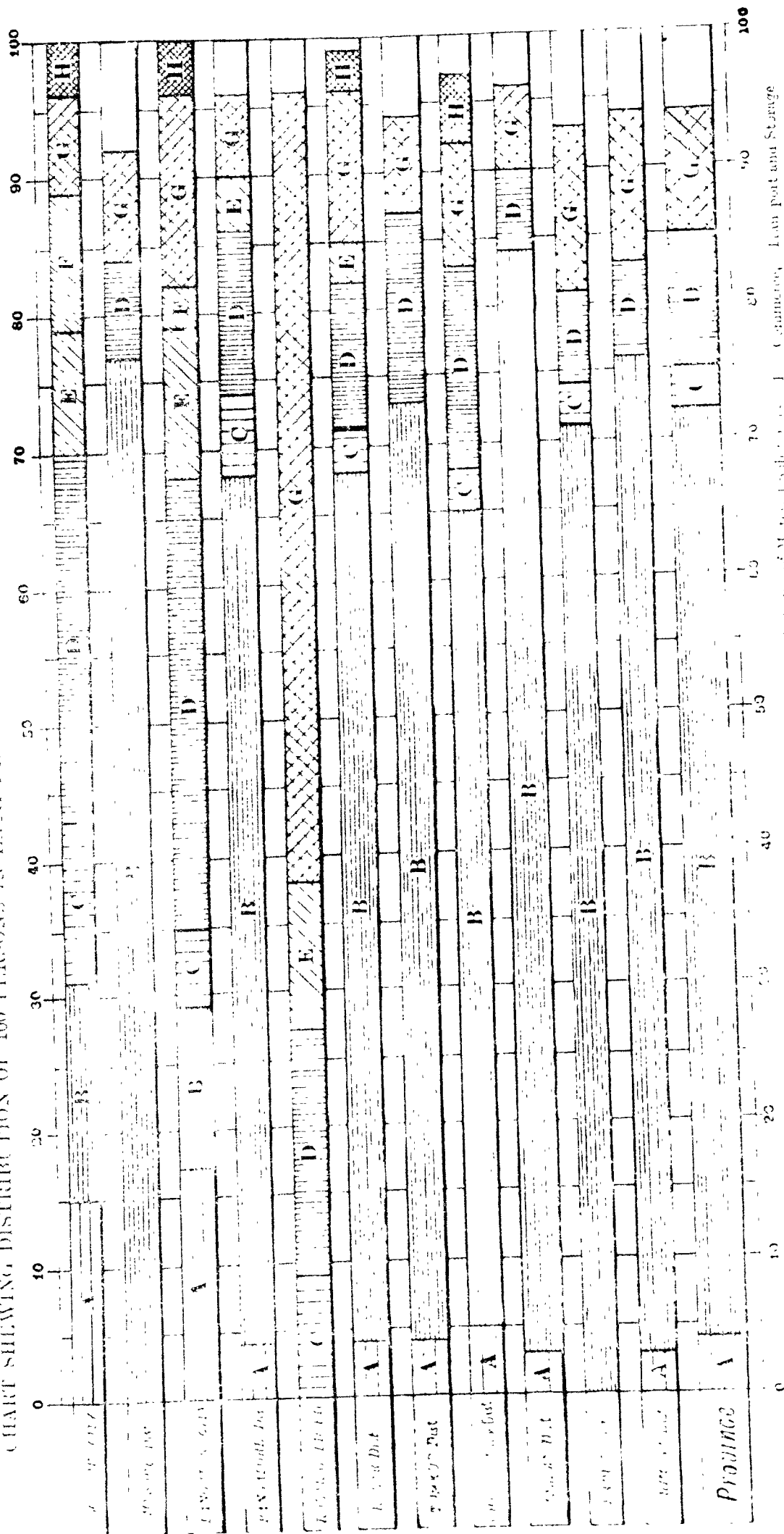
Percentage of Actual Workers of each sex to the total population of that sex in the several Districts.





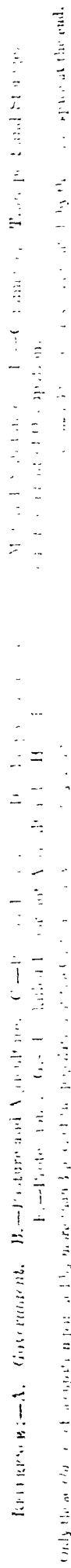
MYSORE CENSUS, 1901.

CHART SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF 100 PERSONS IN EACH DISTRICT BY CLASSES OF OCCUPATION SUPPORTING THEM



Barrenness, A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

CHART SHEWING DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY 100 **ACTUAL WORKERS** IN EACH SELECTED CAST BY CLASSES OF OCCUPATION PURSUED BY THEM.



only the α and β components of the \mathbf{v}_i are needed. The \mathbf{v}_i are then used to calculate the \mathbf{v}_i at the end of the time step.

CHAPTER X.

SUMMARY.

1. The following is a very brief summary of the leading features noticed in the foregoing Chapters. Where figures are inserted in brackets, the number within brackets relates to the State including the Assigned Tract of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; in all other cases the figures relate to the Province excluding the said Assigned Tract.

2. *The taking of the Census.*—The Census was taken on the night of the 1st March 1901, synchronously with the rest of India. This was exactly 10 years and 3 days from the last decennial Census, which was taken on the night of 26th February 1891. The first or the Provisional Totals were worked up briskly and telegraphed to the Census Commissioner within the 7th March, in time for publication along with the figures for the rest of the Indian Empire. The Provisional figures showed the population of the State to be 5,448,923 [5,538,482] persons, *viz.*, 2,750,902 [2,796,165] males and 2,698,021 [2,742,317] females.

3. *Area and Density.*—The population of the State by the Census of 1901, as finally ascertained after a variety of checks and counter-checks, was 5,449,800 [5,539,399] consisting of 2,751,902 [2,797,024] males and 2,697,898 [2,742,375] females. This number differed from the Provisional Totals by only 877 [917] or 1·6 [1·7] in every 10,000 persons. The area claiming the above population is 29,431 [29,444] square miles, giving a density of 185 [188] persons per square mile. The variations in density, from Census to Census, show that it fell from 169 [172] per square mile in 1871 to 139 [142] in 1881, the loss being 30 [30] per square mile due to the Great Famine of 1876-78. It then rose to 165 [168] in 1891, and still further to 185 [188] in 1901, or 16 [16] per square mile, more than in 1871. Excluding the Cities, the District that bears the greatest pressure is Bangalore with 235 per square mile.

4. *Variation in Population.*—The population, by the Census under review, was, as already stated, 5,449,800 [5,539,399] showing an increase of 12·5 [12·0] per cent over the figures of 1891, which again showed an increase of 18·4 [18·1] per cent over that of 1881. The population of 1871 fell from 4,973,592 [5,055,402] to 4,092,648 [4,186,188] in 1881 or by 17·7 [17·2] per cent. The loss on account of the Famine has been estimated to amount nearly to a fifth of the entire population. Though the Province, as a whole, has recovered from the losses of the Famine and has now more persons in it than in 1871, yet the population of the District of Tumkur is still behind that of 1871. One noteworthy feature in the variations, when examined by Taluks, is that they are inversely as the density. The tracts with a low density show large variations, while those that possess a high density show a small variation.

5. *Birth-place.*—Of the entire population, it is seen that 281,526 [306,381] or 5·1 [5·5] per cent are immigrants, in the sense of their birth-places being outside the Province. It is also seen that immigration into the State has been steadily increasing, and at the present Census the immigrants exceed their number in 1891 by 68·9 [55·1] per cent; while there is reason to suppose that, but for the check caused by the plague, which prevailed during the decade, the increase would have been greater. The increase *

| | | |
|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *1901 | ... 281,526 [306,381] | in immigration, such as it is, accounts for 18·9 [18·2] per |
| 1891 | ... 166,688 [197,508] | cent or nearly one-sixth of the increase in the entire popu- |
| Difference | 114,838 [108,873] | lation. Emigration has been steadily decreasing, there being [132,342] Mysore-born |

 people enumerated in other provinces in 1901, as against [143,533] in 1891, or nearly 8 per cent fewer.

It is also seen from the special Mysore Table XI-A, that, out of 281,526 immigrants, 151,504 or 53·8 per cent are Actual Workers earning a wage and employed on occupations alike profitable to themselves and beneficial to the Province as a whole.

6. *Houses.*—The number of occupied houses according to the recent Census, was 1,092,548 [1,110,987] of which 131,803 [150,242] were in Towns, and the remaining 960,745 in Villages. The average population per house amounted to between 4 and 5.

7. *Religion*.—The entire population is composed of 92·63 [92·05] per cent of Hindus, 4·92 [5·23] per cent of Mussalmans, 1·59 [1·56] per cent of Animists, 0·6 [0·9] per cent of Christians, and 0·24 [0·24] per cent of Jains, while the remaining 0·02 [0·02] is made up of Parsis, Sikhs, Jews, Brahmos and Budhists who number in all but 82 [158]. It is seen that the Hindus have increased by 11·8 [11·5] per cent since 1891, the Animists by 30·0 [29·2] per cent, the Mussalmans by 17·0 [14·5] per cent, and the Christians by 62·8 [31·3] per cent.

8. *Age*.—It has been shown that there is no serious inaccuracy in the age returns, and that they lend themselves to adjustment or correction by taking the averages of 3 year-periods first and 5 year-periods next, and that the curves based upon the figures obtained by such adjustment are as normal as could be expected.

Taking ten thousand of each sex, the statistics show that among males, the juveniles under 10 years of age have gone down from 2,749 [2,748] in 1891, to 2,705 [2,703] in 1901; that among females, the juveniles have gone down from 2,858 [2,885] in 1891 to 2,781 [2,780] in 1901; and that the decrease is all in the *lustrum* 0—5. On the other hand, the population of 60 and over has increased in both sexes from 447 [451] to 498 [500] among males and from 565 [567] to 604 [604] among females. The population in productive ages, *i. e.*, 15—55, have decreased from 5,662 [5,659] in 1891 to 5,190 [5,194] in 1901 among males, and from 5,499 [5,498] in 1891 to 5,162 [5,167] in 1901 among females. It is also seen that the people in the Malnad tracts do not live to such old age as the people in the Maidan.

9. *Sex*.—As usual, in Mysore, the males outnumber the females, there being only 980 [981] females to 1,000 males, which is less than what it was in 1891 by 11 [10]. It was only in 1881, soon after the Great Famine, that the females outnumbered the males. It is seen that the Eastern Division possesses, proportionately, more females than the Western Division, the actual figures being respectively 992 and 950 per 1,000 males. It is also seen that the two sexes are almost equally distributed in all the age-periods except three, *viz.*, 10-15, 15-20, and 60 & over. In the two former, males preponderate; while in the latter, the females outnumber the males.

10. *Civil Condition*.—Of the entire population censused in the Mysore State, in every 1,000 males, 554·4 [554·7] are unmarried, 393·6 [393·4] married, and 51·8 [51·7] widowed, while, amongst a similar number of females, there are 392·3 [392·7] unmarried, 413·8 [413·5] married, and 193·8 [193·7] widowed. Among males, the Hindus show 55·2 [55·2] per cent unmarried, 39·4 [39·4] per cent married, 5·2 [5·2] per cent widowed; among females, the Hindus show 38·9 [38·9] per cent unmarried, 41·4 [41·3] per cent married, 19·6 [19·6] per cent widowed. Among males, the Mussalmans show 57·6 [57·5] per cent unmarried, 38·6 [38·7] per cent married, 3·7 [3·7] per cent widowed; and among females, the Mussalmans show 42·8 [42·5] per cent unmarried, 41·1 [41·2] per cent married, 16·0 [16·2] per cent widowed. Among the males, the Christians show 57·7 [60·8] per cent unmarried, 38·9 [35·8] per cent married, 3·3 [3·3] per cent widowed; and among females, the Christians show 48·6 [49·8], per cent unmarried, 38·8 [36·0] per cent married, and 12·4 [14·1] per cent widowed. Among the males, the Jains show 56·2 [56·1] per cent unmarried, 35·9 [36·1] per cent married, and 7·7 [7·7] per cent widowed; and among females, the Jains show 34·0 [33·9] per cent unmarried, 39·9 [40·0] per cent married, and 26·0 [25·9] per cent widowed. Among males, the Animists show 57·5 [57·5] per cent unmarried, 37·9 [37·9] per cent married and 4·4 [4·4] per cent widowed; and among females, the Animists show 44·5 [44·5] per cent unmarried, 42·0 [42·0] per cent married, and 13·3 [13·3] per cent widowed.

It has also been shown that there is no case of Polyandry and that there are only 19,366 cases of Polygamy.

The special statistics for Mysore show that marriages are being postponed to later ages among all classes, that instances of girl-widowhood are becoming rarer, and that widow remarriage does not prevail to any appreciable extent, even among the classes among whom this is permitted.

A comparison of the figures of the married in England and in Mysore, goes to show that the people of Mysore are not over-married when compared with England.

The effective fecundity of married females of child-bearing ages worked out for the Province excluding Civil and Military Station of Bangalore has been found to be represented by 149 children (74 males and 75 females) per 100 women for the decade—ranging from 228 among Eurasian women to 145 among Brahmin women.

11. *Education*.—Of the total population, only 262,092 [280,347] or 4·8 [5·0] per cent are literate, as against 253,610 [279,393] or 5·2 [5·6] per cent in 1891; and the rest, 95·2 [95·0] per cent, are wholly illiterate. Of the males 244,886 [259,078] or 8·9 [9·2] per cent are literate, while only 17,206 [21,269] or 0·6 [0·7], per cent of the females are literate. Taking the main Religions, the Hindus, who form the bulk of the population, show only 4·4 [4·5] per cent amongst them as being literate; the Mussalman has 9·3 [10·0] per cent; while the Christian has 26·8 [31·8] per cent, followed by the Jain with 24·1 [30·2] per cent. Literacy in English is microscopic, and is represented by 0·3 [0·4] per cent of males and 0·03 [0·07] per cent of females. Of the several castes, the Brahmin shows the largest number and proportion of persons educated in English. As regards literacy in Parent-Tongue, it is seen that among the Vernaculars of the Province, Maratti is the most neglected language, and Kanarese the least neglected.

12. *Language*—(Parent-Tongue). There were 56 [56] languages returned at this Census as against 51 [51] in 1891. Kannada, which is the chief vernacular of the Province, is spoken by 74 [73] per cent of the entire population. Other important languages are Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and Maratti.

13. *Infirmities*.—There were on the Census night, within the State, 996 [1,007] Insanes, 3,006 [3,021] Deaf-mutes, 3,990 [4,031] Blind, 652 [667] Lepers, and 40 [40], suffering from combinations of these Infirmities. Compared with 1891, the Infirms are fewer in number under all heads. Eighteen per cent of the Insane, twenty per cent of the Deaf-mutes from birth, and forty-three per cent of the Lepers, are married and, therefore, in a position to transmit these diseases to offspring.

14. *Caste, Tribe or Race*.—The number of main castes returned is the same as that in 1891, but there has been an addition of 701 entries in the list of sub-castes under the several main castes. Of the 99 main castes, only three castes, *viz.*, Vakhaliga, Lingayet and Holaya, number more than 500,000 each, while 11 range between 100,000 and 500,000 each, *viz.*, Kuruba, Madiga, Beda, Brahmin, Bestha, Golla, Vadda, Banajiga, Panchala and Uppara amongst the Hindus, and Sheik among the Mussalmans. The rest are below 100,000 each.

15. *Occupation*.—The statistics of occupations show that, out of the entire population censused in the State, 1,840,605 [1,875,371] or 33·8 [33·9] per cent are Actual Workers, and the rest, 3,609,195 [3,664,028], are Dependents. The "Class" of occupation which gives employment to and supports the largest number of persons in Mysore, is Class B 'Pasture and Agriculture,' which claims 3,736,430 [3,741,139] or 68·5 [67·5] per cent, while the least number are to be found in Class H 'Means of Subsistence independent of Occupation,' which has only 89,103 [96,715] or 1·6 [1·7] per cent under it. The more important occupational 'Orders' which support at least one per cent of the entire population, arranged according to numerical strength, stand as hereunder:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| V. Agriculture | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67[66] |
| XXII. Earthwork and General Labor | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9[9] |
| I. Administration | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4[4] |
| VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3[3] |
| XII. Textile Fabrics and Dress | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3[3] |
| VII. Food, Drink and Stimulants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2[2] |
| XVIII. Commerce | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2[2] |
| XXIV. Independent | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2[2] |
| IV. Provision and Care of Animals | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1[2] |
| IX. Buildings | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1[1] |
| XIII. Metals and Precious Stones | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1[1] |
| XIV. Glass, Earthen and Stoneware | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1[0] |
| XV. Wood, Cane and Leaves | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1[1] |
| XVII. Leather etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1[1] |
| XX. Professions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1[1] |
| VIII. Light, Firing and Forage | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1[1] |

The remaining eight orders support less than one per cent of the entire population each.

Compared with 1891, the number of persons supported by the several orders of occupation have increased in all cases. Those under "Pasture and Agriculture" (Class B), "Personal Services" (Class C), "Industries" (Class D), and "Professions" (Class F), have increased in greater proportion than the growth of the population.

16. Having thus surveyed the entire field of Census statistics, I conclude with a request that defects in the foregoing review may be kindly overlooked. As the Government are aware, it was commenced late owing to circumstances beyond our control, and has been continued and completed under extraordinary difficulties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. ANANDA ROW,

Director of Statistics, in charge of Census Operations.

CATALOGUED.

N.C.
Cal
30/4/79

